Cotacamund, June 1, 1920.

No. 110.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished :

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.—FUNDS, SERVICE AND OTHER.

Simla, the 6*th May* 1920.

No. 723-P. E.—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the following amendment is made in the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations :—

Insert a (†) against Rules 14 and 15 and *append* it with the following footnote on page 10 :—

"† The provisions of Rules 14 and 15 are not to be read as implying an option of omitting or postponing any report that a subscriber is required to make under these Regulations. Intentional neglect to report is a breach of discipline."

No. 111.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20*th May* 1920.

No. 1934 Est.-A.—The Hon'ble Mr. E. É. Holland, C.I.E., officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, is granted privilege leave for six months, with effect from the 14th May 1920.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1919.

No. 836.—Under the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that in addition to the public holidays expressly defined as such in the said explanation, viz., Sundays, New Year's Day (Thursday, the 1st January), Christmas (Saturday the 25th December) and Good Friday (Friday the 2nd April), the following days shall be public holidays in the year 1920 :—

* * * * * *

Saturday, the 5th June	King-Emperor's birthday.
Friday, the 18th June	Ramzan.
Wednesday, the 25th August ..	Bakr-id.
Monday, the 6th September	Sri Jayanti.
Thursday, the 16th September ..	Vinayakachaturthi.
Thursday, the 23rd September ..	Muharram (last day).
Monday, the 11th October	Mahalaya Amavasya.
Thursday, the 21st October .. .	Ayuda Puja.
Tuesday, the 9th November	Dipavali.
Wednesday, the 24th November ..	Bara-Wafat.
Tuesday, the 21st December	Vaikunta Ekadasi.
Monday, the 27th December	Christmas.
Tuesday, the 28th December	
Thursday, the 30th December	
Friday, the 31st December	

2. The Governor in Council further notifies that on the following days which are not declared to be public holidays under statutory provision, all public offices at the Presidency town and in the mofussil will be closed with the exception of (1) the Sea Customs Office, (2) the Reserve Treasury and Paper Currency Office, and (3) the General Stamp Office (which will be opened from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.) :—

Friday, the 24th December	Christmas.
Wednesday, the 29th December	

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Ecclesiastical.)

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Ootacamund, May 28, 1920.

No. 105.—The Rev. G. A. S. Wright, M.A., extension of leave for six months on medical certificate from the 23rd June 1920.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Political.)

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, June 1, 1920.

No. 8.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12*th May* 1920

No. 1061-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Herbert Spencer as Honorary Consul for Chile at Madras.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial.)

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, May 26, 1920.

No. 502.—Mr. C. O'D. Hervey, Superintendent, Central Jail, Trichinopoly, sub. *pro tem.*, privilege leave for one month from date of relief under article 260, Civil Service Regulations.

Ootacamund, May 27, 1920.

No. 503.—M.R.Ry. S. Ranga Rao Nayudu Garu, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kandukur subdivision, Nellore district, privilege leave for four months from or after the 1st June 1920, under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1916.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, May 26, 1920.

No. 504.—Mr. D. A. Greenwood, Superintendent, Central Jail, Vizagapatam, sub. *pro tem.*, to act as Superintendent, Central Jail, Trichinopoly, during the absence of Mr. C. O'D. Hervey on leave or until further orders.

No. 505.—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Tucker, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Vizagapatam, to be in executive charge of the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. D. A. Greenwood on other duty or until further orders.

No. 506.—M.R.Ry. Jutar Narayana Reddi Garu, to be Third Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

No. 507.—Mr. Joseph Alphonsus deRozario, B.A., B.L., Bar. at Law, Deputy Collector, fourth grade, to be Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

No. 508.—M.R.Ry. Colidai Venkatanarasayya Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, District Munsif, first grade, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge, third grade, and is posted to the Sub-Court, Tuticorin, with effect from the same date.

POSTINGS.

No. 509.—The following postings of Sub-Judges are ordered :—

(1) M.R.Ry. Pejakarya Gopala Rao Avargal, Sub-Judge, second grade, to the Sub-Court, Cuddapah, from date of relief as Additional Sessions Judge, Kurnool.

(2) M.R.Ry. Tazha Veetil Narayanan Nayar Avargal, Sub-Judge, second grade, to the Sub-Court, Palghat, from date of relief as acting District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah.

(Consequent on the cessation of the appointment of Additional Subordinate Judge, Cuddalore, South Arcot district, with effect from the 3rd May 1920.)

No. 510.—M.R.Ry. Sarasvatula Subbayya Sastri Avargal, Temporary Sub-Judge, third grade, to the Sub-Court, Tuticorin.

(Consequent on the opening of an Additional Subordinate Judge's Court at Rajahmundry with effect from the 5th July 1920.)

No. 511.—M.R.Ry. Sareswatula Subbayya Sastri Avargal, temporary Sub-Judge, third grade, to the Additional Subordinate Judge's Court, Rajahmundry, from that date.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Ootacamund, May 27, 1920.

No. 512.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language:—

M.R.Ry. Surathu Viraswami Nayudu Garu, First-class Magistrate in the district of Chittoor.

Ootacamund, May 28, 1920.

No. 513.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned Tahsildars in the districts specified opposite to their names are appointed to be Magistrates of the first class, and under section 37, they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class, except the power to try offences summarily under section 260 and to hear appeals from the sentences of second and third class magistrates:—

M.R.Ry. Nutesa Sastri Sambasiva Sastri Avargal—Kistna
M.R.Ry. Conjeeveram Parthasarathi Nayudu Garu—Nellore.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, May 11, 1920.

No. 489.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POLICE.

Simla, the 23rd April 1920.

No. 710.—The following regulations relating to appointments to the Indian (Imperial) Police Service in 1920 are published for general information.

2. The Secretary of State for India in Council proposes not to hold any competitive examination during the year 1920, for admission into the Indian (Imperial) Police Service, but to make a number of appointments of probationers by nomination as described below from among gentlemen who have rendered military service during the war.

3. *Number of appointments.*—Appointments will be made in the United Kingdom by the Secretary of State for India in Council and in India by the Government of India from among candidates who at the time of application were resident in India or adjacent countries, including Mesopotamia. The precise number of appointments to be made in the United Kingdom and in India will be announced hereafter.

4. *Method of application for appointments made in the United Kingdom.*—For the appointments to be made in the United Kingdom a qualifying examination will be held, for admission to which applications must be made to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, on the prescribed form, accompanied by a fee of £2. The application form must reach the Civil Service Commissioners not later than the 20th May 1920.

5. *Method of application for appointments made in India.**—Applications must be made on the annexed form (copies of which can be obtained on application to the nearest staff office) to the Adjutant-General in India, Simla. Such applications will be accepted up to the 15th June 1920 from candidates in India and up to the 30th June 1920 from candidates overseas. Candidates will in due course receive from the Adjutant General in India any further information or instructions that may be necessary.

[*Warning.*—Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through others of Government or other influential persons will disqualify him for appointment. The Selection Committee will disregard spontaneous recommendations from persons who are not personally acquainted with the candidate's work, whether at school, at the University, in the Forces, or otherwise.]

6. *Conditions of eligibility*—

(a) Every candidate must have been born on or after 2nd June 1894 and on or before 1st August 1900.

(b) Every candidate must be a British subject and at the time of his birth his father must also have been a British subject.

* Rules applicable in the case of Indian candidates were published in a Press Communiqué on the 21st November 1919.

(c) Every candidate must have served in His Majesty's Naval, Military, or Air Forces during the war.

(d) Every candidate must be of good character in civil and military life.

(e) Candidates for the appointments made in India by the Government of India must satisfy the latter, or the Selection Committee appointed by them on that behalf, that they have received whole time, continuous and systematic education up to the age of 18, or until the date of entering His Majesty's Forces, whichever is the earlier, and must undergo a qualifying examination* in English, Arithmetic and General knowledge. English will include essay writing, précis writing and other tests. General knowledge will include matters historical, economic, social, political, geographical and scientific.

7. Those candidates who satisfy all the conditions referred to above and are considered suitable will be summoned to an interview before a Selection Committee who will prepare a list of candidates suitable for appointment, subject to medical examination, and submit their recommendations for the orders of the Government of India.

Note.—A candidate who applied for appointment in 1919 but was not selected is not debarred from applying again for one of the appointments to be made in 1920.

8. *Medical Examination.*—Candidates who are recommended for appointment will be required to undergo an examination as to their physique and capacity for active out-door work in the plains of India.

9. *Riding.*—Selected candidates will be required either to give satisfactory proof of their ability to ride or to undergo such riding tests as may be hereafter prescribed.

10. *Allotment to Provinces.*—Selected candidates will be allotted as probationers to the various provinces in India upon a consideration of all the circumstances including their own wishes, but the requirements of the public service will rank before every other consideration. The allotments will also be subject to the right of the Government of India to make transfers, if necessary.

11. (a) *Uniform.*—It is an ordinary condition of appointment that a successful candidate shall provide himself, or be provided by his parents or guardians, with his uniform or the cost thereof. Government makes a contributory grant of £50 towards the cost of uniform.

(b) *Horse and Saddlery.*—A successful candidate must, when required to do so by Government, provide himself with a suitable horse and saddlery at his own expense. Local Governments in India are authorised to make to a newly appointed officer a grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 500 towards the cost of such horse and saddlery.

12. *Joining the Police Service.*—Subject to what is stated in the next paragraph as regards the taking of leave before joining civil appointment, probationers will be required to join their appointments, if possible, within a short time of their final selection. Failure to do this will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

13. *Leave before joining civil appointment.*—Each selected candidate will be granted leave at the rate of one month for each year of military service subsequent to his last departure from England, subject to a maximum of four months. He will receive, while on leave, the full pay of his new civil appointment. Every selected candidate who has earned the full period of leave admissible will be required to take it immediately after his release from military service and before joining his civil appointment. A selected candidate who has earned less than the maximum of four months will have the option of either taking the amount earned forthwith, or of joining his civil appointment with that amount to his credit and taking it later combined with civil leave earned in the meanwhile. In such a case combined leave on full pay will be limited to four months.

As the restriction of this concession to military service subsequent to a candidate's last departure from England might operate harshly in some cases, the Secretary of State has authorised the Government of India to relax this condition where it is considered necessary.

Any officer taking leave under these arrangements will receive a free passage from England to India on the expiry of his leave. In the event of his being discharged from the police service within three years of the date of his appointment on any ground other than that of ill-health, he will be liable to refund to the Government the cost of any free passage granted him under these leave rules.

14. *Rates of pay, and pay during probation.*—The rates of pay are set out in Appendix I.

In the case of candidates selected under these Regulations, the following modification of the normal scale has been approved. Those whose ages on the 1st August preceding their reporting themselves for duty were as stated below will receive pay in the time scale as follows, *viz.* :—

Age.	Pay.
	Rs.
20, 21 and 22 years	325 } a month *plus* an overseas allowance
23 and 24 years	350 } of Rs. 125 a month in the case of
25 and 26 years	375 } officers of non-Indian domicile.

The pay of a probationer commences from the date on which he reports to the authorities for duty.

15. *Period of probation.*—Probationers will be required to qualify by passing the necessary departmental examinations (as well as the riding test if required—*see* Regulation 9) within two years of their appointment.

16. *Liability of probationers to removal.*—Any probationer who may fail to pass the prescribed examinations within two years or be found unfit for police duties will be liable to removal from the service. Any probationer so removed from the service will be furnished with a free passage to England, provided that he utilises such passage within three months from date of such removal.

It should be understood that the probation to be undergone by selected candidates will be of a real character.

* The qualifying examination will begin on the 29th July 1920 at centres to be notified hereafter.

17. *Seniority.*—Candidates appointed during 1919 and 1920 will all be graded *inter se* strictly according to age.

18. *Promotion after probation.*—No probationer will be eligible for promotion for acting or substantive posts until he has passed the prescribed departmental examinations, including the riding test.

19. *Leave, Pension and Provident Fund.*—Officers joining the Indian Police under these conditions will find a summary of information regarding leave, pension, and provident fund in Appendices II, III and IV. The Secretary of State for India in Council has decided that service in His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces during the war, including sick leave, shall count, as stated below, for retiring and invalid pension.

Age of candidate on 1st August preceding the date of reporting himself for prime duty.	Period of service allowed to count for pension.
Under 22 years	Nil.
22 and under 23 years	Up to 1 year.
23 ,, ,, 24 ,, ...	,, 2 years
24 ,, ,, 25 ,, ...	,, 3 ,,
25 years and over	,, 4 ,,

20. *Articles of agreement.*—Probationers will be required to sign articles of agreement, describing the terms and conditions of their appointment before the appointment is made.

H. MCPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX I.

PAY.

The following revised rates of the pay for the Indian (Imperial) Police Service have been approved with effect from 1st January 1920:—

2. *Time-scale*—

Years of service.	Junior.			Senior.		
	Pay.	Overseas allowance.	Total.	Pay.	Overseas allowance.	Total.
	Rupees per mensem.			Rupees per mensem.		
1st	325	125	450	..	..	..
2nd	325	125	450	..	..	..
3rd	350	125	475	..	..	..
4th	350	125	475	500	125	625
5th	375	125	500	525	125	650
6th	375	125	500	525	125	650
7th	400	150	550	550	150	700
8th	400	150	550	550	150	700
9th	400	150	550	600	150	750
	(Efficiency bar here.)					
10th	500	150	650	650	150	800
11th	500	200	700	650	200	850
12th	550	200	750	700	200	900
13th	600	250	850	750	200	950
14th	600	250	850	750	250	1,000
15th	650	250	900	800	250	1,050
16th	..	..	..	850	250	1,100
17th	..	..	..	900	250	1,150
18th	..	..	..	950	250	1,200
				(Efficiency bar here.)		
19th	..	..	..	1,000	250	1,250
20th	..	..	..	1,000	250	1,250
21st	..	..	..	1,050	250	1,300
22nd	..	..	..	1,050	250	1,300
23rd	..	..	..	1,100	250	1,350
24th	..	..	..	1,100	250	1,350
25th	..	..	..	1,150	250	1,400

Note.—All officers enter on the "junior scale," but when they attain certain posts of higher responsibility they are classed as coming under the "senior scale" and draw pay thereunder for so long as they hold such posts (whether officiating in them or appointed substantively to them).

3. Appointments above the time scale:—

Post.	Pay per mensem.
	Rs.
Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1,600—100—2,000
Commissioners of Police, Calcutta and Bombay	2,000—100—2,500
* Inspector-General of Police—	
Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa	2,500—100—3,000
Central Provinces	2,250—100—2,750
Assam	2,000—100—2,500
North-West Frontier Province	2,000—100—2,400

* These appointments are not set apart exclusively for members of the Police Department, and the Government reserves discretion to fill them by the selection of any officers who are considered best fitted for them, whether in the Department or outside it.

4. The time-scale in paragraph 2 above will cover the appointments of Assistant Superintendent of Police and District Superintendent of Police.

5. The overseas allowances set out in columns 3 and 4 of the table in paragraph 2 above (which will reckon as pay for all purposes of the Civil Service Regulations) will be admissible only to officers of non-Indian domicile.

APPENDIX II (see paragraph 19 of the Regulations).

Note.—Appendices II and III are merely intended to show the principal leave and pension rules in the Civil Service Regulations at present applicable to the Indian (Imperial) Police Service without going into minute details, and do not purport to deal with every case that may arise. The rules are subject to alteration, and any disputed question must be decided with reference to the authorised text of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being.

LEAVE.

1. The following is a summary of the principal regulations relating to the leave admissible to officers appointed to the Indian (Imperial) Police Service.

Long Leave.

2. Furlough with allowances (see paragraph 5) is admissible to an aggregate maximum amount of six years during an officer's service.

3. The amount of furlough "earned" is one-fourth of an officer's active service, and the amount "due" is that amount less any enjoyed.

4. Except as provided in Rule 7, furlough without medical certificate is limited to the amount "due" and may not exceed two years at a time. On medical certificate furlough may be extended to three years.

5. The allowances admissible during furlough are—

(1) During any period of furlough not exceeding two years half average salary, subject to certain maximum and (in the case of furlough with medical certificate) minimum limits.

(2) After the expiration of the first two years of any period of furlough, one-quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

6. Furlough on half average salary (see paragraph 5) may be commuted into leave on higher pay subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The leave on higher pay, or "commuted furlough," is fixed at one-half of the furlough commuted.

(2) The amount of furlough which may be commuted during an officer's total service is limited to two years.

(3) The commuted furlough will carry no allowances at the rate of average salary, subject to a maximum of 2,400*l* a year.

(4) Subject to special consideration in exceptional circumstances, an officer must have six months' furlough at his credit at the end of the "commuted furlough," or any leave granted to him in continuation of it.

(5) In any one period of leave not more than eight months may be spent on "commuted furlough" or on "commuted furlough" combined with privilege leave.

(6) For the purpose of the rules governing the extent to which leave taken out of India may be allowed to count as service for pension, time spent out of India on "commuted furlough" will be reckoned according to its actual duration and not according to the duration of the furlough in exchange for which it is granted.

7. In respect of urgent private affairs, an officer may be granted furlough in excess of the amount "due" for a period not exceeding six months at one time or 12 months in the whole of his service.

Short Leave.

8. Privilege leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one-eleventh part of the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption; and it may be accumulated up to four months.

Subject to certain conditions privilege leave may be combined with furlough or extraordinary leave without pay.

9. Joining time for a short period, usually with half average salary, is granted to an officer returning from leave out of India to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

10. Short leave is also granted to enable officers to appear at examinations, etc.

11. Extraordinary leave without allowances may be granted in case of necessity, and, except in certain specified cases, only when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible. It may be granted in continuation of other leave.

General.

12. Leave of absence, whether on furlough or on privilege leave can never be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

APPENDIX III.

(See paragraph 19 of the Regulations.)

(See Note at commencement of Appendix II.)

PENSIONS.

1. The following is a summary of the pension rules applicable to officers of the Indian (Imperial) Police service).

2. Subject to the absolute right of the Government of India to decline to permit any officer to retire before reaching the age for superannuation, should it be necessary in the public interest to retain his services, officers will be allowed to retire optionally after 25 or more years' service.

3. Retirement is ordinarily required at the age of 55 years, but for special reasons an officer is sometimes retained after attaining that age.

4. An officer becomes eligible for full retiring pension on completing 30 years' qualifying service.

5 If before completing this period of service an officer is permitted to retire voluntarily after completion of 25 or more years' qualifying service (paragraph 2), or is compelled to retire on attaining the age of 55 (paragraph 3), or through ill-health not occasioned by irregular or intemperate habits, he will be eligible for a reduced pension or if invalided with less than ten years' qualifying service, for a gratuity.

6 The amount of pension or gratuity is regulated as follows :—

(a) After a service of less than ten years.—A gratuity not exceeding one month's emoluments for each completed year of service.

(b) After a service of not less than ten years.—A pension not exceeding the following amounts :—

Years of completed service.	Sixtieths of average emoluments.	Maximum limit of pension.	Years of completed service.	Sixtieths of average emoluments.	Maximum limit of pension.
		Rs.			Rs.
10	10	2,000 a year	21	21	4,200 a year.
11	11	2,200 "	22	22	4,400 "
12	12	2,400 "	23	23	4,600 "
13	13	2,600 "	24	24	4,800 "
14	14	2,800 "	25	25	5,000 "
15	15	3,000 "	26	26	5,200 "
16	16	3,200 "	27	27	5,400 "
17	17	3,400 "	28	28	5,600 "
18	18	3,600 "	29	29	5,800 "
19	19	3,800 "	30	30	6,000 "
20	20	4,000 "			

7. Government may retire any officer after he has completed 25 years' service without giving reasons, and without admitting any claim to compensation in addition to pension, and in that event the pension admissible to him will ordinarily be regulated on a scale not exceeding that laid down above. Government also reserves the general power to reduce the pension ordinarily admissible in all cases where an officer's service has been unsatisfactory.

Additional Pensions.

8. The Government of India have classified certain high appointments into two grades, the lower comprising those posts which involve high but intermediate responsibility, the higher consisting of those which require a marked degree of independent administrative and professional capacity. Officers who have held appointments in the lower grade will be entitled to an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 300 per year of service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 1,500 in respect of service classed in the lower grade. Officers who have held appointments classed in the upper grade will be entitled to an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 500 for each year of service rendered in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 2,500 in respect of service rendered in the lower and upper grades combined or in the upper grade alone.

9. These additional pensions will be awarded only to officers who have given proof of special energy and efficiency, and will be subject to the condition that an officer must not retire voluntarily before the age of 55 with less than 25 years' service.

The upper grade includes—

The Inspector-General of Police (except Inspector General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, and Inspectors-General, Railway Police, Rajputana).
Director of Central Intelligence
Commissioners of Police, Calcutta and Bombay.

The lower grade includes —

Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, and
Inspector-General, Railway Police, Rajputana.
Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.
Commissioners of Police, Madras and Rangoon

APPENDIX IV.

PROVIDENT FUND.

A general Provident Fund, to which contribution is compulsory, has also been established on the following basis :—

(1) The contribution is compulsory up to 6¼ per cent on salaries, with voluntary contributions of not more than a further 9¼ per cent. Subscriptions on leave of any kind are optional

(2) Compound interest on such payments is annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing.

(3) The sum which thus accumulates to the credit of an officer is his absolute property, subject to the rules of the Fund, and is handed over to him, unconditionally, on quitting the service; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives or such other person or persons as, under and subject to the rules of the Fund for the time being in force, may be entitled thereto.

I.P. Excess

INDIAN POLICE FORCE.

APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE IN INDIA IN 1920.

Form of application.

This form must be completed by the Candidate in his own handwriting and returned, with the necessary documents, to the Adjutant-General in India not later than 15th June 1920 (for overseas candidates, 30th June 1920).

If candidates who return the application form do not receive an acknowledgment of it within a reasonable time, they should communicate with the Adjutant-General in India, Simla.

1. Name in full, surname first in capitals.
2. Present address in full. (*Any subsequent alteration to be notified to the Adjutant-General in India.*)
3. Name and address of parent or nearest relative.
4. Exact date of birth, and age last birthday. (*A birth Certificate will be required in event of the offer of an appointment, or if this is not obtainable, other satisfactory evidence*).
5. Place of birth.
6. Nationality at birth.
7. Father's place of birth and nationality at birth.
8. Profession or occupation of father; and whether, at the time of candidate's birth, his father was a British subject.
9. Mother's place of birth and nationality at birth.
10. Schools in order, giving dates of entering and leaving.
    Any position of authority held, any distinction attained in school work, games, school societies, etc., any University scholarship won.
11. University (if any) with dates of entering and leaving. Degree (if any) and any other distinctions.
    Name of college and college tutor.
12. Record of service during the war from start to finish, with dates, including any decorations or distinctions.
    Rank, regiment, and (if not commissioned) regimental number; or similar complete means of identification.
    Name and address of superior officer or other suitable referee as to service.
13. Name of any Government office in which candidate has served, with dates of service, with the name and official address of superior officer.
14. Any time since entering school not otherwise accounted for should be accounted for here.
15. Whether candidate has on any former occasion applied for a Government appointment. If so, when and for what appointment.
16. Names, postal addresses and professions of two referees, who should be responsible persons, well acquainted with candidate in private life, but not relatives, and unconnected with his school or University.
    (i)
    (ii)
17. Whether candidate is able to ride.
18. Particulars of any physical impairment suffered through the war.
19. Whether trained at the public expense in any Training College in England and Wales?
20. If under 21 years of age, whether parent or guardian has consented to candidature. (*Consent in writing to be appended.*)
21. Whether candidate, or his parent or guardian, is prepared, taking into consideration the grants referred to in No. 11 of the Regulations, to provide (*a*) his uniform at the cost of it, and (*b*) not less than Rs. 600 for the purchase of a horse and saddlery in India. (*Parent's or guardian's reply to be appended, if Candidate under 21.*)
22. Whether married. If so, how many children.

Signature of Candidate

Date 1920.

Cotacamund, May 26, 1920.

No. 514.—Under section 4 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the Governor in Council sanctions the appointment of a Subordinate Judge for the district of Bellary, and under section 5 of the same Act directs that the said Court shall hold its sittings at Bellary, with effect from the 21st June 1920 and the Court shall be styled "The Court of the Subordinate Judge, Bellary". The Governor in Council further directs under section 10 of the said Act, that the Judge of the said Court shall have and exercise local jurisdiction throughout the district of Bellary.

No. 515.—Under section 4 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the Governor in Council sanctions the appointment of a Subordinate Judge for the district of Madura, and under section 5 of the same Act directs that the said Court shall hold its sittings at Madura, with effect from the 28th June 1920 and the Court shall be styled "The Court of the Additional Subordinate Judge, Madura." The Governor in Council further directs that the Judge of the said Court shall have and exercise such local jurisdiction as may be assigned to him by the District Judge, Madura, under section 10 of the said Act.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Ootacamund, May 28, 1920.

No. 55.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a licence to the Reverend David Arthur Rose of the Wesleyan Mission residing at Kotagiri, in the taluk of Coonoor, in the district of the Nilgiris to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

No. 56.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licences to the undermentioned gentlemen to grant certificates of marriages between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras :—

The Reverend David Arthur Rose of the Wesleyan Mission, residing at Kotagiri, in the taluk of Coonoor, in the district of the Nilgiris.

M.B.Ry Gaddala David Gare of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, residing at Amalalur in the taluk of Tenali in the district of Guntur.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, June 1, 1920.

No. 23.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 13th May 1920.

No. 811-F. E.—Mr. T. K. Rajagopalan has been posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Madras, with effect from the 20th April 1920.

Mr. K. R. Sadhasiva Rao has been posted as Assistant Accountant-General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, with effect from the same date.

No. 812-F. E.—Mr. A. Ramaswamy Ayyar, an Assistant Accounts Officer, attached to the office of the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Madras, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 8th April 1920.

Mr. T. S. Radha Krishna Ayyar, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Madras, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer in that office, with effect from the 10th April 1920, and until further orders.

Simla, the 19th May 1920.

No. 841-F. E.—Mr. T. K. Achaya, Assistant Accounts Officer in the office of the Accountant-General, Madras, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd May 1920.

Mr. S. Ramanuja Ayyangar, a senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant-General, Madras, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer in that office, with effect from the same date and until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 13th May 1920.

No. 2087.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 (1) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments

shall be made in rule 164, of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2983-48, dated the 20th April 1918, as subsequently amended, namely :—

1. Below condition (*e*), the following shall be inserted as item (*f*) and the existing items (*f*) (*g*), (*h*) and (*i*) shall be re-numbered as (*g*), (*h*), (*i*) and (*j*), respectively :—

"(*f*) the Presidency Postmasters, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and the Postmasters, Rangoon and Lahore, in respect of articles posted within their jurisdiction."

2. For condition (*f*), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*f*) Upon receiving such application and statement, together with the prescribed fee as aforesaid the officer in charge of the post office shall, if he is not one of the officers mentioned in condition (*a*) (*i*) or subordinate to one of those officers, send the same to the chief postal authority in the postal circle in which he is serving. If he is one of the officers mentioned in condition (*a*) (*i*), he shall immediately take action on the application in accordance with condition (*j*). If he is subordinate to one of the officers mentioned in condition (*a*) (*i*), he shall immediately send the application, statement and fee to that officer."

3. For condition (*g*) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*g*) If the postal article, of which no delivery is sought, is in his possession, the officer in charge of the post office shall, instead of forwarding it to the addressee, keep it in deposit, and, if he is not one of the officers mentioned in condition (*a*) (*i*) shall send the application to the authority mentioned in conditions (*a*) (*i*) and (*ii*) to whom he is subordinate."

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Ootacamund, May 29, 1920.

No. 167.—The following appointment and posting of a deputy collector are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. John Samuel Amrradhum Avergal, Tahsildar, Coimbatore, to act as Deputy Collector, seventh grade.

M.R.Ry. John Samuel Asirvadham Avergal, to special (land acquisition) duty, Chingleput To join forthwith.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, May 27, 1920.

No. 168.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of the 10 cents of land in S. No. 156-A of Melattiruppanaruttti village, Pattukottai taluk, Tanjore district, notified at page 132 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th January 1919, as having been required for the extension of village-site in that village.

Ootacamund, June 1, 1920.

No. 169.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS

Simla, the 6th May 1920.

No. 1309 F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 3626 Exc., dated the 16th July 1909, as subsequently amended, namely :—

After entry No. 14 and under "In the Central Provinces" the following shall be *inserted* as entry No. 14-A, namely :—

"14-A. Bail-bond executed by a surety to produce a person on whom a bailable warrant of arrest has been issued under section 26 (3) of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1917."

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

TRADE WITH THE WAR—HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

Simla, the 15th May 1920.

No 2076.—In pursuance of the notification in this department No. 650, dated the 3rd April 1920, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to designate, as the persons by whom the certificates required by the said notification should be granted in the case of raw hides or skins exported to the Dominion of Canada, the Collectors of Customs in the Dominion.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

MINES REGULATIONS.

Simla, the 15th May 1920

No. Min.-208.—The following draft of an addition which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), to the rules applicable to all mines in British India issued with the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No 11703-103 (C. and M.), dated the 30th December 1919, as subsequently amended, is published, as required by the same section, for the information of persons concerned. Notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 15th August 1920.

Any objection or suggestion, which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid, will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft addition.

"Rule 11.—A copy of these rules shall be kept at every mine and shall be produced at any time on the request of an Inspector of Mines."

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, May 27, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·37 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of house-sites for the Panchamas in Sottrappu hamlet; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of all rights other than those held by Government in the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Nayavarum taluk, No. 139, Peravur village.

	Acres.
Nattam, jari, No 171-1 A, belonging to Nos 2 S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, N. Kanakasabhava Ayyar and V. Sappu, bounded on the north by No 172; east by No. 171-1 B, south by No. 111-1 C, west by No. 172	0·06
Nattam, jari, No 171-1 D, belonging to Nos. 2 S Krishnaswami Ayyar, N Kanakasabha Ayyar and M Murugu, bounded on the north by No 171 2 A; east, south and west by No 171-1 C	0·01
Nattam, jari, No. 111-1 H, belonging to Nos. 2 S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, N. Kanakasabhava Ayyar and M Rangan, bounded on the north by No 171-1 C; east by No 171-1 I; south by No. 170, west by No. 111-1 G	0·03
Dry, No 171-2 A, belonging to Nos 2 S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, N. Kanakasabhava Ayyar and M Rangan, bounded on the north by No 172, east by No. 171-2 B, south by No 171-1 D; west by No. 171-1 C	0·05
Nattam, jari, No. 171-1 F, belonging to Nos. 2 S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, N. Kanakasabhava Ayyar and V Siva Kolundu, bounded on the north by No 171-1 C, east by No 171-1 G, south by Nos 112 and 170, west by No 171-1 C	0·01
Nattam, jari, No. 171-1 B, belonging to S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, N. Kanakasabhava Ayyar, Narayana Rajakan and V. Gundadan, bounded on the north by No. 172; east and south by No. 171-1 C; west by No 171-1 A	0·05
Nattam jari, No 111-1 E, belonging to S. Krishnaswami Ayyar N. Kanakasabhava Ayyar and Subbaraya Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 171 1 C, east by No 171-1 F; south by No. 172, west by No. 171-1 C	0·03
Nattam, jari, No. 171-1 J, belonging to S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, N. Kanakasabhava Ayyar, Subbaraya Pillai and A. Kannaiha, bounded on the north and east by No. 111-1 E, south by No. 170; west by No. 171 1 I	0·03
Nattam, jari, No 111-1 G, belonging to S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, N Kanakasabhava Ayyar and T Maratha Pillai bounded on the north by No 171-1 E; east by No 171-1 H south by No. 170, west by No 171-1 F	0·03
Nattam, jari, No. 171-1 I, belonging to Sathasiv Narayanaswami Ayyar, V. Rangan and P. Marathan, bounded on the north by No. 171-1 E; east by No. 171-1 J; south by No. 170; west by No. 171-1 H ..	0·06
Total ..	0·37

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 18·88 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a railway crossing station at mile 95/13 on the North-East Line; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Nellore district, Polur division, Ayyapakam village.

	Acs.
Plot No. 1.	
Zamindari, wet, belonging to Kudivarmudar Duvvur Narayana Reddi, bounded on the north and east by plot No. 2; south by other land belonging to D. Narayana Reddi; west by plot No. 2 and other land of D. Narayana Reddi	0·09
Plot No. 2.	
Zamindari, wet, belonging to Kudivarmudar Duvvur Narayana Reddi, bounded on the north by plots Nos. 4 and 5; east by plot No. 7 (existing railway land); south by land of D. Narayana Reddi and plot No. 1; west by patta land of D. Narayana Reddi	1·46
Plot No. 3.	
Zamindari, wet, belonging to Thamidalapati Venguma Nayudu, bounded on the north by plot No. 4; east by plot No. 7, south by plot No. 5; west by plot No. 4	2·36
Plot No. 4.	
Zamindari, dry (forest land), belonging to Raja of Venkatagiri, bounded on the north by plot No. 6 and zamindari waste land; east by plot No. 7; south by plots Nos. 3 and 2, west by zamindari waste land.	10·08
Plot No. 6.	
Zamindari, dry, belonging to Thamidalapati Venguma Nayudu, bounded on the north, east and south by plot No. 4; west by land of T. Venguma Nayudu	0·81
Plot No. 5.	
Zamindari, dry, belonging to Thamidalapati China Ramayya, bounded on the north by other land of the same owner; east and south by plot No. 4, west by other land of the same owner	2·10
Plot No. 8.	
Zamindari, wet, belonging to Duvvur Narayana Reddi, bounded on the north by plot No. 9, east and south by other land of the same owner; west by plot No. 7 (existing railway land)	0·43
Plot No. 9.	
Zamindari, wet, belonging to Duvvur Subbamma, bounded on the north by plot No. 10; east by other land of the same owner: south by plot No. 8, west by plot No. 7 (existing railway land)	0·47
Plot No. 10.	
Zamindari, wet, belonging to Duvvur Narayana Reddi, bounded on the north by plots Nos. 7 and 12; east by other land of the same owner; south by plot No. 9; west by plot No. 7	0·50
Plot No. 13.	
Zamindari, dry, (forest land) belonging to Raja of Venkatagiri, bounded on the north and east by zamindari forest land; south by plots Nos. 7 and 12, west by plot No. 7	4·74
(Malvaram'ar of all the ten plots—Raja of Venkatagiri)	
Total ..	18·85

Ootacamund, May 26, 1920.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·27 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of house-sites for the Pallars of Tirappurkkunal hamlet; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Nannilam taluk, No. 134. Perumlimangalam village.

	Acs.
Jati No. 41-14 b, belonging to 142 Sellathammal and occupiers—A. Muthu, 2 Annamuthukam, 3 Arokiyam and 4 Savarimuthu, bounded on the north by No. 13; east by No. 45; south and east by No. 41-14 a	0·20
Jati, No. 41-14 c, belonging to 141 Sellathammal, bounded on the north by No. 41-14 a; east by No. 41-14 d, south by No. 41-6, west by No. 41-14 e	0·02
Jati, No. 41-14 d, belonging to 6 Srinivasa Aiyar, 121, Sankaribhai and Muhammadali Rowther occupiers A. Anthonimuthu A. Pichaimuthu, bounded on the north by No. 41-14 a; east by No. 46; south by No. 41-11; west by No. 41-14 c	0·15
Dry, No. 41-17 a, belonging to 142 Sellathammal, bounded on the north by No. 43; east by No. 45; south by No. 41-d, west by No. 41-14 d	0·08
Wet, No. 46-5 A, belonging to 143. Sellathammal and occupier Sesumuthu, bounded on the north by No. 46-5 B, east and south by No. 45-8 b, west by No. 41	0·13

Tanjore district, Nannilam taluk, No. 184, Rasantirasapalam village—*cont.*

	Acs.
Wet, No. 43-5, belonging to S. Srinivasa Ayyar, Muhammadali Rowthen and 148 Sellathammal, bounded on the north by No 44-6, 7 and 8-b; east by Nos. 43-9 and 10; south by No. 41; west by No. 43-4 ..	0·11
Dry, No 43-6, belonging to S. Sivarama Ayyar and Muhammadali Rowthen, bounded on the north by No. 43-2 A, east by No 43-7; south by No 43-5; west by No 43-4	0·17
Dry, No. 43-7, belonging to 121 Sundrathachi, bounded on the north by No. 43-3A east by No. 43-8 b, south by No. 43-6, west by No. 43-5	0·10
Wet, No. 43-8 b, belonging to 143. Sellathammal, bounded on the north by No. 44; east by No 45; south by No. 43-8 a, west by No. 43-8 a	1·03
Wet, No 43-8 a, belonging to 143. Sellathammal, bounded on the north by No 43-8 c, east by No. 43-8 b, south and west by No 43-7	1·01
Wet, No. 43-8 b, belonging to Muhammadali Rowthen, bounded on the north by No 43-8 a, east by No. 45; south by No. 43-9, west by No. 43-7	1·38
Dry, No. 43-10, belonging to S. Srinivasa Ayyar, Muhammadali Rowthen and 121 Sundrathachi, bounded on the north by No. 43-6, east by No 43, south by No 41, west by No 43-5 ..	0·07
Dry, No. 43-9, belonging to S. Srinivasa Ayyar, Muhammadali Rowthen and 121 Sundrathachi, bounded on the north by No. 43-8 a, east by No 45; south by No. 43-10, west by No. 43-5	0·05
Total ..	1·27

Cuttaramund, May 27, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·51 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for provision of house sites for Panchamas; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, No 2. Padrakudi village.

	Acs.
Dry, No. 340-H$_1$, belonging to Krishnaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 340-H$_2$; east by No 340-I$_2$; south by No. 341; west by No. 340-H$_3$	0·12
Dry, No. 341, belonging to Krishnaswami Ayyar bounded on the north by Nos. 340-H1 and I$_2$; east by No 340-I$_2$; south by No. 370; west by No 340-G	0·22
Dry, No. 340-I$_2$, belonging to Sitalakshmi Ammal, bounded on the north by No. 340-I$_3$; east by No. 340-J, south by Nos. 341 and 342, west by Nos 341 and 340-H2	0·35
Dry, No. 340-J, belonging to Kamathammal, bounded on the north by No. 342; east by Nos. 344 and 342; south by No. 370, west by No 340-I$_2$	0·41
Total ..	1·01

Cuttaramund, May 26, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·75 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village sites; and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector for extension of village sites, Godavari, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Ramachandrapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Ramachandrapuram taluk, Venkatayapalem village.

	Acs.
Inam, dry, S. No 419, belonging to Saiyid Muhammad Ali Beg Sirjit Abdul Gaum Sahib and Aga Abbas Sahib, bounded on the north by S. No. 416; east by S. No. 417; south by S. No. 419; west by S. No. 317	0·75

Pilli Veerappa, Pilli Rasudu, Pilli Peda Subbigadu, Pilli Kamadu Kudupudi Moorty, Vasa-setti Sanyasi, Vasamsetti Mutyalu, Vasamsetti Veerappa Mangiparty Appigadu, Vasamsetti Venkataswami, Mangiparty Ramayya, Mangiparty Ramudu, Tekimsetti Subbigadu, Tangutur Ramaswamy, Pilli Talupulu, Pilli Sa Reddy, Pilli Subbigadu, Pilli Kottaswamigadu, Gudala Venkayya, Marabatte Veerappa, Kola Venkataswami, Kancha Muthati, Kotamarti Venki, Gubbala Gangi, Gubbala Subbalu and Valla Subbigadu.

Cuttaramund, May 27, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·83 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of house sites for the Pariahs of Kuloperassur; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Mayuvaram taluk, No. 66 Paraiyan village.

	acres
Poramboke, No. 411/11 13, belonging to owners, 737 Govindaswami Mudali, 17 Saminatha Udayar, 43, Ramachandra Udayar, 55 Kandaswami Mudali, 16 Vaithilinga Mudali, 13, Narayanaswami Mudali, 51, Kumaraswami Udayar and Dorasawmy Udayar, occupier, Satapu 31, bounded on the north by Ko. 412-11 A; east by No. 423 3; south by No. 410-3, west by No. 411-10	0·48
Dry, No. 412-11 B, belonging to owner, 56, Kandaswami Mudali, occupier, Parai, bounded on the north by No. 412-6 A, east by Nos. 412-6, 24 and 23, south by Nos. 413-24, 25 and 26, west by Nos. 412-12 and 13.	0·09
Poramboke, No. 406/1-13, belonging to owners, 42 Chidambara Udaiyar, 24 Ramachandra Udayar and 239 Ramaswami Udaiyar; occupier, Pakkiri Nagappan, bounded on the north by No. 435-14, east by No. 425-3, south and west by No. 427-1	0·28
Total ..	0·85

Ootacamund, May 27, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·17 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for provision of house-sites for Paraiyas; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, No. 30. Rangasamudrapuram village.

	acres.
Dry, S. No. 156-B 1, belonging to Sinnaswami Sigamani (occupier Selvan), bounded on the north by No. 156-B 2, east by No. 156 C 1 a, south by No. 159; west by No. 156 A 1	0·10
Dry, S. No. 156 C-1 a, belonging to Rathai Ammal, Sinnaswami Sigamani and Subrahmanya Ayyar (occupier Ammal), bounded on the north by No. 156 C-2, east by No. 156 C-1 b, south by No. 156; west by No. 156 B 1	0·07
Total ..	0·17

F. S. LLOYD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, June 1, 1920.

No. 173.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 8th May 1920.

No. 1830.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 6th April 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,
BOARD OF TRADE,
GT. GEORGE STREET,
S.W.1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, 6TH APRIL 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists issued prior to the above date.

	PAGE
List A and B	681
List C	682
Open General Licences for Exports	682
Notes regarding Export to certain Countries	684
Urgent Orders	684
Transhipment in the United Kingdom	684

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters, who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year, can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required, an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per month to the end of the current year for each additional copy required.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Postal Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licenses and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,
Board of Trade,
Gt. George Street,
S.W. 1.

LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council :—

A license is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A license is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without license, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (See, however, page 684.)

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connexion with aircraft. (See, however, page 684.)

Alumina, see Phosphate Rock.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia

(A) *Animals, living, for food (other than horses).

Apatites, see Phosphate Rock.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor-cars

(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts

(A) Bacon and Ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.

(A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.

(A) Basic slag.

(A) Bayonets and their component parts

Bran, see Offals of Corn.

(A) Bread.

Brewers' grains, see Grains.

Bullion, see Gold and Silver.

(B) Butter

(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—
Husk Meal ;
Maize germ meal ;
Maize meal and flour.

(A) Callipers.

(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.

(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (See, however, page 683.)

Castings, see Armour Plates.

Cattle foods, see Cakes and Meals.

Cattle hides, see Hides.

Caustic potash, see Potash

(A) Cheese.

(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal. (See, however, page 683.)

(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives. (See however, page 683)

(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations

(A) Cocoa, raw.

(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.

Coin, see Gold ; Silver.

(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. (See, however, page 683.)

Combings, see Malt.

(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.

Corn offals, see Offals.

Cows, bulls, etc., see Animals.

Culms, see Malt,

(A) Dari
Distillers' grains, see Grains, etc

(B) Docks, docking, and their component parts.

(A) † Dyes and dyestuffs, manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs. (See, however, page 683.)

(A) Eggs in shells.

Engines, see Aeroplane.

(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.

(A) Explosives, except the following.—Blasting Gelatine, Gelignite, Gelatine Dynamite, Viking Powder, Detonators, Electric Detonators, Monobel, Safety Fuses

(A) Firearms and their component parts. (See, however, page 683.)

(A) Fish except the following :—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, shinehards, crabs, oysters, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, shrimps, scallops, lobsters, fresh salmon and salmon trout

(A) Salmon, tinned.

(A) Flax, raw.

Flour, see Barley ; Maize ; Rice ; Rye ; Wheat.

Foodstuffs, see specific headings. (See also page 683).

Forage and food which may be used for animals, see specific headings as, Adv. Cakes ; Hay, Oats, etc.

(A) Furnace, grease.
Fuel, manufactured, see Coke.

(A) Fruit, preserved, the following :—
(1) Fruit, canned or bottled in water the following —
Pears
Pineapples.
Peaches.

* Application for license to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L", copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licenses Department.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Bully dyes.	Drummer dyes.	Diamond dyes.	Dixon's home dyes.
Fairy dyes.	Dainty dyes.	Dill's household dyes.	Mappoh dyes.

(ii) Fruit, canned or bottled in syrup, except cherries
(iii) Fruit Pulp
(iv) Jam and Marmalade.
(A) Game.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion
(A) Grains, brewers' and distillers'.
(A) Green forage.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, see Cannon, Firearms, Machine-guns
(A) Hay.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
Husk meal, see Cakes and Meals
(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea
(A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, see Fruit, preserved
(A) Lard except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(A) Lime phosphate, see Phosphate Rock.
(A) Linseed.
Livestock, see Animals.
(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize.
(A) Maize germs.
Maize germ meal, see Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, see Fruit, preserved.
Meals, see Barley; Cakes; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat, fresh and frozen, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat and horseflesh.
Middlings, see Offals of Corn
(a) Milk, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
Mill dust and screenings, see Offals of Corn.
(a) Mines and their component parts
(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
* Notes of the Bank of France.
(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
Oil, cod liver, see Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, see Cannon; Carriages.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, see Firearms
Pollard, see Offals of Corn.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude mineral potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(a) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, see Fruit, etc.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
(A) Quinine sulphate.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, see Offals of Corn
(A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, see Firearms
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
Salmon, tinned, see Fish.
(A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.
Screenings, see Offals of Corn.
Seeds, see Cereals mentioned by name.
(A) Semolina.
Sharps, see Offals of Corn
Sheep, see Animals
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, see Calfskins; Hides.
(A) Spirits, see Whisky.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, see also Confectionery.
(A) Superphosphates
(A) Tea other than green tea.
(a) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(a) Torpedo tubes.
Vegetables, see Onions; Potatoes
Venison, see Game
Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal
(A) Whisky.
(A) Yeast

LIST C.

LIST C comprises ALL GOODS not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without license to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

GENERAL LICENCE FOR EXPORTS.

An open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Import and Export Licensing section of the Board of Trade) to all destinations with which trading is allowed

Bird Seed.
Blanc-mange powder.
Cake mixture
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins
Custard powder.
Disinfectant powders containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives.
Glue.
Horseflesh.
Koffiio.
Lactol.
Lactogol.
Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.

* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent sodium colmar, not otherwise prohibited
Ointments containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives.
Parsley flour
"Phosto" animal food
Pudding powder.
Puddings.
Restorine
Soaps containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives.
Tooth-powders containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives.
Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all bona fide samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Import and Export Licensing section; but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are bona fide samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Import and Export Licensing section is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this schedule at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the schedule at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia (other than Esthonia, Lettland and Lithuania) Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive.	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to Grimsby inclusive) ..	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports and all ports in Lancashire and Cumberland.	Mr J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport inclusive ..	Mr. L. R. Lewis, Cymric Buildings, Cardiff.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF SMOOTH-BORE GUNS AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Import and Export Licensing Section :—

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).
French Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).
United States of America.
South America.
Japan and Korea.
Asiatic Russia.
France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Iceland.

In accordance with Article 8, Chapter 2, of the 'Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition,' all consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the prohibited areas set out below will require a specific export licence.

The Prohibited Areas are :—

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa. (Within this area are included all islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas Island and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra.)

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula and such continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on August 4, 1914.

(3) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 57° east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia on the Gulf of Oman.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, ETC.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connexion with aircraft."

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and not for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

NOTES REGARDING EXPORT TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

There is no parcel post to *Esthonia*, *Jugo-Slavia* (except *Dalmatia*), *Lettland* (*Latvia*), *Lithuania*, *Poland*.

Germany.—Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes, provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 oz.) of tobacco.

Russia (*European*).—Conditions under which trading with European Russia will be permissible are at present under consideration.

Syria.—A Parcel Post Service is in operation north of Alexandretta, Agge to and west of Aleppo—, including—Beyrout, Damascus, Homahr Homs, Latakia, Bayak and Tripoli.

Turkey.—Parcels for civilians in Turkey and Smyrna will only be accepted if they are fully addressed "c/o Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," (and 1 or Smyrna) parcels must be called for at the British Post Offices.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Import and Export Licensing Section (Board of Trade) the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case, in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant, the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, this consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connexion with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section) 35 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment :—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list :—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea and cocoa).
Seeds, oils, and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Ergot,
Gamma sulphate.
Caustic potash.
Potassium carbonate.

Continued, May 22, 1920.

No. 174.—The Governor in Council hereby declares under the provisions of section 10 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the area the boundaries of which are described in the schedule below shall be constituted a "reserved forest" under the said Act from the 1st July 1920

SCHEDULE

District.	Taluk.	Name of block.	Name of village	Survey number.	Extent.
Godavari ..	Nagar ..	Chula ..	.. "	....	24,17[illegible] acres or 37·71 square miles.

BOUNDARIES.

North.—Starting from cairn No. 1 (old cairn No. 508-S) situated on the left bank of the Tippaparam vaga about 1 mile 1 furlong west by north of the village-site of Tippaparam and about 1 mile 3 furlongs east-north-east of the village-site of Kalipatla; the line runs along the left bank of the said vaga to cairn No. 11 (old cairn No. 491) which is situated on the Eastern State boundary; thence the line coincides with the Eastern State boundary throughout.

East.—The line coincides with the Eastern State boundary up to cairn No 115 (old cairn No. 389) where it meets the Chinta stream; then follows the right bank of the Chinta stream for a distance of about 1 mile 2 furlongs to cairn No. 116-A where this stream joins the Tulpera stream, thence the line crosses the Tulpera stream in approximately westerly direction to cairn No 116 which is situated opposite to it on the right bank of the stream; thence along the right bank of the Tulpera stream for a distance of about 2 miles 2 furlongs to cairn No. 117 (old cairn No 496-S) about 1 furlong 8 chains north-north-west of the village-site of Oddipata; thence the line turns at 316° 30' and runs in this direction for a distance of 17 chains 50 links to cairn No. 118 (old cairn No. 148, thence at 287° for a distance of 3 chains 50 links to cairn No. 120, thence at 256° 30' for a distance of 2 chains 50 links to cairn No. 121 (old cairn No. 490-S), thence at 187° 30' for a distance of 3 chains 50 links to cairn No. 122 (old cairn No. 490-T), thence at 103° 30' for a distance of 5 chains 50 links to cairn No. 124, thence at 160° 30' for a distance of 4 chains 50 links to cairn No. 126, thence at 134° 30' for a distance of 3 chains 50 links to cairn No. 127 (old cairn No. 490-U) about 4 furlongs 6 chains north-west of the village-site of Oddipata, thence at 192° 30' for a distance of 26 chains to cairn No. 130 (point F) past cairn Nos. 128 to 129, thence at 164° 30' for a distance of 32 chains 75 links to cairn No. 134 (point G) past cairn Nos. 131 and 133 about 4 furlongs 5 chains south-west of the village-site of Oddipata, thence at 112° for a distance of 27 chains 31 links to cairn No. 137 (old cairn No. 490-R) past cairn Nos. 135 to 136, about 4 furlongs 1 chain south-south-west of the village-site of Oddipata; thence at 81° 30' for a distance of 9 chains 94 links to cairn No. 138 (old cairn No. 490-Q) situated on the right bank of the Tulpera stream; thence the line follows the right bank of the Tulpera for a distance of about 3 furlongs 2 chains to cairn No. 139 (point A) about 4 furlongs north-west by north of the village-site of Uppugudem; thence at 221° 30' for a distance of 26 chains 50 links to cairn No. 142 (point B) past cairn Nos. 140 and 141; thence at 182° 30' for a distance of 27 chains 97 links to cairn No. 145 (point C) past cairn Nos. 143 and 144, about 4 furlongs 4 chains west by south of the village-site of Uppugudem; thence at 132° 30' for a distance of 26 chains 50 links to cairn No. 15 (point D) past cairn Nos. 146 to 149, thence at 82° 30' for a distance of 21 chains 25 links to cairn No. 151 (point E) past cairn Nos. 151 to 153 situated on the right bank of the Tulpera stream about 7 furlongs 2 chains south by east of the village-site of Uppugudem; thence following the right bank of the stream for a distance of about 1 mile 1 furlongs 3 chains to cairn No. 155 (old cairn No. 493) at the south-east corner of the reserve.

South.—Thence the line runs approximately south-west by west for a distance of about one furlong to cairn No. 156, thence approximately west-north-west for a distance of about 13 chains to cairn No. 157 (old cairn No. 4v1), thence approximately west by north for a distance of about 22 chains to cairn No. 158, about 1 mile 3 furlongs 5 chains approximately south-east of the village-site of Chula, thence approximately north-west by west for a distance of about 41 chains to cairn No 160 past cairn No. 159; thence approximately west by south for a distance of 32 chains to cairn No. 163 past cairn Nos. 161 and 162; thence approximately west by north-west for a distance of about 2 furlongs 7 chains north-north-west of the village-site of Uppugudem, thence at 41° 30' for a distance of 22 chains to cairn No 164 (old cairn No. 911) about 1 mile 2 furlongs 7 chains north-north-west of the village-site of Chula and about 1 mile 1 furlong east-north-east of the village-site of Uppugudem, thence at 21° 30' for a distance of 61 chains 75 links to cairn No 166 (point G) past cairn Nos. 165 to 165; thence at 354° 30' for a distance of 61 chains 75 links to cairn No. 172 (old cairn No. 414 otherwise 176) past cairn Nos. 170 to 171, about 2 furlongs 8 chains north-east by west of the village-site of Uppugudem and about 1 furlong 2 chains north-east by east of the village-site of Kothevu; thence approximately west-south-west for a distance of about 24 chains to cairn No. 173; thence approximately south-west by south for a distance of 18 chains 88 cairn No. 178, thence at 281° for a distance of 1 mile and 2½ chains to cairn No 187 past cairn Nos. 177 to 186, thence at 291° 30' for a distance of 66 chains to cairn No. 194 (old cairn No. 495) past cairn Nos. 188 to 193, about 1 mile 2 furlongs north-north-west of the village-site of Subbampeta.

West.—From cairn No. 194 the line runs at 333° for a distance of 8 miles 32 chains to cairn No. 211 (old cairn No 216) past cairn Nos. 205 to 210, about 1 mile 1 furlong south-east by north of the village-site Venkatanagudem and about 1 mile 1½ furlongs east-north-east of the village-site of Edara; thence at 50° 30' for a distance of 7 chains 50 links to cairn No. 212 (point H), thence at 307° 30' for a distance of 37 chains 50 links to cairn No 216 (old cairn No 468) past cairn Nos. 213 to 215; thence approximately north-west for a distance of about 2 miles 2 furlongs to cairn No 224 past cairn Nos. 219 to 223 about 7 furlongs due east of the main road leading from Akkeda to Parnasala; thence approximately north-north-west for a distance of about 3 furlongs 8 chains to cairn No. 226 (old cairn No. 236) past cairn No. 225; thence at 22° 15' for a distance of 61 chains to cairn No. 230 (old cairn No. 236) past cairn Nos. 227 to 229 thence at 345° 15' for a distance of 36 chains to cairn No 231 (old cairn No 237); thence at 295° 30' for a distance of 46½ chains to cairn No. 234 (old cairn No. 240 otherwise 453) past cairn Nos. 232 and 233 situated on the range-boundary line between Bagarati Chola, thence the line runs coinciding with the range boundary in a direction approximately north-north-east for a distance of about 1 mile 64 chains to cairn No. 240 (old cairn No. 491) past cairn Nos. 235 to 242 about 4 furlongs 2 chains approximately south by east of the village-site of Kalipatla, thence approximately east for a distance of about 7 chains to cairn No. 244; thence approximately east by north for a distance of about 7 chains to cairn No. 245, thence approximately north-east by east for a distance of about 2 furlongs 6 chains to cairn No. 246 (old cairn No. 490), thence approximately north-west by north for a distance of about 2 furlongs 6 chains to cairn No. 251 (old cairn No. 490), thence approximately north by west for a distance of 1 furlong to cairn No 53 (old cairn No 490) about ½ furlong east by north of the village-site of Kalipatla and about 1 mile 1 furlong south east by east of the village-site of Tippaparam, thence approximately north-east by east for a distance of about 1 furlong 6 chains to cairn No. 254; thence approximately north by east by north for a distance of about 1 furlong to cairn No. 255; thence approximately north for a distance of about 2 furlongs 4 chains for a distance of about 6 chains to cairn No. 257; thence approximately north for a distance of about 2 furlongs 4 chains to cairn No. 1, the starting point on the left bank of the Tippaparam vaga (past cairns Nos. 256 and 257).

Boundary description of the enclosure (area excluded from the reserve and forming enclosure therein.)

ENCLOSURE.

North.—Starting from cairn No. 1 (point J) about 1 furlong east of cairn No. 91 (old cairn No. 374) situated on the Eastern State boundary and about 1 mile 6 furlongs 2 chains west-north-west of the village-site of Pamagapa the line runs at 75° 30' for a distance of 12 chains 50 links to cairn No. 4 (point M) past cairn Nos 2 and 3, thence at 104° 30' for a distance of 32 chains 25 links to cairn No. 7 (point L) past cairn Nos 5 and 6, thence at 110° 30' for a distance of 32 chains 25 links to cairn No. 10 (point K) past cairn Nos. 8 to 12 about 7 furlongs 4 chains west by north distance of 26 chains 8 links to cairn No. 14 (point N) past cairn Nos. 13 to 13 about 7 furlongs 6 chains west by north of the village-site of Pamagapa, thence at 77° 30' for a distance of 3 chains 50 links to cairn No. 17 (point H) past cairns Nos. 15 to 16, situated on the right bank of the Tulpera stream.

East.—Thence the line following the right bank of the Talipora stream to cairn No. 116 (point F) of the eastern boundary of the reserve situated on the right bank of Talipora stream about 6 furlongs 1 chain south-south-west of the village site of Pasagappa.

South.—Thence the line runs at 247° 00′ for a distance of 44 chains 46 links to cairn No. 24 (point G) past cairn Nos. 18 to 23 erected at the south-west corner of the enclosure.

West.—Thence the line runs at 343° 00′ from a distance of 5 miles 78 chains 45 links to cairn No. 1 the starting point (past cairns Nos. 26 to 33).

The following rights of way are admitted within the reserved forest to a width of 10 yards :—

1. *Footpath from Tippiparam to Kathapalli.*—The path enters the reserve between cairns Nos. 251 and 252 (old cairn No. 600) situated on the western boundary of the reserve and runs through the reserve in a direction approximately south-north-east for a distance of about 5½ furlongs and leaves the reserve between cairns Nos. 11 and 12 (old cairns Nos. 184 and 235) of the Baster State boundary.

2. *Footpath from Saravada to Nathapalli.*—The path enters the reserve between cairns Nos. 231 (old cairn No. 539) and 235 and runs through it in a direction approximately east-south-east for a distance of about 1 mile 5 furlongs 6 chains and leaves the reserve between cairns Nos. 27 (old cairn No. 310) and 28 of the Baster State boundary.

3. *Cart-road from Edera to Kathapalli.*—The cart-track enters the reserve between cairns Nos. 228 and 231 and runs through it in a direction approximately north-north-east bending round to south-east for a distance of about 2 miles 3 furlongs 6 chains and leaves the reserve between cairns Nos. 34 and 35 of the Baster State boundary.

4. *Footpath from Parugappa to Nathapalli.*—The path enters the reserve between cairns Nos. 13 and 14 of the northern boundary of the Parugappa enclosure runs through the reserve in a direction approximately west for a distance of 1 furlong 9 chains and enters the enclosure between cairns Nos. 14 and 13 of the northern boundary of the same enclosure, and re-enters the reserve at about 5 chains south-south-east of cairn No. 13 on the western boundary of the Parugappa enclosure and runs through the reserve in a direction approximately south-west by south for a distance of about 2 furlongs 4 chains and finally leaves the reserve between cairns Nos. 87 and 88 of the Baster State boundary.

5. *Cart-track from Cheria to Baster via Unjapalli, Odigiam and Parugappa.*—The cart-track enters the reserve between cairn Nos. 141 and 153 on the southern boundary of the reserve runs through it in a direction approximately north east by east for a distance of 5 miles 6 chains and leaves the reserve between cairns Nos. 152 and 153 on the western boundary of the reserve. It re-enters the reserve between cairn Nos. 140 and 141 runs through it in a direction approximately north by west for a distance of about 4 furlongs 5 chains and leaves the reserve between cairns Nos. 138 and 137 (old cairns Nos. 600-25). The cart-track again enters the reserve between cairns Nos. 119 and 120 on the eastern boundary of the reserve runs through it in a direction approximately north for a distance of about 2 miles and leaves the reserve between cairns Nos. 116 of the Cheria reserve and cairn No. 13 of the southern boundary of the Parugappa enclosure, the path then re-enters the reserve between cairns Nos. 14 and 15 on the south-eastern boundary of the Parugappa enclosure runs through the reserve in a direction approximately north-north-east for a distance of about 1 mile 4 chains and finally leaves the reserve over cairn No. 101 on the Baster State boundary.

6. *Cart-track from Parugappa to Pamura (Foot-).*—The cart-track enters the reserve at a point about 2 furlongs south-east by south of the village site of Parugappa where it crosses the Talipora stream runs through the reserve in a direction approximately south-east, bending round to east for a distance of about 1 mile 3 furlongs and leaves the reserve between cairns Nos. 114 and 115 of the Baster State boundary.

7. *Cart-track from Dasilapalli to Unjapalli.*—The cart-track enters the reserve between cairns Nos. 156 and 157 on the southern boundary of the reserve runs through it in a direction approximately north for a distance of about 1 mile 4 furlongs and joins the Cheria-Baster cart-track within the reserve.

8. *Footpath from Upperiparam to Unjapalli.*—The path enters the reserve between cairn Nos. 144 (old cairn No. 411) and 145 of the southern boundary of the reserve runs through it in a direction approximately north-east for a distance of about 2 miles 7 furlongs and then leaves the reserve between cairns Nos. 146 and 147 on the eastern boundary of the reserve.

J. M. TURING,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

(Marine.)

ERRATUM.

Ootacamund, May 27, 1920.

In the Marine Notification, dated the 26th April 1920, published at page 488 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 4th May 1920, *for* the heading 'Erratum' *substitute* the word 'Notification'.

J. M. TURING,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, May 27, 1920.

Mr. Cecil Bourke Connell, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Kistna Western division, is, under article 240, Civil Service Regulations, granted with effect from the 1st April 1920 privilege leave for eighteen days.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Ootacamund, May 22, 1920.

The combined privilege leave and furlough granted to M.R.Ry. Durga Ramaswami Ayyar Krishnaswami Ayyar, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, in the notification published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd December 1919, is extended up to the 18th July 1920 (inclusive).

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS

Ootacamund, May 21, 1920.

(With effect from 1st January 1920, *vice* M.R.Ry. Ramachandra Ayyar Mahadeva Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.E., Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, temporary rank, promoted to Assistant Engineer on the Provincial Service.)

M.R.Ry. Rama Ayyar Panchapakesa Ayyar Avargal, from Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, to Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, temporary rank.

Note.—The reversion of M.R.Ry. Narayana Ayyar Krishnaswami Ayyar, from Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, temporary rank, to Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, ordered in the notification published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd March 1920, is hereby cancelled.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Vasudeva Venkatanarayanaroyanu Sarma Avargal, from Supervisor, first grade, provisionally substantive, to Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Gopalayya Venkatachella Ayyar Avargal, from Supervisor, second grade, provisionally substantive, and temporary Sub-Engineer, to Supervisor, second grade, permanent, and temporary Sub-Engineer.

M.R.Ry. Yellamraju Hariharayana Avargal, Overseer, first grade, permanent, Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, and temporary Sub-Engineer, to Supervisor, second grade, provisionally substantive, and temporary Sub-Engineer.

(With effect from 12th January 1920, in consequence of the return of M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Ayyar Sundaram Ayyar Avargal, B.E., Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, from furlough.)

M.R.Ry. Rama Ayyar Panchapakesa Ayyar Avargal, from Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, temporary rank, to Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, permanent.

(With effect from 20th January 1920, in consequence of the reversion of Staff Sergeant Herbert Crowther, Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, from military duty.)

M.R.Ry. Yellamraju Hariharayana Avargal, from Supervisor, second grade, provisionally substantive, and temporary Sub-Engineer, to Overseer, first grade, permanent, Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, and temporary Sub-Engineer.

Note.—The reversion of M.R.Ry. Colayar Kalyanarama Srinivasa Ayyar, from Supervisor, second grade, provisionally substantive, and temporary Sub-Engineer, to Overseer, first grade, permanent, and Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, and temporary Sub-Engineer notified in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd March 1920, is hereby cancelled.

DEPUTATION

Ootacamund, May 22, 1920.

The services of M.R.Ry. Ravanasamudram Sankaranarayana Ayyar Rajagopala Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary rank, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Vizianagram Estate for employment as Estate Engineer.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The following extract from the *London Gazette* published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated 24th April 1920, is republished :—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd April 1920.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 741.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Fourth supplement, dated the 16th March 1920, to the *London Gazette* of the 16th March 1920, pages 3819, 3421, and 3422.

WAR OFFICE,
16th March 1920.

Regular Forces.

(Memoranda.)

Lieutenant John Dover Way, M.B.E., Indian Army Reserve of officers, relinquishes the acting rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on ceasing to be employed as Assistant Director of Works—13th January 1920.

The following extract from the *London Gazette*, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated 1st May 1920, is republished :—

ARMY DEPARTMENT,

Simla, the 30th April 1920.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 802.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Supplement, dated 23rd March 1920, to the *London Gazette* of the 23rd March 1920, pages 3611 and 3614.

WAR OFFICE,
23rd March 1920.

Regular Forces.

(Memoranda.)

Lieutenant Henry Stewart Northey, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes the acting rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on ceasing to be employed as an Assistant Director of Works—6th February 1920.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (General and Irrigation).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Government, May 27, 1920.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·05 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the surplus channel leading from Makana tank of Dayapalli; and, under sections 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Ganjam district, Chittapur taluk, Durbandha village.

	ACRE.
Government wet, S. No. 1641-1 B, belonging to Chaitanu Patnaik (died), Narayana Patnaik and Dayanidhi Patnaik, the name of deceased are the present owners of the land, bounded on the north by S. Nos. 1655 and 1641-1 A; east and south by S. No. 1650 and Dayapalli lands; west by S. No. 1641-1 A Dayapalli lands	0·05

Godarapalli village.

Government wet, S. No. 444-2, belonging to Raghu Sahu, bounded on the north by S. No. 446-1; east and south by Dayapalli lands, west by S. No. 446-1	0·01
Total ..	0·06

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·49 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a surplus channel leading from Makanna tank of Dayapalli; and, under sections 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Berhampur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Berhampur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Ganjam district, Berhampur taluk, Dayapalli village.

	ACRE.
Wet, No. 742-1 B belonging to Dubba Sanyasi, bounded on the north by No. 751-B, east by No. 742-1 A; south by No. 753; west by No. 1436	0·05
Wet, No. 743-1 B belonging to Dubba Sanyasi, bounded on the north by No. 752, east by No. 743-1 A, south by No. 754, west by No. 752-1 B	0·02
Wet, No. 751-1, belonging to Dubba Sanyasi, bounded on the north by No. 750-1; east by No. 751-1; south and west by No. 752-1 B	0·01
Wet, No. 749-1 B, belonging to Dubba Sanyasi, bounded on the north by No. 749; east by No. 750-1A; south by No. 750-2, west by No. 752-1 B	0·02
Wet, No. 750-1 B, belonging to Dubba Sanyasi, bounded on the north by No. 749-1 B; east by No. 750-1 A, south by No. 1436, west by No. 1436	0·01
Wet, No. 747-1 B, belonging to Dubba Sanyasi, bounded on the north by No. 747; east by No. 748-1 A; south by No. 748-1 B; west by No. 1436	0·01
Wet, No. 746-1 B, belonging to Dubba Sanyasi, bounded on the north by No. 746-1 B; east by No. 747-1 A, south by No. 748, west by No. 1436	0·01
Wet, No. 746-1 B belonging to Dubba Sanyasi, bounded on the north by No. 746-1 B; east by No. 746-2 A; south by No. 747-1 A; west by No. 1436	0·02
Wet, No. 744-1 B, belonging to Dubba sanyasi, bounded on the north by No. 744; east by No. 745-1 A; south by No. 746-1 B; west by No. 1436	0·02
Wet, No. 744-1 B, belonging to Dubba Sanyasi, bounded on the north by No. 743-1 B; east by No. 743-1 A; south by No. 744, west by No. 1436	0·01
Wet, No. 743-1 B, belonging to Dubba Sanyasi, bounded on the north by No. 742; east by No. 743-2 A; south by No. 744-1 B, west by No. 1436	0·01
Wet, No. 742-1 B, belonging to Dubba Sanyasi, bounded on the north by No. 741; east by No. 742-2 A, south by No. 743; west by No. 1436	0·01
Wet, No. 741-1 B belonging to Dubba Sanyasi, bounded on the north by No. 740-1 B; east by No. 741-1 A, south by No. 742; west by No. 1436	0·03
Wet, No. 740-1 B belonging to Dubba Sanyasi, bounded on the north by Chatrapur taluk, east by No. 738-2 B, south by No. 740-1 A, west by No. 1436	0·13
Wet, No. 740-2 B, belonging to Dubba Sanyasi, bounded on the north by Chatrapur taluk, east and south by No. 740-2 A, west by No. 740-1 B	0·07
Wet, No. 739-2, belonging to Dubba Sanyasi, bounded on the north by No. 738; east by No. 739-1; south by No. 740, west by Chatrapur taluk	0·01
Wet No. 738-2 B, belonging to Dubba Sanyasi, bounded on the north by No. 735-1 C; east by No. 738-3 A; south by No. 739, west by Chatrapur taluk	0·01
Wet, No. 736-2 belonging to Dubba Sanyasi, bounded on the north by No. 737; east by No. 735-1; south by No. 738-2 A; west by No. 738-2	0·01
Wet, No. 737-1 B, belonging to Dubba Sanyasi, bounded on the north by No. 740-1; east by No. 737-1 A; south by No. 738; west by No. 737-1 C	0·01
Wet, No. 739-1 belonging to Jagannatha Sahu, bounded on the north by Chatrapur taluk; east by No. 739-2 and 738-2; south by No. 737-1 A; west by No. 739-1	0·01
Wet, No. 738-1, belonging to Subba Sanyasi, bounded on the north by Chatrapur taluk; east by No. 667-1 B; south by No. 738-1, west by Chatrapur taluk	0·21
Wet, No. 667-1 B, belonging to Salla Ram, bounded on the north and east by Chatrapur taluk, south by No. 737-1 A, west by No. 738-2	0·01
Wet, No 737 B, belonging to Dubba Sanyasi, bounded on the north by No. 738; east by No. 737-1 A; south by No. 738, west by Chatrapur taluk	0·02
Wet, No. 738-1 B, belonging to Dubba Sanyasi, bounded on the north by No. 738-1 B, east by No. 738-1 A; south by No. 737, west by No. 738-1 C	0·01
Wet, No. 739-1 B, belonging to Dubba Sanyasi, bounded on the north by No. 738, east by No. 739-1 A, south by No. 738, west by No. 739-1 C	0·01
Wet, No. 733-2 B, belonging to Dubba Sanyasi, bounded on the north by No. 739-1 C; east by No. 733-3 A; south by No. 739, west by Chatrapur taluk	0·01
Total ..	0·49

Ootacamund, May 12, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 32·71 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improvements to Alampur drain; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Amalapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Amalapur and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Amalapuram taluk, Katrenikona village.

	Acs.
Inam, wet, No. 133-1, belonging to Kakilavari Ramayya, bounded on the south by No. 167, east by No 165, south by No 128 2; west by No 140	0·40
Jiravati wet, No. 681-3 A, belonging to Reddi Dharmanna, bounded on the north by No. 137, east by No. 133-1, south by No 695-3 B; west by No 695-2 A	0·23
Jiravati, wet, No. 695-2 A belonging to Vinnamala Subbayya, bounded on the north by No. 137, east by No. 695 2 A, south by Nos 695-3 B and 695-1 A; west by No. 695-1 A	0·45
Jiravati, wet, No. 695-1 A, belonging to Vennamala Pullayya, bounded on the north by No 137; east by No 695-2 A, south by No. 695-1 B, west by No. 141-1	0·94
Inam wet, No. 141-1, belonging to Bhamabhatla Tamaraja, Sattiraju and Subbayya, bounded on the north by No 137; east by No 695-1 B, south by No. 141-2; west by No 143 1 E-2	0·67
Jiravati, wet No. 143-1 E-2, belonging to Vittanala Tadigadu, Bhuvanesamangadu, Kunki Reddigadu, Kasi Venkatesugadu, bounded on the north by No. 137, east by No. 141-1; south by No. 143-1 E-1; west by No. 146-4 A-2	0·60
Jiravati wet, No 143-1 A 2, belonging to Pallitikarti Subbarayudu, bounded on the north by No 137, east by No. 143-1 E-2; south by No. 146-1 A 1; west by No. 121	0·20
Jiravati, wet, No 107-2, belonging to Sadasivasama Ananta Gopalacharyulu, Archaka of Sree Kalyana Gopala swami Vari and Pallitikuri Subbarayudu, Archaka of Sree Kasikesvara Swami Vari, bounded on the north by Nos 110-4 E-2 and 107-1; east by No. 122; south by No. 102-3; west by No. 108	2·40
Jiravati wet No 110-4 E-2, belonging to Idarapalli Venkatasuju, bounded on the north by No. 110-4 E-1; south by No. 137-2; west by No 108	0·99
Jiravati, wet, No 110-1 E-2, belonging to Pallitikarti Subbarayudu, bounded on the north by No. 110-1 E-1; south by No. 110-2 B, west by No 110-1 A-2	0·31
Jiravati, wet, No. 110-1 A-2, belonging to Mantipragada Lakshminarasimham, bounded on the north by No. 110-1 A-1, east by No 110 1 B-2, south by No. 102-2 B, west by No 83	0·21
Jiravati, wet, No 110 1 B, belonging to Pallitikarti Subbarayudu, bounded on the north by No. 109-2 A; east by No. 108; south and west by No 109-2 B	0·96
Jiravati, wet, No 109-2 B, belonging to Mantipragada Pullamarasu, bounded on the south by Nos 108 B, 109-2 A 110-1 E 1 & 2 and 110-1 A-2, east by Nos. 109-1 B and 108; south by Nos 109-2 C and 104-3 A, west by No 96-1 A	1·71
Jiravati wet, No. 110-3 A, belonging to Mantipragada Lakshminarasimham, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 109 2 B	0·14
Jiravati, wet, No 93 A-1, belonging to Mantipragada Lakshminarasimham, bounded on the north by No. 105-2 B; east by No 96 A-2, west by No. 92	0·21
Jiravati, wet, No. 82-2 A belonging to Chitturi Seshayya, Subba Rao and Rayanna, bounded on the north by No. 83-1 B, south by No 82-2 B, west by No. 82 2 A	0 01
Jiravati, wet, No 83-1 A, belonging to Kesteti Seshanna, bounded on the north and east by No. 82; south by Nos. 82 1 A and 86 2 E; west by No. 83-2 A	0·48
Jiravati, wet, No 83-3 A, belonging to Sree Bhogirigadu, bounded on the north by No. 82, east by Nos. 82-1 A and 86-2 E; south by No. 83 2 B west by No 83-3 A	0 27
Jiravati, wet, No. 83-2 A, belonging to Pallitikuri Subbarayudu, bounded on the south by No. 82; east by No. 83-2 A, south by No. 83 2 A, west by No 83-4 A	0 25
Jiravati, wet, No. 83-4 A, belonging to Pallitikuri Subbarayudu and Kotta Subbayya, bounded on the north by No. 82; east by No 86-3 A; south by No. 83-4 B; west by No. 103-2 A	0 13
Jiravati, wet, No 262-2 A, belonging to Chitturi Seshayya, Subba Rao and Rayanna, bounded on the north by No. 263, east by No 83-4 A south by No. 262-2 B, west by No. 263 1 A	0·26
Jiravati, wet, No. 263-1 A, belonging to Chitturi Seshayya, Kurra Seshanna and Akulatala Ayyappa, bounded on the north by No 263; east by No. 263 2 A, south by No 264-1 B; west by No. 261	0·31
Jiravati, wet, No 261 D-1, belonging to Vennamla Gangulu and Venkatasami, bounded on the north by No. 261; east by No. 262-1 A; south by No. 261 D-2; west by No 261 E-1	0·22
Jiravati, wet, No. 263 E-2, belonging to Bommali Peraya, bounded on the north by No 261; east by No. 261 E-1; south by No. 261 E-2, west by No 261 F-1	0·10
Jiravati, wet, No. 261 F-1, belonging to Vennamla Gangulu and Venkatasami, bounded on the north by No. 261, east by No. 261 E 1, south by No. 261 E 2; west by No 132	0 16
Jiravati, wet, No. 262-1, belonging to Kandula Mahaswami, bounded on the north by Nos. 261 and 266; east by No. 251 F-1; south by No. 263-5; west by No 264-1 A	1·1
Jiravati, wet, No 264-1 A belonging to Pilli Adeppa and Subbala Venkatswami, bounded on the south by No. 263, east by No 262, south by No. 261 1 E, west by No. 264 2 A	0·10
Jiravati, wet, No 261-2 A, belonging to Pilli Adeppa, bounded on the north by No. 265, east by No 264-1 A, south by No. 264 F B; west by No. 273	0·65
Jiravati, wet, No 276-2 A, belonging to Kuchalapati Gangamma, bounded on the north by No. 274, east by No. 273; south by No 276-1 B, west by No. 274-2 A	0 67
Jiravati, wet, No. 276-2 A, belonging to Idarapalli Suramma, Venkatram, Krishnamma, Ramanna and Narasimhamma, bounded on the north by No. 274, east by No 276-1 A; south by No. 276-1 B; west by No. 276	0·68
Jiravati, dry, No. 276-1, belonging to Bonny Venkadu, bounded on the north by No. 276, east by No 276-2 A; south by No. 276-2; west by No. 277 A-1	0 31
Jiravati, wet, No. 277 A-1, belonging to Bonny Venkadu and Pitani Viraswami, Ganja Mutyalu, Gutkala Mamma, Yellamilli Venkamma being minor by guardian Vittanala Shagiri bounded on the north by Nos 274 and 284; east by No. 276-1, south by No 277 A-2; west by No 283 A	1·69
Jiravati, wet, No. 283-3 A, belonging to Angadi Narasimhulu, Pamma Ramayya and Swami, bounded on the north by No. 284; east by No. 277 A 1, south by No 283-2 B, west by No. 281-1	0·92
Jiravati, wet, No. 281-1, belonging to Angadi Narasimhulu and Pulla Sullayya, bounded on the north by No. 284; east by No 283 A; south by No. 281-2; west by No. 279-2	0·70
Jiravati, wet, No. 280-1 belonging to Nimmakayala Ayyappa, Rajappa, China Rajappa, Jaggayya Nayudu and Satyanarayanamurthi, bounded on the north by No. 284; east by No. 281-1; south by No. 282-2; west by No. 279	0 33
Jiravati, wet, No. 276 2, belonging to Nimmakayala Ayyappa, Rajayya, China Rajappa, Jaggayya Nayudu and Satyanarayanamurthi Sounded on the north by No 277 Pedagadarghi, east by No 278; south by No. 276 2, west by No. 276	1 29
Inam, wet, No. 134-2, belonging to Kakilavari Ramayya, bounded on the north by No. 136-1, east by No. 150; south by No. 137, west by No. 135 2	0·23
Carpenter service inam, wet, No. 136-2, belonging to Prakki Peda Veerayya Chna Veerayya, bounded on the north by No 135-1; east by No. 136-2, south by No. 137, west by No. 134 2	1 24
Inam, wet, No. 134-2, belonging to Rayapudi Venkanna, bounded on the north by No. 134-1, east by No. 135-2; south by No. 137, west by No. 133-2	0·21

Godavari district, Amalapuram taluk, Katrenikona village—*cont.*

	Acs.
Jirayati, wet, No. 133-2, belonging to Samuel Ammana, Nadavapalli Venkataswami, bounded on the north by No. 133 1, east by No. 134-2, south by No. 101, west by No. 132	0·82
Jirayati, wet, No. 78-1 B, belonging to Dondiboory Venkata Seshavamaraju, bounded on the north by No. 78-1 A; east by No. 79, south by No. 82, west by No. 78-2 E	0·41
Jirayati, wet, No. 78-2 E, belonging to Dantuluri Nookaraju, bounded on the north by No. 78-1 A; east by No. 78-1 B; south by No. 82; west by No. 78-1 B	0·37
Jirayati, wet, No. 78-1 B, belonging to Dugirallapti Subbarayudu, bounded on the north by No. 78-1 A; east by No. 78-2 B; south by No. 82; west by No. 78-2 A	0·39
Jirayati, wet, No. 78-A 2, belonging to Dantuluri Nookaraju, bounded on the north by No. 78 A-1, east by No. 78-1 B; south by No. 81; west by No. 78 B-2..	2·23
Jirayati, wet, No. 78 E-1, belonging to Kollury Subbarayudu, bounded on the north by No. 78 B-1, east by No. 78 A 2; south by No. 82 west by No. 254 1-A-2	0·40
Jirayati, wet, No. 254-1 A 2, belonging to Kollury Subbarayudu, bounded on the north by No. 254 A-1; east by No. 78-2 B; south by No. 254, west by No. 254 1-B	0 23
Jirayati, wet, No. 254 1 C-2, belonging to Kollury Subbarayudu, bounded on the north by No. 254-1 C-1; east by No. 254 1-B; south by No. 253, west by No. 254 3 B	0·18
Jirayati, wet, No. 251 B-B, belonging to Duggudatti Subbarayudu and Nagulapadu, bounded on the north by No. 255 3-A; east by No. 254-1 C-2; south by No. 252; west by No. 255 2-B..	0·26
Jirayati, wet, No. 255 2 B, belonging to Uppaluri Subbarayudu and Nagulapadu, bounded on the north by No. 254 2-A east by No. 255 B-B, north by No. 252 west by No. 254-2	0·78
Jirayati, wet, No. 247-2, belonging to Kuppusetti Pala Venkataswami, bounded on the north by No. 257-1; east by No. 256 1-B, south by No. 241; west by No. 256 C 2	0·86
Jirayati, wet, No. 260 C-2, belonging to Mallady Subbarayudu, bounded on the north by No. 260 C-1; east by No. 257 2; south by No. 261; west by No. 256 B-2	0·46
Jirayati, wet, No 260 C 2 belonging to Mallady Subbarayudu and Telapolu Seetamma, bounded on the north by No. 260 B-1, east by No 260 C-1, south by No 261, west by No 260 A-2.	0 80
Jirayati, wet, No. 28= A 2 belonging to Dommeti Venkanna, bounded on the north by No. 280 A-1; east by No 2 0 B-2, south by No 264; west by No 256-2	0 41
Jirayati, wet, No 256-2, belonging to Varavarin Gangulu and Venkataswami, bounded on the north by No. 256-1; east by No 260 A-2, ; south by No. 265, west by No 261 C	0·64
Jirayati, wet, No. 110 E-B, belonging to Mandapalli Venkatarami, bounded on the north by No 110 E-A; east by No. 110-4 E-2; south by No 108	0·62
Total ..	91 64

Podagudaselli village.

Jirayati, Dry, No. 133-1, belonging to Marina Veerana, Seeranna, Vallury Satteyya, Palgory Gurramanna, wife of Krishnayya, Y-lagadda Nanikyam, wife of Kondayya, bounded on the north by No. 133; east by Katrenikona, south by No. 133-2; west by Munipalli	1·48
Total ..	1·48

Munipalli village.

Jirayati, wet, No 180 A-2, belonging to Nissumahayal Venkataswami, Dommeti Venkata Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 180 A-1, east by No 14 ; south by No. 181; west by No. 180 B 2	8·2
Jirayati, wet, No 180 B-2 belonging to Nissumahayala Venkataswami, bounded on the north by No. 180 B-1, east by Nos 180 A 1 and 180 A-2 ; south by No. 181 ; west by Uppalagupta	0·3
Total ..	8·13

Kundeleswaram village.

Inam, dry, No. 97 1 B belonging to Akkala Venkata Rao, being minor by mother and guardian Seetamma, Akkala Narsimha-swara Rao, being minor by mother Subbamma, bounded on the north by No. 98; east by No. 99; south by No 97 2-B, west by No 97 1-A	0·13
Inam, Dry, No. 97 2-B, belonging to Tirukati Nagulu and Maka Gadigadu, bounded on the north by No. 91 1-B; east by No. 92, south by No. 101, west by No. 97 2-A	0 05
Inam Dry, No. 100, belonging to Pakalapati Adinarayana, bounded on the north by No. 98, east by Kundeleswaram, south by No. 101, west by No. 99	0·03
Inam, dry, No 102-2, belonging to Maka Venkadu, Palladu Reddigadu, bounded on the north by No. 101; east by No 110 south by No 102 1 C-2 ; west by No 103	0·34
Village-site, No. 108-2 belonging to Tirukati Nagadu, bounded on the north by No. 101 ; east by No. 109 2; south by No 108-1 ; west by No 108-1	0·04
Inam, Dry, No. 108-1 C-2, belonging to Bala Reddigadu, Gaddada Maridigadu, Gidki Reddigadu, Maka Nadavapalidi, Vakapal	Dhanamsagadu Pakalapati Subbarayudu, Kudapudi Nadavapalligadu Tadigadu and Kattakuri, bounded on the north by No. 108-2 ; east by No. 110, south by No. 111 B-2, west by No. 109 1	1·27
Inam, dry, No. 111 B-2, belonging to Kudapudi Nadavapalligadu, Silasa Subbadu, Gorrangady Nadavapalligadu, bounded on the north by No. 108-1 C-2, east by No 110 ; south by No 112-2 B, west by No. 111 B-2	0·49
Jirayati, wet, No 112-2 B, belonging to Gangamalla Lakshmayya, bounded on the north by No 111 B-2; east by No. 110, south by No. 114-2; west by No 113-2 A	1·01
Barber service inam, wet, No. 114 2, belonging to Anaparty Sashigadu, bounded on the north by No. 114-A B, east by No. 110 ; south by No. 118, west by No 111-2	0·23
Barber service inam, wet, No. 118-2, belonging to Anaparty Sashigadu, bounded on the north by No. 119; east by No 110 ; south by Nos 118-1 and 120 ; west by No. 116-1	0·31
Total ..	4·27

Kupchamapalli village.

Jirayati, Dry, No 44-1 A-2, belonging to Maka Reddayya, bounded on the north by No. 100 of Kundeleswaram ; east by No 45, south by No. 44-1 A-1 , west by No 43	0 13
Inam, dry, No. 43 1 B, belonging to Pakalpati Subbarao, bounded on the north by No 100 of Kundeleswaram, east by No 44 1 A-2; south by No 43-1 A ; west by No. 42	0·04
Inam, dry, No. 37-2 B, belonging to Pakalpati Subbarao bounded on the north by No. 100 of Kundeleswaram , east by No. 42 ; south by No. 37-2 A ; west by No. 37-1 A, B, C	0·97
Inam, dry, No. 37-1 A, B, C, belonging to Korada Lakshmanta Sastri, on behalf of his wife Ramalakshmamma, bounded on the north by No. 100 of Kundeleswaram ; east by No. 37 B-B ; south by No. 37-1 C & 36-2 , west by No. 38-2	2·16
Inam, wet, No. 36 2, belonging to Gangamalla Lakshmayya, bounded on the north by No. 100 of Kundeleswaram , east by Nos 37 1 A, B, C & 38-2 ; south by No. 31 1 ; west by No. 33-2	0·56
Temple service inam, No 36 2, belonging to Paddadi Venkatachayulu, Archaka of Sree Gopalaswami Varu, bounded on the north by No. 37-1 A, B, C ; east and south by No. 35-1 ; west by No 34-2	0 92

Godavari district, Amalapuram taluk, Kunchanapalli village—*cont.*

	Acs.
Carpenter service inam, No. 21-3 belonging to Karri Jagannadhulu, bounded on the north by Kandalaswamy; east by No. 24-3; south by No. 23-1; west by No. 23, 21-2 B	0·21
Inam, wet, No. 21-2 B, belonging to Pakalapati Subbarayudu, bounded on the north by No. 21; east by No. 23-2, 21-1 A, south by No. 21-3 B; west by No. 23	1·11
Inamo, wet, No. 21-3 B, belonging to Pakalapati Subbarayudu, bounded on the north by No. 21-2 B, east by No. 21-3 A, south by No. 21-1 B, west by No. 18	0·38
Inamo, wet, No. 23-1 A, belonging to Gangamalla Lakshmayya, bounded on the north by No. 21-3 B; east by No. 21-3 B 2; south by No. 17-2, west by No. 18	0·30
Inam, wet No. 21-1 B-2, belonging to Gangamalla Lakshmayya, bounded on the north by No. 21-2 B; east by No. 21-1 B-1, south by No. 17-2 west by No. 18	0·12
Jeruyti, wet, No. 17-2, belonging to Gidi Veeraju, bounded on the north by No. 21-1 B, 1-2, east by No. 17 1, south by No. 18, west by No. 18	0·33
Jirayati dry, No. 14-2 B, belonging to Pakalapati Jogiraju, Somaraju and Venkataramaraju, bounded on the north by No. 15; east by No. 14-2 A; south by No. 14-1 B, west by No. 13	1·41
Jirayat, wet, No. 14-1 B, belonging to Pakalapati Jogiraju, Ramaraju and Venkataramaraju, bounded on the north by No. 14-2 B, east by No. 14-1 A, south by No. 16; west by No. 13	0·25
Jirayati, wet, No. 19-2 A-2, belonging to Pakalapati Subbarayudu, bounded on the north by Kandaraswamy; east by No. 20; south by No. 19-2 A 1; west by No. 19-3 A-1	0·24
Jirayati, wet, No. 19-3 A-3, belonging to Kanakavalu, Nanamma Somayajulu, bounded on the north by No. 19-3 A-2; east by No. 18, south by No 19-1 ; west by No. 19-2 A-1	0·20
Inam, wet, No. 5-1, Gangamalla Lakshmayya, bounded on the north by No. 19-2 A-2; east by No. 38, south by No 6; west by No. 19-3 A-1	0·10
Inam, wet, No. 7-1 B, belonging to Chengalvala Venkata Siva Row, bounded on the north by No. 5-4 east by No. 13, south by No. 7-2 B; west by No 7-1 A	0·22
Inam, wet, No. 7-2 B, belonging to Chengalvala Venkata Siva Row, bounded on the north by No 7-1 B, east by No. 15, south by No. 8-2, west by No. 7-3 A	0·53
Inam, wet, No. 8-2, belonging to Pakalapaty Subbarayu, Mankipragada Seeryanarayanamoorty, bounded on the north by No. 7-2 B, east by No 15, south by No. 12-2, west by No. 8-1, 8-3	1·26
Jirayati, wet, No. 8-3, belonging to Mankipragada Seeryanarayanamoorty, bounded on the north by No. 8-2 B; east and south by No. 8-2; west by No. 8-1	0·81
Jirayati, wet, No. 10-3, belonging to Pakalapaty Subbarayu, bounded on the north by No. 8-3, east by No. 15, south by No. 10-11 B west by Nos. 12-1, 10-5 B	0·38
Inam, wet, No. 10-5 B belonging to Pakalapaty Subbarayu, bounded on the north by No. 8-2, east by No. 12-2; south by Nos 10-6 A, 12-1; west by No. 10-5 A	0·82
Inam, dry, No. 12-11 B, belonging to Pakalapati Subbarayu, Idirapalli Venkataratnam and Ankamma, bounded on the north by No. 12-2, east by No. 15, south by No. 10-3 A-2; west by No. 10-11 A	0·32
Inam wet, No. 10-3 A-2 belonging to Pakalapati Subbarayu, bounded on the north by No. 10-11 B; east by No. 16; south by No. 10-3 B-1; west by No. 10-3 A-1	0·23
Inamo, dry, No. 10-3 B-2, belonging to Pakalapati Subbarayu, bounded on the north by No. 10-3 A-2, east by No. 15, south by No. 10-7, west by No. 10-3 B-1	0·27
Inam, wet, No. 10-3 belonging to Idarapalli Venkataratnam and Ankamma, bounded on the north by No. 10-3 B-2; east by No. 15; south by No. 11 and Nadapalli; west by No. 12-3 C	0·21
Village-site, No. 15-2 B, belonging to Gidi Ayyanna, bounded on the north and east by No. 15-1 A; south and west by No. 15-1	0·67
Total ..	12·69

Nadapalli zamindari village.

Darimala inamo, wet, No 74-3 A, belonging to Chirla Venkata Narasamma, bounded on the north by Kunchanapalli; east by No. 74-4, south by No. 74-4, west by No 74-3 ..	0·19
Karnam service inam, wet, No. 74-4 A, belonging to Siranga Ramamoorty, bounded on the north by No. 74-5 A, east by No 74-5 B, south by No. 70-4 B, west by No. 74-3 A	0 01
Karnam service inam, wet, No. 74-3 A, belonging to Idarapalli Venkataratnam, bounded on the north by Kunchanapalli; east by No. 74-4 A, south by No. 74-3 B; west by No. 74-1 A	0 25
Inam, wet, No 73-1 A, belonging to Kunda Lakshmikanta Sastry on behalf of his wife Ramalakshamamma, bounded on the north by Kunchanapalli; east by No. 74 2 A, south by No. 74 1 B, west by No. 40 1 ..	0·17
Inam, wet, No 40-1 A, belonging to Kuppambhatla alias Tejamantula Subbarayudu, bounded on the north by Kunchanapalli, No 41 east by No. 74-1 A; south by No 40-1 B, west by No 43 ..	1·28
Inam, wet No 47-2 A, belonging to Konda Ratnaji Row, bounded on the north by No. 41; east by No 48; south by No. 47-2 B; west by No 47-1 A ..	0 13
Inam, No 47-1 A, belonging to Jalanki Venkanna, bounded on the north by No. 41; east by No. 47-2 A, south by No. 47-1 B, west by No 48	0·46
Zamindari, jirayati, wet, No 46-2 A, belonging to Allari Venkata Somaraju, bounded on the north by No. 41, east by No. 47-1 A; south by No 42-3 B; west by No 44-2 A ..	0·84
Inam, wet, No. 44 2 A, belonging to Varahabhatla Narayanamoorty, bounded on the north by No. 41, east by No 48 2 A, south by No 44-2 B, west by No. 42 A	0·62
Zamindari, jirayati, wet, No 42-A, belonging to Gantyada Lakshmayya, bounded on the north by No. 41, east by No. 40 2 A, south by No 42 B, west by Kaimokona	1 40
Zamindari, jirayati, wet, No. 31-2 A, belonging to Alury Venkata Somaraju, bounded on the north by No. 31-2 B, east by No. 31-3 A; south by No 41, west by Kaimokona ..	0 50
Zamindari, jirayati, wet, No. 31-3 A belonging to Gangamalla Lakshmayya, bounded on the north by Nos. 31-3 Chint 31-1 A; east by No. 32-1 C; south by Nos. 41, west by No. 32-2 A	1·00
Zamindari, jirayati, wet, No. 31-1 A, belonging to Pakalapati Viswanadhamu, bounded on the north by No 31-1 B, east by No. 31-2 A; south and west by No 31-3 A	0·94
Zamindari, jirayati, wet, No. 33-1 C, belonging to Pakalapati Kondaraju, Gopiraju, Somaraju, Venkata Ramanna, bounded on the north by No. 33-1 B; east by No 33-1 A; south by No. 41, west by No 31-3 A	0·41
Zamindari jirayati, wet, No. 33 1 A, belonging to Pakalapati Viswanadhamu, Jogiraju, Somaraju, Venkata Ramanna, bounded on the north by No 33-1 B, east by No. 39-3 A; south by No. 41, west by No. 33-1 C	0·67
Zamindari jirayati, wet, No. 33-2 A, belonging to Gangamalla Lakshmayya, bounded on the north by No. 31 2 B, east by No. 33-3 A; south by No. 41; west by No 33-1 A	0 36
Zamindari, jirayati, wet, No. 33-3 A, belonging to Alluru Venkata Somaraju, bounded on the north by No 33-3 B, east by No 33-4 A, south by No. 41, west by No 31-3 A	0·18
Zamindari, jirayati, wet, No 33-4 A, belonging to Gangamalla Lakshmayya, bounded on the north by No. 33-4 B east by No. 40; south by No 41; west by No 33-3 A	0 39
Village site, No. 40 A, belonging to Gidi Venkata, Subbadu, Gelidem, Bhavanamgadu Gidi Veeradu, Gidi Rudrigadu, Gidi Satigadu, Nukka Mogi, Cocbamala Venkapati Gadu, Muka Subbigadu, Muka Mallugadu, Muttigadu, Sattigadu Reddigadu, Satigadu Ramadu, Venkata Reddigadu, Veeradu Reddigadu, bounded on the north by No. 40 B; east by Kunchanapalli; south by No 41; west by No. 33-4 A ..	1·14
Total ..	12 23
Grand total ..	69·71

Coteacamund, May 27, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·02 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for an irrigation bodhi in Sompalli, Razole taluk; and, under sections 8 and 9 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Razole, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept on the office of the Tahsildar, Razole, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Razole taluk, Sompalli village.

	ACRE.
Carpenter Service (wam, wet, S. No. 36, belonging to Chukkala Bangaramayya, bounded on the north, east and south by S. No. 35; west by S. No. 31-1	0·02

A. W. ROBERT,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation).

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ്

III-ാം ഭാഗത്തോടുചേർന്ന സപ്ലിമെൻറ്

SUPPLEMENT TO PART III OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE,

JUNE 1, 1920

നമ്പർ 1 (1).] ശനിയാഴ്ച, ഒന്നാം തീയതി, 1920 ജൂൺ 1-ാം. [വില, 2 പൈ.

ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെണ്ട് ആക്ടുകൾ

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ അവർകളുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിച്ച ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയുടെ ആക്ടുകൾ.

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ടിനെ 1920 മാർച്ച് 29-ാം തീയതി ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയും ആയത് ഇപ്പോൾ അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു:—

ACT No. XIII of 1920.

1920 ലെ 13-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE IMPORT AND EXPORT OF GOODS ACT, 1915.

ചരക്കുകൾ ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യുവാനിടയും കയറ്റി അയക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയ 1915 ലെ ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

1915 ലെ 11. ചരക്കുകൾ ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യുവാനിടയും കയറ്റി അയക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയ 1915 ലെ ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ആക്ടായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയും പ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു:—

1. ഈ ആക്ടിനെ ചരക്കുകൾ ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യുവാനിടയും കയറ്റി അയക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയ ആക്ട് (ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു) 1920 ലെ ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ.

3. മദ്രക്കുകം ഇനക്കിരൈവാരിയും കമ്മറ്റി തയക്കുകും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ പ്പറ്റിയ 1918 ലെ ആക്ട് 1 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (3) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ 'ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ യുദ്ധം നിലനിന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തോടും അതിനു ശേഷം ആറുമാസകാലത്തേക്കും' എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം '1921 മാർച്ച് 31 - ാം തീയതിവരെ' എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ വെക്കേണം. 1918 ലെ 11. 1921 ലെ 13-ാം ആക്ട് 1-ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദഗതിചെയ്തു.

എ. പി. മ്യൂട്ടിൻ,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെന്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗം.

(A true translation)

M. KRISHNAN,
Acting Malayalam Translator to Government.

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ടിന്മേൽ 1920 മാർച്ച് 20 - ാം തീയതി ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയും ആയത് എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No. XIV of 1920.
1920 ലെ 14 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE MORE EFFECTUAL CONTROL OVER THE ADMINISTRATION OF CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS TRUSTS

ധർമ്മാർത്ഥവും ദേവകാര്യാർത്ഥവുമായ ഭരണേല്പുകളുടെ കൈകാര്യത്തിന്മേൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെക്കാളും അധികം സമർത്ഥമായി മേൽനോക്കലും നടത്തുന്നതിനു നിയമിക്കുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

ധർമ്മാർത്ഥമോ ദേവകാര്യാർത്ഥമോ ആയുള്ള പൊതു ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടി നിശ്ചിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഭരണേല്പുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച വിവരങ്ങൾ കിട്ടുന്നതിനു സൌകര്യമുണ്ടാക്കുവാനും ആവക ഭരണേല്പുകളുടെ ഭാരവാഹികൾക്കു ചില സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ ഒരു കോടതിയുടെ ഉപദേശം വാങ്ങുന്നതിനു കഴിവു നല്കുവാനും ആവക ഭരണേല്പുകളുടെ ഭാരവാഹികളുടെ മേൽ കൊടുക്കുന്ന ചില അന്യായങ്ങളിലുണ്ടാകുന്ന ചെലവു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനയുണ്ടാക്കുവാനും നിയമിക്കുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ചുരുക്കപ്പേരും വ്യാപ്തിയും

1. (1) ഈ ആക്ടിനു ധർമ്മാർത്ഥവും ദേവകാര്യാർത്ഥവുമായ 1920 ലെ ഭരണേല്പു ആക്ടെന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

(2) അതു ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് ഇന്ത്യ മുഴുവനും പ്രാപിക്കും:

എന്നാൽ ഒരു ആക്കൊ നിന്നിയിക്കപ്പെട്ട അതിന്റെ വല്ല ഭാഗമൊ നിന്നിയിക്കപ്പെട്ട വല്ല പ്രവിശ്യയിലൊ പ്രദേശത്തിലൊ 'ശരല്ലെങ്കിൽ നിന്നിയിക്കപ്പെട്ട വല്ല ഭരണേല്പിനൊ വല്ല തരം ഭരണേല്പുകൾക്കൊ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നു ഗുലോമത സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ ഇന്ത്യാ ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യമായി കല്പിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

വ്യാഖ്യാനം

2. ഈ ആക്കിൽ വിഷയത്തിലൊ സന്ദർഭത്തിലൊ വിരുദ്ധമായി യാതൊന്നുമില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം 'കോടതി' എന്നതിനു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ജഡ്ജിയുടെ കോടതി എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നതും അതിൽ അതിന്റെ സാധാരണയായ സിവിൽ അധികാരം നടത്തുന്നതിനു മൈലോടതിയും 'ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

ധർമ്മാർത്ഥവും ദേവകാര്യാർത്ഥവുമായ ഭരണേല്പുകൾ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കോടതിയോടു ചെയ്യാവുന്ന അപേക്ഷ

3. ഈ ആക്കിൽ ഇതിനു മുമ്പിൽ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുംപ്രകാരം ഒഴികെ ധർമ്മാർത്ഥമോ ദേവകാര്യാർത്ഥമോ ആയുള്ള പൊതു ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടി നിശ്ചിക്കപ്പെട്ടതൊ ഇടിക്കുന്നതൊ ആയ വല്ല ഭരണേല്പിലും ഒന്നാമതായിട്ടുള്ളതൊ ആയ വല്ല ഭരണേല്പിലും ഒന്നാമതായിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല ആളും ആ ഭരണേല്പു ട്രസ്റ്റിന്റെ വല്ല പ്രധാന ഭാഗവും എതു കോടതിയുടെ അധികാരപരിധിക്കകത്തുള്ളിൽ കിടക്കുന്നതൊ ആ കോടതിയോടു,

(1) ഭരണേല്പിന്റെ സ്വഭാവത്തെയും ഉദ്ദേശങ്ങളേയും ഭരണേല്പു മുതലിന്റെ വിലസ്ഥിതി, ഭരണം, ഉപയോഗം ഇവയ്കയും അതിനുള്ള അർഹരായിത്തീരുകയും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ വല്ലതിനെയും പറ്റിയുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ ഹജിക്കാരനു കോടതി ഉചിതമെന്നു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിനു ഭാരവാഹിയോടു കല്പിക്കുന്നതും,

(2) കരമേല്പുവക കണക്കുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കുകയും ഓഡിറ്റ് ചെയ്യുകയും വേണ്ട തരത്തിലുള്ള മറ്റു

കല്പനകളിൽ എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും വല്ലതിലും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയതായ ഒരു കല്പന കിട്ടുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഹരജി മുഖാന്തരം അപേക്ഷിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ ഹരജിയുടെ തീയതിക്കു മുമ്പായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു കാലത്തിൽ അധികരിച്ചു ഒരു കാലത്തിനുള്ളതായ കണക്കുകളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ ആവക കല്പനക്കു വേണ്ടി യാതൊരാളും അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു.

ഹരജിയിലടങ്ങിയിരിക്കേണ്ട വിവരങ്ങളും മതിയായ വസ്തുക്കളുടെയും

4. (1) ഹരജിക്കാരനായ കരമേല്പിൽ അവകാശമുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള തീർച്ച ചെയ്യുന്നതു മുള്ള വഴിക്കുണ്ടാകുന്ന ഹരജിയിൽ കാണിക്കേണ്ടതും തനിക്കു കിട്ടേണ്ടതായ അനുതോഷം ചെയ്യുന്ന വിവരത്തോടുകൂടിയും, നടത്തേണ്ടതായ അന്വേഷണത്തിനു വേണ്ടി ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന മുറയ്ക്കു തന്നെ അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യുന്ന കണക്കു പരിശോധനയേയും പറ്റി

കൂടിയുള്ളേടത്തോളം അതിൽ വിവരമായി പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) ഫീസു ചുമത്തപ്പെടുന്നതിനും മറ്റുപ്രായത്തിൽ പ്പെടുന്നതിനും അവ സന്തുഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും 1908 ലെ സിവിൽ നടപടി നിയമത്താൽ നിർണ്ണയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നപ്രകാരം അതിൽ ചുമത്തിടേണ്ടതും അതു സന്തുഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു. 1908 ലെ 5.

ഹരജിയിന്മേൽ നടപടി.

5. (1) 3 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു ഹരജി കിട്ടിയാൽ കോടതി അതിനു മതിയായ തോന്നുന്ന തെളിവു വല്ലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു എടുത്തതിനും അതു പരിശോധനം വല്ലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു നടത്തിയതിനും ശേഷം ഹരജി എതു കരമേല്പിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചതാണെന്നോ അതിൽ ഹരജിക്കാരനു അവകാശമുണ്ടെന്നും കോടതി അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നപക്ഷം ഹരജി വിചാരണക്കു അതു ഒരു തീയതി നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതും ഹരജിയുടെ ഒരു പകർപ്പ് അതിനെ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന തീയതിയെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള അറിയിപ്പോടുകൂടി ശരിയായിയുടെ മേലും അതിനെപ്പറ്റി അറിയിപ്പു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതെന്നു കോടതി അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്ന മറ്റു വല്ല ആളുടെ മേലും നടത്തിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) ഹരജി വിചാരണക്കു മെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന തീയതിയോ വിചാരണ നീട്ടിവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പിന്നെയുള്ള വല്ല തീയതിയോ ഹരജിക്കാരനും കാരണമുണ്ടായിരുന്നതായാൽ അയാൾക്കും അറിയിപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഹാജരായിരിക്കുന്ന വേറെ വല്ല ആൾക്കും പറവാനുള്ളതിനെ കേൾക്കുമെന്നു അതു വിചാരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അയിനെയുള്ള ആളോ അതു മറ്റു വല്ല ആൾക്കും പറവാനുള്ളതിനെ കേൾക്കേണ്ടതും അതിനു യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നതായി പിന്നീടു ചെയ്യുന്നതായ നടപടികളും വല്ലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു നടത്തേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. അപ്രകാരത്ത വിചാരണ ദിവസമോ കോടതി അനുവദിക്കുന്ന സമയത്തിനുള്ളിലോ കരമേല്പുകാരൻ തന്റെയുടെ കേസ്സിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു എഴുത്തുമൂലമായ വല്ലതാലും വിവരത്തിനു ബോധിപ്പിക്കുമെന്നും കോടതി അങ്ങിനെ അവശ്യപ്പെട്ടപക്ഷം ബോധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. അയാൾ രേഖാമൂലമായ വല്ല കാര്യവിവരത്തിനു ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതായാൽ പ്രതിപക്ഷത്തിൽ പ്പെട്ടിരുന്നതിനെയും സത്യബോധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനെയുംപറ്റി 1908 ലെ സിവിൽ നടപടി നിയമത്തിൽ നിന്നുള്ള 1908 ലെ 5. ച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ കാര്യവിവരപ്രസ്താവനയിൽ ഒപ്പിടേണ്ടതും അതു സത്യബോധപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(3) ഹരജിവിചാരണ കാലത്തു വല്ല ആളും ഹാജരായി കരമേല്പുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതിനെ നിഷേധിക്കുകയോ അതു തന്നെ ആരു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു കരമേല്പുണ്ടെന്നു നിഷേധിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുകയും ആ സംഗതി സ്ഥാപിച്ചു കിട്ടുന്നതിനും ശരിയായ മറ്റു വല്ല നിശ്ചയത്തിനുവിധിക്കുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടി മൂന്നാമതിനുള്ളിൽ ഒരു വ്യവഹാരം ഇടുന്നതാണെന്നു കൈയക്ഷരമെഴുതിയോ ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം നടവടികൾ നിർത്തിവെക്കുന്നതിനും കോടതി കല്പിക്കേണ്ടതും അതിനെ വ്യവഹാരം ഇങ്ങനെതായാൽ വ്യവഹാരം അവസാനമായി തീർപ്പു ചെയ്യുന്നതുവരെ ഇടക്കാലത്തെ അങ്ങിനെ നിർത്തിവെക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(4) അങ്ങിനെ യാതൊരു കൈയേല്പും ചെയ്യാത്തപക്ഷമോ ഉണ്ടായാലും കഴിഞ്ഞ തിനെറ ശേഷം അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള യാതൊരു വ്യവഹാരവും ഇങ്ങനെയിരുന്നാലും കോടതി തനിയ്ക്കതന്നെ വ്യവഹാരകാര്യം തീർച്ചയാക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(5) (3) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷയോ ചുമതിയായിക്കഴിഞ്ഞതായാൽ കോടതി ഹരജി തള്ളുകയോ അതിനു യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന മറ്റു വല്ല കല്പന അതിന്മേൽ കല്പിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു:

എന്നാൽ (3) എന്ന ഉപവണ്ഡത്തിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരം ഒരു വ്യവഹാരം ഇടക്കിയിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ അതിലെ അവസാന തീർപ്പിനു വിരോധമായുള്ള യാതൊരു കല്പനയും കോടതി കല്പിച്ചുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

(6) ഈ വകുപ്പിൽ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുമ്പോലെ കൂടാതെ ഹരജിക്കാരനും കരാറിനു പുറത്തായി അവകാശം പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കണ വല്ല ആളും തമ്മിലുള്ള അവകാശത്തെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന വല്ല സംഗതിയും കോടതി വിചാരണ ചെയ്കയോ തീർപ്പു ചെയ്യുകയോ ചെയ്കൂടാത്തതാകുന്നു.

5-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള കല്പന ജാമ്യത്തിലുണ്ടായിരുന്ന കാലയളവിൽ ഒരു കാരവാഹി ചീട്ടു ചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ ആയവർ കാരവാഹി, തൽക്കാലം നടപ്പിലിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല നിയമപ്രകാരമുള്ള ശിക്ഷക്കൊ ബാദ്ധ്യതക്കൊ

1938 ലെ 5.

ബാധകമാണെന്നിരിയെ 1908 ലെ സിവിൽ നടപടി നിയമം 92 - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരം ഒരു അന്യായത്തിനു കാരണം നല്കുന്നതായ് ഒരു ഒരുമ്പെടൽ ഒഴിവു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ആയവർ വല്ല അന്യായവും ആയവർ ചീട്ടു ആസ്പദമായിത്തീരുന്നതു എത്രത്തോളമൊ അത്രത്തോളം അഡ്വാക്കേറ്റ് ജനറലിന്റെ ഉൽകൂട്ടിയുള്ള അന്വേഷണകൂടാതെ ഇടക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ഉപദേശത്തിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷ കൊണ്ടുള്ള ഭാരംഹികളുടെ ഒഴിവാക്കൽ

7. (1) ഈ ആക്ടിൽ ഇതിനു വഴിയെ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുപ്രകാരം ഒരിക്കൽ യഥാർത്ഥമൊ കേവകാല്പനികമൊ ആയുള്ള പൊതു ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി നിർമ്മിക്കപ്പെട്ടതൊ ഇരിക്കുന്നതൊ ആയി വ്യക്തമായി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതൊ അനുമേയമായിട്ടുള്ളതൊ ആയ ഒരു ഒരുമ്പെടൽന്റെ വല്ല ഭാരവാഹിയും ആ ഒരുമ്പെടൽ ഉടലിനിന്റെ വല്ല പ്രധാന ഭാഗവും എടുത്ത കോടതിയുടെ അധികാരപരിധിക്കുള്ളിൽ കിടക്കുന്നതൊ ആ കോടതിയോടു ഒരുമ്പെടൽ ഉടലിനിന്റെ കൈകാര്യത്തേയൊ ഭരണത്തേയൊ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന വല്ല സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി അതിനിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായമൊ ഉപദേശമൊ കല്പനയൊ കിട്ടേണ്ടതിലേക്കു ഹരജിചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള കോടതി ആ കാര്യത്തിന്മേൽ അതായു സംഗതിപോലെ അതിനിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായമൊ ഉപദേശമൊ കല്പനയൊ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ സാധാരണ (ദൃഷ്ടാ) വിചാരണചെയ്തു തീർച്ചചെയ്യേണ്ടതല്ലാത്ത കോടതി വിചാരിക്കുന്ന യാതൊരു സംഗതിയിലും അതിനു ആയവർ അഭിപ്രായമൊ ഉപദേശമൊ കല്പനയൊ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ബാദ്ധ്യതയുള്ളതായിരിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

(2) (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു ഹരജിയിന്മേൽ കോടതി ആ കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി അതിനിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായമൊ ഉപദേശമൊ കല്പനയൊ ഉടനെതന്നെ കൊടുക്കുകയൊ ഹരജി വിചാരണക്കു മതിയായതി നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതും, അതിനെ ഒരു പക്ഷം അങ്ങിനെ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന തിയതിയെപ്പറ്റിയ അറിയിപ്പോടുകൂടി ഒരുമ്പെടലിൽ അവകാശമുള്ളവരും അതിനു യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നവരുമായ ആളുകളുടെ മേൽ നടത്തേണ്ടതെന്നൊ അവരുടെ അറിവിനായി അതിനു യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതെന്നൊ കല്പിക്കാവുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

(3) (2) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല തിയതിയൊ വിചാരണ നീട്ടിവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പിന്നൊരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല തിയതിയൊ കോടതി വല്ല അടി,

പ്രായമോ ഉപദേശമോ കല്പനയോ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി ഈ ഹരജിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഫാജരാകണം എല്ലാ ഭേദഗതികളും പറവാനുള്ളതിനെ പറയുന്നതിനു ന്യായമായ നല്ല അവസരം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(4) (1) എന്നു ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു ഹരജിയിൽ സരോല്പിയെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള വല്ല കാര്യത്തെയും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന സംശയികം ഉത്തമവിശ്വാസമായി പറയുകയും അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കോടതി കൊടുക്കുന്ന അഭിപ്രായമോ ഉപദേശമോ കല്പനയോ പ്രകാരം പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു കാരവാഹി, ആ ഹരജി ഏതു കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി ബോധിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവോ ആ കാര്യത്തിൽ ആവക കാരവാഹിയുടെ നിലയിൽ തനിക്കുള്ള ഏതോരു തന്റെ സ്വന്ത ബാദ്ധ്യത സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം ശരിയായി നിറ്റു ഹിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

8. ഈ ആക്ടിലെ മേല്പറഞ്ഞ നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരമുള്ള വല്ല ഹരജിയുടെയും തന്നെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ളതിനു, ആ ഹരജിയെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള എല്ലാ നടവടി പ്രവൃത്തികളുടെയും ചെലവുകൾ ചാർജ്ജുകൾ എന്നിവയുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ കോടതി അതിനെ യുക്തപ്രകാരം പ്രവൃത്തിക്കേണ്ടതും ആവക ചെലവും ചാർജ്ജും വ്യയവും മുഴുവനോ അതിൽ വല്ല ഭാഗമോ ആ ഹരജി എതു കരോല്പിന്റെ സംഗതിയിൽ ബോധിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവോ അതിന്റെ സ്വത്തുക്കളിൽനിന്നോ ആയതിന്നു നിന്നോ വസൂലാക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നോ അതിനു യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന വിധത്തിലും യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന ആളുകളും സഹിക്കേണ്ടതും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും ആണെന്നോ അതു കല്പിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു :

ഈ ആവക വല്ല കല്പനയും ഹരജിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു അറിയിച്ചു കിട്ടാത്തവനും അതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറവാനുള്ളതിനു പറയാതായി അവസരം കിട്ടാത്തവനും ആയ (ഹരജിക്കാരനാഗികയല്ലാത്ത) വല്ല കക്ഷിക്കും വിരോധമായി കല്പിച്ചതുടരാത്തതാകുന്നു.

ചില കേസുകൾ

9. താഴെപറയുന്ന വല്ല സംഗതികളിലും, അതായതു :—

(a) പ്രസ്താവത്തിലുള്ള സരോല്പിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ 1908 ലെ സിവിൽ നടവടി നിയമം 92 - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരം ബോധിപ്പിച്ച ഒരു അന്യായം നിലവിലുള്ള പക്ഷമോ, 1908 ലെ 5.

(b) ധർമ്മാദായ ട്രസ്റ്റു പ്രതിക്കുകൂടെ ട്രെസ്റ്റർ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സംഘ്മിനിസ്ട്രേറ്റർ ജനറൽ, ഹൈക്കോർട്ട് ട്രസ്റ്റി ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗിയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ, 1860 ലെ സംഘങ്ങൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയ ആക്ട്പ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്ത വല്ല സംഘങ്ങളിലോ അരോല്പ്പെട്ട കാര്യത്തിൽ നിന്നിട്ടെക്കുന്നപക്ഷമോ, 1860 ലെ 21.

(c) മതിയായ വിചാരണാധികാരമുള്ള വല്ല കോടതിയോ വല്ല നിയമത്തിലേയും നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരം പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്ന മറ്റു വല്ല അധികാരസ്ഥനോ അരോല്പ്പെട്ട കാര്യത്തിന്റെ കാരണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥ എഴുതിത്തള്ളുകയോ അനുവദിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷമോ,

ഈ ആക്ടിലെ മേല്പറഞ്ഞ നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരം വല്ല കരോല്പിനേയും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നു എന്നതോന്നി ഹരജിയും സ്വീകരിച്ചു കൂടുന്നതല്ല.

ചില കേസുകളിൽ ഹരജിയുടെ ചെലവുകൾ.

10. (1) 1863 ലെ ദേവകാര്യാർത്ഥമായ ട്രസ്റ്റുപ്രതിഷ്ഠ ആക്ട് 14 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമോ 1908 ലെ സിവിൽ നടവടി നിയമം 92 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമോ ബോധിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല വ്യവഹാരത്തിലും ആവക കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി വിചാരണ ചെയ്യുന്ന കോടതി അന്യായക്കാരൻ അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യുമ്പോഴും പ്രതിക്ക് പറവാനുള്ളതിനെ കേട്ടതിനുശേഷമെങ്കിലും കോടതിക്കു യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന അപേക്ഷനം നടത്തിയശേഷവും ആവക അന്യായപ്രവൃത്തിയെ തുടങ്ങുന്നതിനും നട 1863 ലെ 20. 1863 ലെ 20, 1908 ലെ 5.

ട്രസ്റ്റിയുടെയും ദേവകാര്യാർത്ഥമായ ട്രസ്റ്റിനെ മാനേജരുടെയും ചെലവുകളിൽ ചിലതു അന്യായത്തിൽ ചെലവിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു 1908 ലെ സിവിൽ നടവടി നിയമത്തിലെ അധികാരം.

ത്തുന്നതിനും അന്യായക്കാരനു വഹിച്ചതോ വഹിപ്പാനിടയുള്ളതോ ആയ വല്ല ചെലവിനുവേണ്ടി പ്രതി ജാമ്യം കൊടുക്കേണമെന്നും, ആവക അന്യായം ഏതു ഭരമേല്പിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണെങ്കിലോ ആ ഭരമേല്പിന്റെ ഭാഗവാഹിയുടെ നിലയിൽ പ്രതിയുടെ കൈവശമിരിപ്പുള്ള വല്ല പണത്തിങ്കലിന്നും ആവക ചെലവു ഉറവണമെന്നതിൽ വല്ല ഭാഗവും ആ വഹിപ്പാനുള്ളതിനു മതിയായതാണെന്നു കോടതി വിചാരിക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യയോ കെട്ടി വെക്കേണമെന്നോ കല്പിക്കുന്നതു പൊതുജനോപകാരത്തിനു ആവശ്യമാണെന്നോ കോടതിക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുന്നപക്ഷം അതിനെ കല്പിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കല്പിച്ചു വരുന്ന കല്പനക്കനുസരിച്ചു വല്ല പണവും കെട്ടിവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ആവക സംഖ്യ ഉറവണമെന്നതിൽ വല്ല ഭാഗവുമോ അന്യായം നടത്തുന്നതിനായി കോടതി അന്യായക്കാരനു കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു. അന്യായക്കാരനു വല്ല സംഖ്യയും കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി ആ സംഖ്യ തിരിച്ചു അടക്കേണമെന്നു പിന്നീടു കോടതി കല്പിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ അതു തിരിച്ചു അടക്കുന്നതിലേക്കു അന്യായക്കാരനോടു കോടതി ഉറപ്പു വാങ്ങേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

1908 ലെ 5.

11. (1) (a) സംഗതികളെ സ്തുവാജ്ഞാലേഖപ്രകാരം ഭേദിയിക്കുന്നതിനേയും,

(b) വല്ല ഭരമേല്പും നിബന്ധമായി ഫാജരാക്കുന്നതിനേയും അതാതു സത്രത്തിന്മേൽ വിസ്തരിക്കുന്നതിനേയും,

(c) മേലകം ഫാജരാക്കുന്നതിനു നിബന്ധിക്കുന്നതിനേയും,

(d) മീതിക്കോടിസ്ഥാനത്തിനു കല്പനകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനേയും,

സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായ 1908 ലെ സിവിൽ നടപടി നിയമത്തിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ ഈ ആക്ട്പ്രകാരമുള്ള എല്ലാ നടപടി പ്രവൃത്തികൾക്കും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതും സമൻ നടത്തുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള നിബന്ധനകൾ അപ്രകാരം അറിയിപ്പുകൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) വിധികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി മേല്പടി നിയമത്തിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ ഈ ആക്ട്പ്രകാരമുള്ള കല്പനകൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനു എത്രത്തോളം സംബന്ധിക്കുമെന്നു അത്രത്തോളം സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ചില കേസുകളിൽ നടപടി നിയമത്തിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ ഒഴിവാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം.

12. ഈ ആക്ട്പ്രകാരം കല്പിക്കുന്ന വല്ല കല്പനയിലോ കൊടുക്കുന്ന അപ്രകാരം കൊടുക്കുന്ന വല്ല അപേക്ഷയിലോ ഉപദേശത്തിലോ കല്പനയിലോ സംബന്ധിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു യാതൊരു അപ്പീലുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

എ. ചി. ഫ്രഡിരൻ,
ഭാരപ്രാ ഗവർണ്ണർ കൗൺസിൽ
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗത്തിലെ സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation)

M. KRISHNAN,
Acting Malayalam Translator to Government.

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LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Ootacamund, June 1, 1920.

No. 399.—Under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment by election of M.R.Ry. N. S. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avergal as President of the Cuddapah Taluk Board and of M.R.Ry. A. Parasurama Rao Garu as President of the Rajampet Taluk Board in the Cuddapah district.

ERRATUM.

For the words "a course in minor sanitary engineering at the King Institute of Preventive Medicine and get the necessary certificate" occurring in columns (3) against item (7)—Sanitary Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer — of rule 65 of the rules published in notification No. 55 at pages 46–47 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, *substitute* "the following courses and get the necessary certificate.—

"(i) Out-door practical training under the Health Officer, Corporation of Madras, for six months."

"(ii) Advanced sanitary hygiene including sanitary law and vital statistics for two months and a laboratory course for four months."

"(iii) Advanced minor sanitary engineering for two months."

"(iv) Vaccination for one month."

"(v) Malaria for one month."

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 400.—Under section 63 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt all the members of cholera parties, while travelling on cholera duty, from payment of tolls at the local fund toll-gates in the Godavari district.

No. 401.—Under sub-clause (5) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 260 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council proposes to divide the IX ward in the Salem Municipality into two and to assign one elective seat to each. Objections or suggestions in respect of this arrangement will be received by Government on or before 1st August 1920. None received after that date will be considered.

SCHEDULE.

Name of ward and boundary.	Number of elective seats.
IX Ward—*North.*—By the Thirumanimuthar river from the chavadi bearing S. No. 2 of division 8, near Fischer anicut till it reaches the northern boundary of the municipality and skirting along the northern boundary of Fischer compound the municipality and skirting along the northern boundary of Fischer compound S. No. 5 of division 9 passes through Choundammaa Coil street till it reaches Veeranam toll-gate.	1
East.—From Veeranam toll gate along the eastern boundary of Veeranam road S. No. 294 and southward along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 320, 327, 328, 330, 331, 332 and 346 and along the northern boundary of S. Nos. 348, 349 and 351 and 331, 332 and 346 and along the northern boundary of parachori and then eastward along the skirting the north and southern boundary of parachori and then eastward along the northern boundary of S. No. 2143 and then southward along the eastern boundary of 457 and then eastward along the northern boundary of 459 and skirting S. No. 459 and thus to the south along the eastern boundary of Nos. 460, 497, 498, 500, 2075, 2078, 2079 and 2064 of division 9.	
South.—The line commences from the southern boundary of S. No. 2064 of division 9 and then westward along the Vellakuttai Odder street till it meets the Vellakuttai street S. No. 1718 of division 9.	
West.—The line commences from the southern end at No. 2 Palli street (S No. 1713 of division 9) and runs along the said street No. 1712 to the north and thus skirting along the boundary of S. Nos. 1645 and 1643 of division 9 passes through lane No. 1596 of division 9. The line thus crosses the Salem-Cuddalore road to the east of Varatharajaperumal temple; thence in a line to the north along the cross road connecting 2nd Agraharam and the Cuddalore road till it reaches the 2nd Agraharam, then to the east along the 2nd Agraharam up to the late Appa Chetty's choultry and then skirting the boundaries of S. Nos. 18 to 20 of division 8 but excluding them the line in front of Ram Viswanathaswami temple up to Fischer gate; thence through the Anai road to reach S No. 2 of division 8 (Chavadi near Fischer anicut).	
X Ward—*North.*—Commencing from the demarcation stone at the north-eastern corner of S. F. No. 221 of block 7 in division 9 near the Veeranam toll-gate; thence in a line to the east along the northern boundary of S No. 1688 of division 10 and S. Nos. 192, 209, 222, 223, 224, 241, 240, 238, 239, 247, 248, 252 and 255 in Ammapet village in the Salem Zamindari meeting the northern boundary of T. S. Field No. 1615; thence to the east as far as the north-eastern corner of T. S. No. 1583.	
East.—Thence from the same point in S. No. 1455 of division 10 to the east of Nacjampatti parachori, the line runs to the south across the Salem-Cuddalore road down to the stream from the Jarugumalai hills feeding the Ammapet tank and terminating at S. No 1987 of division 10.	
South.—The boundary line commences from the south-eastern corner of S. No. 1987 of division 10 and thence in a westerly direction along the northern basin of Ammapet tank till it meets S. No. 1095 of division 4 along the southern boundary of Pachapatti parachori	
West.—Thence to the north along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 2064, 2079, 2078, 2075, 500, 498, 497, 460 of division 9 and skirting S No. 459 and then westward along the northern boundary of 459, thence northward along the eastern boundary of 457; thence eastward along the northern boundary of S No. 2143 and skirting the northern and eastern boundary of Karpet parachori; thence along the northern boundary of S. Nos 351, 349 and 348 and northward along the eastern boundaries of S. Nos. 346, 332, 331, 330, 328, 327 and 326 and to the Veeranam toll-gate along the eastern boundary of Veeranam road in S. No. 294.	

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No 402.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2,431 square feet, be the same a little more or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Green Street School at Negapatam; and, under sections 9 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, No. 31. Negapatam village,

	sq. ft.
Eyotwari (Ryotwari), jan cultivation, T. S. No. 309, belonging to Sinnakkulandi Ambi, bounded on the north by T. S No 410, east by T. S No 432; south by T. S. No. 395; west by T.S. Nos 405 and 401.	2,431

No 403.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 294 square links, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a road from Nachiarkoil to Kothangadi, and, under sections 9 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 123 Nachiarkoil village.

	Rs.	Rs.
Wet, No. 33 E-1, belonging to 181 Amitha Evi and others and Kudiam Harvatter, bounded on the north by S. No. 17; east by S. No. 33 A; south by S. No. 33 E-2; west by S. No. 33 F-1	..	24
Wet, No. 33 F-1, belonging to S. Alamelu Achi, bounded on the north by S. No. 17; east by S. No. 33 E-1; south by S. No. 33 F-2; west by S. No. 33 G-2	..	154

No. 116. Kuthangudi village

Dry, No. 109 G-1, belonging to 44. Srinivasa Ayyar and others, bounded on the north and east by S. No. 103 I; south by S. No. 109 G-2; west by S. No. 109 G	..	28
	Total ..	254

No. 404.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·87 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a pathway to burial-ground in the Erode municipality; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Erode, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Erode, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

Coimbatore district, Erode taluk, Sircar Sinna Agraharam village.

	acres.
Inam, No. 6 A, belonging to Thanga Perumal Pillai alias Perumn Pillai, bounded on the south by No. 90, east by No. 6 A; south by No. 3 B; west by No. 2	0·03
Wet, No. 6 A, belonging to Thanga Perumal Pillai alias Perumn Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 90; east by No. 7 A; south by No. 6 E, west by No. 6 A	0·04
Wet, No. 7 A, belonging to Chinnasami, Thandavi Venkatarama Pillai and Dasiraja Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 90; east by No. 7 A, south by No. 7 B; west by No. 6 A	d 20
Wet, No. 7 A, belonging to Chinnasami, Thandavi Venkatarama Pillai and Dasiraja Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 90; east by No. 10 A, south by No. 9 E; west by No. 7 A	0 14
Wet, No. 10 A, belonging to Chinnasami, Thandavi Venkatarama Pillai and Dasiraja Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 90; east by No. 11 A; south by No. 10 E, west by No. 9 A	d·04
Wet, No. 14 A, belonging to Arthanari Pillai, minors Muthuthu Pillai and Arumugam Pillai, mother guardian Sowmmal, bounded on the north by No. 90 A; east by No. 67 A-1; south by No. 11 B; west by No. 13 A	0 03
Wet, No. 67 A-2, belonging to Subbaraya Kavandan bounded on the north by Nos. 88 E and 67 A-2; east by No. 67 E; south and west by No. 67 A-1	0 25
Total ..	0 87

No. 405.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring about 4 cawnies 11 grounds and 1,076 square feet is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for building sites for houses; and under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the Collector's office, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

Madras district, Madras city.

	c.	gs.	sq. ft.
R.S No. 1411, belonging to Ramanujulu and Rajanaik Nayak, bounded on the north by No 1414; east by No. 1417 (Mount Road); south by No. 1416, west by No 1413	0	20	1,374
R.S. No. 1415, belonging to Peter Stevenson, bounded on the north by No. 1414; east by No. 1411 (Mount Road); south by No. 1416, west by No 1413	0	6	749
R.S No. 1414, belonging to Rajamutha Nayak and Nagendraya Chetti, bounded on the north by No. 1413; east by No. 1411 (Mount Road); south by No. 1412; west by No. 1413	0	0	49
R.S. No. 1412, belonging to N. Muniswami, Ellamma, Nanggesan and Raja Nayak, bounded on the north by No. 1413, east by No. 1411 (Mount Road); south by No. 1419, west by No 1110	0	6	857
R. S. No. 1419, belonging to Perumthayammal, Muruguan, Chengamalam, guardian of her minor son Muthumuthu, Ayyappan, Andi, Rajagamuvari, Sadayan and Perumaumal, bounded on the north by No 1417; east by No. 1411 (Mount Road); south by No 1420; west by No. 1110	0	13	917
R S No. 1420, belonging to Rangamma, wife of Kuppuswami and Doctor Lakshmipath, bounded on the north by No 1418, east by No. 1631, south by No 1421, west by No 1415	0	14	1,316
R S. No 1421, belonging to Kothandrama Nayakar, Somanadha Nayakar and Subbarala Sayudu, bounded on the north by No 1421, east by No. 1631; south by No 1423; west by No 1123	0	4	4,087
R. S No. 1423, belonging to Chithambara Sayakar, Ahmed Hussain and Mangesa Aramudi, bounded on the north by No. 1422; east by No 1631 south by No. 1124, west by No. 11.6	0	1	1,366
R S No. 1424, belonging to Muniswami and Chukkalingam, bounded on the north by No. 1423, east by No. 1431, south by No. 142 , west by No. 1125	0	1	2,634
R S No 1418, belonging to Arumukhalla Nayakar, Velu Nayakar and Kuppuswami Nayudu, bounded on the north by No. 1124; east by No. 1131, south by No. 1427, west by No 1419	0	4	814
R. S No 3828, belonging to Palani Gramani, bounded on the north by No. 3827, east by No. 3830 (Mount Road), south by No. 3832; west by No 3829	0	18	3,074
R. S No. 3830, belonging to M. Natesa Nayakar, Nagappa Nayakar and Arumuga Nayakar, bounded on the north by No. 3829; east by No 3831; south by No 3832; west by No 3828	0	d	2 11h
R. S. No. 3832, belonging to Rajasundara Mudaliyar (contains a charity chuultry in ruins and a small building) bounded on the north by No. 3830, east by No. 3831 (Mount Road); south by No. 3801; west by Nos. 3831 and 3818	0	5	1 893
R. S. No. 3829, belonging to Perumal, bounded on the north by No. 3828; east by No. 3831; south by No. 3830 west by No. 3827	0	1	944
R S No 3816, belonging to Ramappa Gramani, bounded on the north by No. 3814; east and south by No. 3801; west by No. 3817	0	1	64
R. S. No. 1427-1, belonging to Alamelu Kuali, bounded on the north by No. 1426; east by No. 1427; south by No. 1428, west by Muniswami Naicker	0	6	4,817
R. S. Nos. 1418-1, 1418-2 and 1418-3, belonging to Karim-Dadhee Begum Sahiba, bounded on the north by No. 1419-4; east by No. 1413; south by Nos. 1418-4 and 1418; west by No. 1418-4	0	6	814
Total ..	4	11	1,076
or 5 acres nearly.			

No. 406.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3·76 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burial-ground for Kasapalli, hamlet of Chamalur, in the Anantapur taluk; and, under sections 7 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Anantapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Anantapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Anantapur district, Anantapur taluk, Chamalur village.

	Area
	A. C.
Dry, S. No. 329-3, belonging to Shiva Nagana, bounded on the north by Nos. 328 and 321, east by No. 321, south by No. 329-2, west by No. 331	3·76

F. I. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Plague.)

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, June 1, 1920.

No. 32-*P.*—In modification of Notification No. 21-P., published on pages 263–264 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th May 1920, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas are published :—

A.—In the Madras Presidency.

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Arcot, North—		Dharapuram.	Dharapuram Municipality.		
Vellore.	Ambur.			Palni.	Palni Municipality.
	Sanakappam.				
Bellary—		Erode ..	Erode Municipality.		
	Hagari Bommanahalli			Periyakulam.	Chinnamanur.
Hadagalli.	Hampasagaram				Kambai.
	Holagondi.	Palladam.	Tirappur Municipality.		
	Moripari.			Malabar—	
Kadiri.	Hanuhi.			Kottayam.	Tellicherry Municipality.
Coimbatore—		Udumalpet.	Udumalpet Municipality.		
				Palghat..	Palghat Municipality.
Avanashi	Karumandai	Guntur—			
		Repalle	Kanagala.	The Nilgiris—	
			Peddavaram.		
	Chettipalayam				Coonoor Municipality.
	Muruder, hamlet of Ramanathapuram village in the Coimbatore Municipality.			Coonoor	Kotagiri.
		Madura—			Wellington Cantonment.
Coimbatore.		Dindigul	Dindigul Municipality.		
	Coimbatore Municipality.			Salem—	
	Tamimadai			Hosur ..	Bilagondapalli.
	Sundakkamuttur.				Kuppatti.
	Upplipalayam.	Nilakkottai.	Orattettu.		Mugulur
					Pasupalli.

B.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

[Infected localities—Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.]

I. MYSORE.

The whole State.

II. BOMBAY.

1. *Northern Division*—
   (a) District—Thana.
   (b) Town and port—Bombay.
2. *Central Division*—
   Districts—Nasik, Poona, Satara, and East and West Khandesh.
   Town—Poona.
3. *Southern Division*—
   (a) Districts—Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolaba.
   (b) Town—Hubli.
4. *Sind*—
   Town and port—Karachi.
5. *Political Charge*—
   States and Agencies—Cutch State, Kathiawar Agency, Kolhapur, Mundra Port, Southern Mahratta Country and Sawantvadi State.

III. BIHAR AND ORISSA.

(a) Districts—Bhagalpur, Champaran, Darbhanga, Gaya, Hazaribagh, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Santal Parganas, Saran and Shahabad.
(b) Towns—Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Gaya and Patna.

IV. THE PUNJAB.

(a) Districts—Attock, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Hissar, Hoshiarpur, Jhelum, Karnal, Lahore Lyallpur, Montgomery, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Pakpattan, Rai Bareli, Rawalpindi, Rohtak, Sialkot, Umbala and Jhang.
(b) States—Jind and Patiala.

V. BURMA.

(a) Districts—Bassein, Hanthawaddy, Henzada, Insein, Katha, Lower Chindwin, Magwe, Mandalay, Meiktila, Minbu, Myaungmya, Myingyan, Pegu, Prome, Pyawbwe, Sagaing Sandoway, Shwebo, Tharrawaddy, Thaton, Toungoo, Upper Chindwin, Myithyina and Namechin.
(b) Towns and ports—Rangoon, Mandalay, Moulmein and Kemmendine.
(c) States—Northern Shan State.

VI. THE UNITED PROVINCES.

(a) Districts—Allahabad, Azamgarh, Ballia, Banda, Benares, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Jaunpore, Mirzapur, Partabgarh, and Sultanpur.
(b) Town—Cawnpore City.

VII. THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(a) Districts—Akola, Amraoti, Balaghat, Betul Bhandara, Chanda, Chhindwara, Damoh, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Narpur, Narsinghpur, Saugor, Seoni, Wardha and Yeotmal.
(b) Towns—Jubbulpore and Nagpur.

VIII. THE HYDERABAD STATE.

The whole State.

IX. CENTRAL INDIA.

(a) Town—Bhopal.
(b) States—Bagli, Bhopal, Gwalior, Narsingarh Rajgarh and Rewa.
(c) Districts—Shajapur and Ujjain.

X. BENGAL.

Town—Calcutta.

XI. COORG.

Town—Fraserpet

XII. RAJPUTANA.

State—Mewa.

XIII. NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

District—Peshawar.
Town—Peshawar.

XIV. DELHI PROVINCE.

City—Delhi.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Rs. Chinniappa Mudaliyar Subrahmanya Mudaliyar Avargal has been duly elected a municipal councillor of the Conjeevaram municipality in the district of Chingleput

Chingleput Collector's Office,
24nd May 1920.

K. E. WOOD,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, M.R.Ry. Pamagampalle Rami Reddi Guru of Pamagampalle village, Palmaner taluk, has been duly elected as a member of the Chittoor Taluk Board.

Chittoor Collector's Office,
23rd May 1920.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Gudi Chengama Nayudu Guru, son of Venkatrama Nayudu of Govindavaram, Kalahasti division, has been duly elected as a member of the Chandragiri Taluk Board.

Chittoor Collector's Office,
28th May 1920.

A. UPENDRA PAI,
Acting Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Perumdarai Venkatarama Ayyar Ganapati Ayyar is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board, Erode, in the district of Coimbatore.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
29th May 1920.

F. B. EVANS,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, M.R.Ry. Kanala Kanda Reddi has been duly elected as a member of the Jammalamadugu Taluk Board in the district of Cuddapah.

Cuddapah Collector's Office,
17th May 1920.

Under rule 23 of the rules for the conduct of election of taluk board members, M.R.Ry. Mahbam Gnanayya Chetti Garu of Rayachoti has been declared duly elected as a member of the Rayachoti Taluk Board in the Cuddapah district for Rayachoti Circle

Cuddapah Collector's Office,
20th May 1920.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Vennapusa Ramchana Reddi Garu of Thandur village, Pulivendla taluk, has been duly elected as a member of the Rayachoti Taluk Board in the district of Cuddapah for Pulivendla circle.

H. G. GHARPUREY,
Acting Collector.

Cuddapah Collector's Office,
22nd May 1920.

Under section 10 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry Madharapeddi Kalidasa Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., is declared to have been duly elected a member for the fourth ward of the Guntur Municipal Council in the district of Guntur.

T. H. HILL,
Collector.

Guntur Collector's Office,
21st May 1920.

M.R.Ry. Cheruvu Chariyar Bhavatan Avargal has been elected as a councillor of the Municipal Council, Cannanore.

H. McGILLIGAN,
Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office,
26th May 1920.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the undermentioned gentlemen have been duly elected as members of the taluk boards noted against each :—

M.R.Ry. Ayyankonam Annamalai Reddi Ranga Reddi Avargal—Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board.
M.R.Ry. Tiruvannamalai Raghava Ayyar Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal—Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board.
M.R.Ry. Menium Rolagurava Reddi Rangaswami Reddiyar Avargal—Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board.
M.R.Ry. Sattatur Muthuswami Mudaliyar Sadasiva Mudaliyar Avargal—Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board.
M.R.Ry. Mandakolathur Krishna Ayyar Viswanatha Ayyar Avargal—Polur Taluk Board.
M.R.Ry. Polankavil Narasa Ayyar Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal—Polur Taluk Board
M.R.Ry. Venkatasubba Reddiyar Sitarama Reddiyar Avargal—Polur Taluk Board.

H. M. HOOD,
Collector.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
19th May 1920.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Maruganti Narasappa Naydukar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Ramnad Taluk Board in the district of Ramnad.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, Shaikk Myan Ambalam has been duly elected as a member of the Ramnad Taluk Board in the district of Ramnad

C. F. BRACKENBURY,
Collector.

Ramnad Collector's Office,
28th May 1920.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (V of 1884), M.R.Ry. Arunachala Nainar Sundara Nainar of Tirunaganallur has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Tirukkoyilur for Tirunaganallur Circle, South Arcot district.

R. F. B. L. GUPPY,
Collector.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
19th May 1920.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the undermentioned gentlemen have been duly elected to the Coondapoor Taluk Board for the Wandse circle. They will enter upon their duties on 1st July 1920 :—

M.R.Ry. Holanad Madappaya Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Hattiangady Laxminarayana Kamath Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Savalkar Adhaya Shetty Avargal.

S. H. ELLIS,
Collector

South Kanara Collector's Office,
25th May 1920.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Muthusami Pillai Saravana Pillai Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Kumbakonam Taluk Board (Papanasam Circle) in the district of Tanjore.

P. C. DUTT,
Collector.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
29th May 1920.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Sadan Vasu Nallaparumal Pillai Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Tuticorin Municipal Council.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
21st May 1920.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Vasudevanallur Palaniswamy Pillai Chokkalingam Pillai Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Kollapatti Taluk Board to represent the Vasudevanallur circle.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
27th May 1920.

A. R. COX,
Acting Collector.

Under rule 21 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of municipal councils, M.R.Ry. S. Appanna Dora Garu and M.R.Ry. Chodimella Ananthe Rao Pantulu Garu are declared to have been duly elected as councillors to represent Kottapeta south ward of the Vizianagram Municipality.

Vizagapatam Collector's Office,
27th May 1920.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Collector.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Anantanarayana Gounder Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Coimbatore District Board by the Erode Taluk Board.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 189 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Coimbatore, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. K. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal of Chinnasamudram to be a member of the Erode Taluk Board.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 189 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Coimbatore, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Vaiganeliere Narayana Ayyar Venkataramu Ayyar Avargal, B.A., L.T., to be a member of the Gopichettipalaiyam Taluk Board.

Coimbatore District Board's Office,
27th May 1920.

T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR,
President.

Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. W. V. V. B. Ramalingam Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., has been appointed by election, as Vice-President of the Berhampore Taluk Board.

Ganjam District Board's Office,
25th May 1920.

A. G. LEACH,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed, by election, members of the Godavari District Board by the Polavaram Taluk Board :—

(1) M.R.Ry. Sriman Mudumbi Tirumalacharyulu Ayyavarlum Garu.
(2) M.R.Ry. Pantam Chinna Venkanna Garu.
(3) M.R.Ry. Gade Gorayya Garu.

Godavari District Board's Office,
27th May 1920.

D. SESHAGIRI RAO,
President.

Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. V. Venkataramanayya Nayudu Garu, B.A., Tahsildar, Vinukonda, has been appointed, by election, to be Vice-President of the Narasaraopet Taluk Board in the Guntur district.

Guntur District Board's Office,
21st May 1920.

T. H. HILL,
President.

Under section 21 (5) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. A. Narasa Ramayya Garu has been appointed by election as a member of the Kurnool District Board by the Koilkuntla Taluk Board.

Kurnool District Board's Office,
18th May 1920.

J. C. MOLONY,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. C. Narayanaswami Nayudu Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the South Arcot District Board by the Cuddalore Taluk Board.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
27th May 1920.

A. SUBBARAYALU,
President.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-A

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 22.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1920 [Price, 7 annas.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, June 1, 1920.

No. 307.—The Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, as proposed to be amended is published for public criticism. The amendments proposed to be made are printed in clarendon type. Suggestions will be received up to 1st July 1920.

THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT AS PROPOSED TO BE AMENDED.

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the organization of local boards in the Presidency of Fort St. George; for the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and communications in local areas therein, not included within the limits of any municipality; for the diffusion of education in such local areas; and for other objects of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of such local areas; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Local Boards Act, 1884."

Local extent

2. (1) It extends to the territories, for the time being administered by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, situated beyond the limits of the City of Madras, as defined under the City of Madras Municipal Act, 1884, or other law in force for the time being, and not included in any municipality, as defined under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, or other law in force for the time being.

I of 1884.

IV of 1884.

Commencement.

(2) It shall come into force in any district on such date as the Governor in Council may by notification direct.

Interpretation clause—"Building."

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

(i) "Building" includes walls, and also houses, huts, sheds, roofed enclosures and constructions appurtenant thereto, whether used for the purpose of human habitation or otherwise.

"Company"

(ii) "Company" means a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, or under the Acts of Parliament known under the collective title of the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1893, or incorporated by an Act of Parliament or of the Governor-General in Council or by royal charter or letters patent.

VI of 1882 (India.)

"District." (iii) "District" means any local area, which, for the purposes of the collection of land revenue, shall have been placed, for the time being, under the charge of a Collector of a district, or which for the purposes of this Act the Governor in Council may by notification from time to time declare to be a district or to be attached to and to form part of a district.

"Gender." (iv) Words importing the masculine gender shall be taken to include females.

"Guardian." (v) "Guardian" means any person to whom the care, nurture or custody of any child falls by law, or by natural right or recognized usage, or, who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child, or to whom the care or custody of any child has been entrusted by any lawful authority.

"Horse." (vi) "Horse" includes pony and mule.

"House." (vii) "House" includes any shop or warehouse.

"Inoculation." (viii) "Inoculation" means any operation performed with the object of producing the disease of smallpox by means of variolous matter.

(ix) "Inhabitant" means any person who has been ordinarily residing in any local area for a period of six months or upwards.

"Landholder." (x) "Landholder" includes all persons holding under a sanad-i-milkiati-istimrar, all other zamindars, poligars, shrotriyamdars, jagirdars, and inamdars, [*] all transferees as defined in the Limited Proprietors Act, 1911, [*] and all persons farming the land revenue under Government; all holders of land in Malabar under whatever tenure; and all holders of land under ryotwari settlement, or in any way subject to the payment of land revenue direct to Government, and all registered holders of land in proprietary right.

"Latrine." (xi) "Latrine" includes privy.

"Local Board." (xii) "Local board" means and includes any district board or taluk board constituted under this Act.

"Local Fund." (xiii) "Local fund" means and includes a district fund, a taluk fund and a union fund.

"Magistrate." (xiv) "Magistrate" means a magistrate appointed under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. V of 1898.

(xv) [*] [Original clause (a) omitted.]

"Public market." (a) "Public market" means any market belonging to a local board or constructed, repaired or maintained out of the local fund.

"Private market." (b) "Private market" means any market, not being a public market.

"Notice." (xvi) "Notice" means a notice in writing, and writing with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall include 'printing,' 'lithography,' 'photography,' with their grammatical variations and cognate expressions and other modes of representing or reproducing words in a visible form.

"Nuisance." (xvii) "Nuisance" means any act, omission, place or thing [*] which causes or is likely to cause injury, danger, annoyance or offence to the sense of sight, smell or hearing or which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to health or property.

"Owner." (xviii) "Owner" includes the person for the time being receiving or entitled to receive the rent or profits of the property, or in charge of the animal or thing in connexion with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for another person.

"Palanquin." (xix) "Palanquin" includes tonjons, manchils and chairs carried by men by means of poles, but not slings or cots used for the conveyance of children or aged or sick people.

"Panchayat." (xx) "Panchayat" means the body of persons constituted for a union under this Act.

"Parent." (xxi) "Parent" means the father of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child.

"Person." (xxii) "Person" includes any company or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not.

[a] Inserted by sub-clause (1) of clause 2 of the Amendment Bill.
[b] Omitted by sub-clause (2) of clause 2 of the Amendment Bill.
[c] Clause 2 (3) of the Amendment Bill.

(xxiii) (*a*) "Road" includes any road, street, square, court, alley, or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public has a right of way, together with the drains on either side and with the land, whether covered or not by any pavement, verandah, or other erection, which lies on either side of the roadway up to the boundaries of the adjacent property, whether that property be private property or property reserved by Government for other purposes; and also includes the roadway over any public bridge or causeway. "Road."

(*b*) "Public road" means any road which is now vested in a local board or which may hereafter be made at the cost of the local fund or which may hereafter be declared under section 53 to be a public road. "Public road."

(xxiv) "Salaried office" does not include the office of a village headman [*] "Salaried office."

(xxv) "Schedule" means a schedule to this Act. The schedules shall be read as part of this Act. "Schedule."

(xxvi) "Taluk" means any part of a district which may be declared to be a taluk in the manner hereinafter provided. "Taluk."

(xxvii) "Tenant" includes all persons who whether personally or by an agent occupy land under a landholder or an intermediate landholder, and whether or not they pay rent to such landholder or intermediate landholder as the case may be. "Tenant."

(xxviii) "Union" means any revenue village or villages or any portion or portions thereof which may be declared to be a union in the manner hereinafter provided. "Union."

(xxix) "Unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation or by having been successfully vaccinated, or who has not been certified in the manner hereinafter provided to be insusceptible of vaccination. "Unprotected child." "Vaccinator."

(xxx) (*a*) "Vaccinator" means a public or private vaccinator.

(*b*) "Public vaccinator" means any vaccinator employed under this Act by any local board, and includes a deputy inspector of vaccination. "Public vaccinator."

(*c*) "Private vaccinator" means any person duly licensed to perform the operation of vaccination "Private vaccinator."

(xxxi) Words in the singular shall include the plural and vice versa. "Number."

4. [*] [Omitted.]

5. The Governor in Council may, by notification from time to time, declare any part of a district to be a taluk for the purposes of this Act; and the provisions of this Act regarding taluk boards shall come into force in any taluk on such date as may be specified in the said notification. Provided that the Governor in Council may, by an order in writing published together with a statement of his reasons for making the same, in like manner at any time modify or cancel such declaration, dissolve any taluk board and pass such orders as to the disposal of the property theretofore vested in such board as he may deem fit. But no order dissolving a taluk board shall be passed, without previously intimating to the district board to which the taluk board is subordinate and to the taluk board the grounds upon which the proposal is based and considering the explanation and objections, if any, of the district board and the taluk board. Establishment of taluk board. Abolition of taluk board.

6. (1) The Governor in Council may, by notification from time to time, declare any village or villages or any portion or portions thereof to be a union for the purposes of this Act, and may, by an order in writing published together with a statement of his reasons for making the same, at any time in like manner modify or cancel such declaration, and dissolve the panchayat of the union concerned. Unions.

(2) The provisions of this Act regarding panchayats shall come into force in any union on such date as may be specified in the notification declaring it to be a union.

7. Where, in any Act, Regulation, or notification passed or issued prior to the day on which this Act comes into force, reference is made to the Madras Local Funds Act, 1871, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be read as applying to this Act or the corresponding part thereof. Reference in prior Acts, etc. IV of 1871.

[*] The words "karnam or other village officer mentioned in the Madras Village Cess Act IV of 1865" omitted by sub-clause (i) of clause 5 of the Amendment Bill.

[*] This section omitted by clause 6 of the Amendment Bill.

CHAPTER II.

LOCAL BOARDS AND THEIR CONSTITUTION.

1. *District boards.*

Establishment of district board.

8. There shall be constituted for each district a district board, having authority over such district, and consisting of a president, and of not less than twenty-four persons, provided that the Nilgiri district board shall consist of a president and not less than twelve persons, who shall be called the members of the district board.

The Collector to be an ex officio member and president.

9. (1) The Collector of the district shall *ex officio* be member and president of the district board.

Governor in Council may authorize the members to elect president and may withdraw such authority.

(2) But it shall be competent to the Governor in Council to appoint one of the members of any district board to be the president of such board or by notification, from time to time, to authorize the members of any district board to appoint their president by election from among their own number, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council and in accordance with such rules and conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by him; provided that the Governor in Council may, at any time by notification, withdraw such authority; but no such notification shall be issued without previously intimating to the district board the grounds upon which the proposal is based and considering the explanation and objections, if any, of the district board.

Presidents of taluk boards to be ex officio members. Appointment of other members.

10. Every [a] **President of a taluk board in** the district shall *ex officio* be a member of the district board.

11. The other members of the district board may be—

(*a*) either wholly appointed by the Governor in Council, or

(*b*) partly so appointed and partly appointed by election by the members of the taluk boards in the district from among their own number, or [b] by the panchayats, [c] or by the taxpayers and inhabitants [d] of the district [e] **or any part thereof, or by all or any of such electorates** subject to such rules and conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Council:

[f] **Provided that no person holding a salaried office under Government shall be eligible for election.**

Proportion of officials and non-officials.

12. Any person holding a salaried office under Government in the district may be appointed by name or in virtue of his office to be a member of the district board, provided that the number of such persons appointed by the Governor in Council to be members of any district board together with the *ex officio* members shall not exceed one-fourth of the whole number of members of such board.

Proportion to be elected.

13. In any district where the members of the district board are partly appointed by election, the number of persons so appointed shall, unless the Governor in Council otherwise directs [g] **(in every such case the Governor in Council shall record his reasons and communicate them to the district board concerned)** be three-fourths of the whole number of the members of such district board.

2. *Taluk boards.*

Establishment of taluk board.

14. There shall be constituted for each taluk a taluk board, having authority over such taluk and consisting of a president, and of not less than twelve persons, who shall be called the members of the taluk board.

The revenue officer in charge of the division of the district to be ex officio member and president.

15. (1) The revenue officer in charge of the division of the district, wherein any taluk is situated, shall *ex officio* be member and president of the taluk board of such taluk.

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[a] The words "revenue officer in charge of a division of" replaced by the words "President of a taluk board" by clause 5 of the Amendment Bill.

[b] The words "in any part of the district over which there is no taluk board having authority" omitted by clause 6 of the Amendment Bill.

[c] Amended with reference to clause 6 of the Amendment Bill.

[d] The words "of such part" omitted by clause 6 of the Amendment Bill.

[e] These words inserted by clause 7 of the Amendment Bill.

(2) In the event of a taluk constituted under section 5 containing areas belonging to more than one revenue division, the Governor in Council shall declare which of the revenue divisional officers concerned shall *ex officio* be member and president of the taluk board, and the other or others shall be members.

Governor in Council to declare who is to be president when the taluk contains areas belonging to more than one revenue division.

(3) But it shall be competent to the Governor in Council to appoint [*] some person to be the president of a taluk board or by notification, from time to time, to authorize the members of any taluk board to appoint their president by election [†] subject to the approval of the Governor in Council and in accordance with such rules and conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by him. Provided that the Governor in Council may, at any time by notification, withdraw such authority. But no such notification shall be issued without previously intimating to the taluk board the grounds upon which the proposal is based and considering the explanation and objections, if any, of the taluk board.

But the Governor in Council may authorize the election of president and may withdraw such authority.

(4) Whenever the president of a taluk board is appointed or elected as provided in sub-section (3), the revenue officer in charge of every division or portion of a division included in the taluk constituted under section 5 shall *ex officio* be a member of the taluk board of such taluk, and when one of such revenue officers is elected as president, the others shall *ex officio* be members of the taluk board.

When the president is appointed or elected the revenue officer of every division or portion of a division to be ex officio member.

[‡] (5) When the president appointed or elected is not a member of the taluk board he shall, during his tenure of office, be ex officio a member of the taluk board irrespective of the strength fixed for the taluk board under section 19; and shall not be reckoned in calculating the proportions of the number of members under sections 17 and 18.

When the president appointed or elected is not a member of the taluk board, he shall be ex officio member during his tenure of office.

16. The other members of the taluk board may be—

Appointment of members.

(*a*) either wholly appointed by the Governor in Council, or

(*b*) partly so appointed and partly appointed by election by the members of the panchayats in the taluk from among their own number or by the taxpayers and inhabitants of the taluk, [†] or both subject to such rules and conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Council:

[*] Provided that no person holding a salaried office under Government shall be eligible for election.

17. Any person holding a salaried office under Government in the taluk may be appointed by name or in virtue of his office to be a member of the taluk board, provided that the number of such persons appointed by the Governor in Council to be members of any taluk board [‡] together with the ex officio member shall not exceed one-third of the whole number of members of such board.

Proportion of officials and non-officials.

18. In any taluk where the members of the taluk board are partly appointed by election, the number of persons so appointed shall, unless the Governor in Council otherwise directs, be two-thirds of the whole number of the members of such taluk board.

Proportion to be elected.

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[a] The words "to appoint some person to be the president of a taluk board" substituted for the words "one of the members of any taluk board to be the president of such board" by sub-clause (1) of clause 8 of Amendment Bill.
[b] The words "from among their own number" omitted by sub-clause (1) of clause 9 of the Amendment Bill.
[c] Inserted by sub-clause (2) of clause 9 of the Amendment Bill.
[d] The words "or both" were inserted by clause 9 (1) of the Amendment Bill.
[e] Added by sub-clause (2) of clause 9 of the Bill.
[f] The words "together with the *ex officio* member" were added by clause 10 of the Bill.

5. General sections in regard to the constitution of district and taluk boards.

The Governor in Council shall declare the number of members, etc

19. Upon this Act coming into force in any district or taluk the Governor in Council shall, by notification, declare—

(i) what shall be the maximum number of persons to be appointed, for the time being, members of any district or taluk board.

(ii) what shall be the number or proportion, if any, of such members to be appointed by election

Provided that the Governor in Council may, by notification from time to time, cancel or modify such declaration; but no such notification shall be issued without previously intimating to the district or taluk board the grounds upon which the proposal is based and considering the explanation and objections, if any, of the district or taluk board as the case may be, and such notification shall not come into force until one month after the same shall have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Appointment of vice-president by Governor in Council. Election of vice-president.

20. The Governor in Council may appoint one of the members of any local board to be the vice-president of such board, or he may, by notification from time to time, authorize the members of any local board to appoint their vice-president by election from among their own number, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council and in accordance with such rules and conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by him.

Proviso.

Provided that the Governor in Council may, by notification at any time, withdraw such authority.

Consequence of appointment or election of president.

21. (1) In any local board where there is a president duly appointed or elected, the Collector of the district or the revenue officer in charge of the division of the district, as the case may be, wherein such local board is situated, shall at once vacate the office of president.

And of vice-president.

(2) In any local board where there is a vice-president, duly appointed by election, the vice-president holding office at the time of such appointment shall at once vacate the office of vice-president.

Term of office of members

22. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 24, every person appointed or elected as aforesaid to be a member of a local board shall continue in office for three years from the date of the *Fort St. George Gazette* wherein his appointment was notified and he shall then cease to be a member of such board.

Proviso.

Provided that any member of a taluk board or of a panchayat elected [a] as such [a] to be a member of a district board or of a taluk board shall vacate his office of member of such district board or taluk board on his ceasing to be a member of the taluk board or panchayat.

President or vice-president vacates office on ceasing to be member of board, etc

(2) Any member of a local board appointed or elected to be president or vice-president shall be deemed to have vacated such office on the expiry of the term for which he was originally appointed or elected member or on his otherwise ceasing to be a member or upon the withdrawal of the authority given under sub-section (2) of section 9 or sub-section (3) of section 15 or section 20.

[b] **(3) When a person who is not a member of a taluk board is appointed or elected president, he shall hold office for a term of two years from the date of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, wherein his appointment or election was notified; provided that such person shall cease to hold office upon the withdrawal of the authority given under sub-section (3) of section 15.**

Eligibility for re-appointment.

(4) But any outgoing president, vice-president or member of any local board shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for re-appointment.

Resignation of office.

23. (1) Any person appointed to be president, vice-president, or a member of a local board, may tender his resignation to the Governor in Council, and on the acceptance of such resignation, such person shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Vacation of office by Government servant on transfer or under certain other circumstances.

(2) Any person holding a salaried office under Government, who is a member of a local board, shall, on being permanently transferred from the local area over which such board has authority or on quitting such local area with the intention of

[a] The words "as such" inserted by clause 21 of the Amendment Bill.
[b] This sub-section inserted by clause 11 of the Amendment Bill.

remaining absent therefrom for more than three months, or on his resignation, suspension, removal, or retirement from his office under Government, be deemed to have vacated his office of member of such board

[*] 24. (1) A member of a local board other than ex officio shall cease to hold his office if he— Disqualifications of members.

(a) is sentenced by a court to transportation, imprisonment, or whipping for any non-bailable offence, such sentence not having been subsequently reversed or quashed;

(b) becomes of unsound mind, a deaf mute, or a leper;

(c) applies to be adjudicated or is adjudicated, a bankrupt or insolvent;

(d) acquires any interest in any subsisting contract made with, or work being done, for the board, except as a shareholder (other than a director) in an incorporated company, or is employed as paid legal practitioner on behalf of the board, or accepts employment as legal practitioner against the board;

Provided that a person shall not be deemed to have any interest in such a contract or work as aforesaid by reason only of his having a share or interest in—

(i) any lease, sale or purchase of immoveable property or any agreement for the same; or

(ii) any agreement for the loan of money or any security for the payment of money only; or

(iii) any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the board is inserted; or

(iv) the sale to the board of any articles in which he regularly trades, or the purchase from the board of any articles to a value in either case not exceeding fifteen hundred rupees in the aggregate in any year during the period of the contract or work; or

(e) is appointed as an officer or servant holding office under the Act; or

(f) accepts employment under any other member; or

(g) is subjected to an order under section 147-H and still in force; or

(h) is absent for more than three months from the local area over which such board has authority; or

(i) fails for three consecutive months to attend the meetings of the board.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (a) of sub-section (1) the Governor in Council may direct that such sentence shall not operate as a disqualification.

(3) When a person ceases to be a member under clause (a) or clause (g), he shall be restored to office for such portion of the period for which he was elected or appointed as may remain unexpired at the date of such restoration if and when the sentence or order is annulled on appeal or revision or the disqualification caused by the sentence is removed by an order of the Governor in Council.

(4) In the case of a person who has ceased to be a member in consequence of failure to attend meetings the matter shall be reported by the president at the next meeting of the board which may at that meeting restore such person to office.

(5) The Governor in Council may, by notification, remove a president if he, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Governor in Council, omits or refuses to carry out any resolution of the board. When the Governor in Council proposes to take action in this direction, he shall give the president concerned an opportunity of explanation and shall record the reasons for any action taken. Removal of President.

[*] Substituted by clause 12 of the Amendment Bill.

Filling of casual vacancies.

25. (1) When the office of president, vice-president, or member of any local board becomes vacant, [*]or is about to become vacant, a new president, vice-president, or member shall, unless the Governor in Council otherwise directs in the exercise of the powers vested in him under this Act, be appointed in the same manner as his predecessor was appointed.

(2) In any local board where the office of president becomes vacant the Collector of the district in the case of a district board, and in the case of a taluk board the Revenue officer in charge of the division of the district, wherein the office of such board is situated, shall assume the style and functions of the office of president.

President, vice-president or chairman alone may receive remuneration.

26. No member of a local board or panchayat other than the president, vice-president or chairman, shall receive any salary or other remuneration from the funds at the disposal of or under the control of such board or panchayat, and no president, vice-president or chairman shall receive any such salary or remuneration unless the payment thereof shall have been sanctioned by the local board or panchayat, with the approval of the Governor in Council.

Incorporation of local boards.

27. Every local board shall be a body corporate by the name of the local board of the local area for which it shall have been established and over which it has authority, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both movable and immovable, and, subject to such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Council, to transfer any property held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

Appointments other than ex-officio to be notified in the Gazette.

27-A. The election or appointment otherwise than ex-officio of every president, vice-president and member of a local board shall be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

4. Mode of transacting business.

Local board to keep an office.

28. Every local board shall provide an office, and shall meet for the transaction of business upon such days and at such times as it may arrange, and also at other times as often as a meeting shall be called by the president or, in his absence, by the vice-president. Provided that every taluk board shall meet at least once in every month.

President or vice-president to call a meeting on requisition.

29. The president or, in his absence, the vice-president shall, at any time, on the requisition in writing of not less than one-third of the members then in any local board, call a meeting of such board, provided that no such meeting shall be held unless a notice of the meeting specifying the time and place at which and the purpose for which it is to be held has at least six days previous to the day of such meeting been addressed and sent by the president or vice-president to each of the members.

Meetings of local board to be public.

29-A. All meetings of a local board shall be open to the public. Provided that the presiding member may, in any particular case, direct that the public generally or any particular person shall withdraw.

Who is to preside at meetings.

30. At every meeting of a local board the president or, in his absence, the vice-president shall preside. In the absence from any meeting of the president and vice-president, the members of the local board present at the meeting shall choose some one of their number to preside thereat.

Quorum.

31. (1) No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless at least one-fourth of the whole number of members then on the board, not being less than three, be present.

If at the time appointed for a meeting under this sub-section or within half an hour thereafter a quorum is not present, the president, vice-president or presiding member may adjourn the meeting to some future day.

Decision by majority. Casting vote.

(2) All questions which may come before a local board at any meeting shall be decided by a majority; and in every case of equality of votes, the president or the presiding member shall have a second or casting vote.

Interested member not to vote.

(3) No member of a local board shall vote on any question coming before the board for consideration in which (otherwise than in its general application to all persons and properties within the local area) he has any pecuniary interest.

[*] These words inserted by clause 16 of the Amendment Bill.

[a] (4) Every member of a local board shall have the right to interpellate the president on matters connected with the administration of the board subject to such regulations as may be framed by the Governor in Council. Right of member to interpellate.

(5) No resolution of any local board shall be modified or cancelled within three months by such board, except at a meeting specially convened in that behalf and by a resolution of such local board supported by not less than one-half of the whole number of the members then on such board. Modification or cancellation of resolutions.

32. (1) Minutes of the resolutions of a local board passed at such meeting shall be drawn up and entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the president or the member who presided at such meeting, and shall, at all reasonable times and without charge, be open at the office of the local board to the inspection of any person who pays a tax under this Act in respect of any property situated within the local area of such board. Minutes of proceedings.

(2) A copy of the minutes of the resolutions of each meeting shall, within three days from the date thereof, be transmitted to the Collector of the district in the case of a district board, and, in the case of a taluk board, to the Revenue officer in charge of the division of the district, wherein the office of such taluk board is situated, for publication in the District Gazette in English and a vernacular language of the district at the cost of such local board. Copies of minutes to be sent to divisional officer for publication.

Provided that the president shall immediately submit to the said Collector, or the revenue officer as the case may be, any minute of dissent that may be forwarded to him within forty-eight hours of the meeting by any member.

(3) The president, and in his absence the vice-president, shall have the custody of the proceedings and records of the local board and may grant copies of any such proceedings and records on payment of such fees as the local board may, by general or special order, prescribe. Copies granted under this sub-section shall be certified by the president or the vice-president as provided in section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and copies so certified may be used to prove the records of the local board in the same manner as they may, under sub-section (5) of section 78 of the said Act, be used to prove the proceedings of that body Certified copies of proceedings and records.

1 of 1872 (India)

33. (1) The resolutions of a local board shall be carried into effect by the president, in whom the entire executive power of the board shall be vested, and who shall be directly responsible for the due fulfilment of the purposes of this Act. Executive power vested in the president.

(2) It shall not be lawful for the president to exercise any power which by this Act it is expressly declared shall be exercised by the local board. Exception.

[b] (3) The President may at any time by an order in writing delegate any of his powers or duties to the vice-president provided that he shall not delegate any powers or duties which the board or the Governor in Council expressly forbid him to delegate. Delegation of powers by president to vice-president.

(4) If the president is unable by reason of temporary absence or incapacity to perform the functions of his office, they shall devolve on the vice-president, if any." If there is no vice-president, or he is absent or if the office of vice-president is vacant, the president may, by an order in writing, delegate any of his powers or duties to any member of the board who shall be styled 'president-delegate' during the period of delegation. Provision in cases where the president is unable by reason of temporary absence or incapacity to perform duties of his office.

Provided that—

(a) No delegation under this sub-section shall be made for any period exceeding in the aggregate ninety days in any year without the sanction of the Governor in Council; and

(b) every order made under this sub-section shall be communicated to the board at its next meeting and, when made by the president of a taluk board, shall be forthwith communicated to the president of the district board.

(5) The executive powers of the president may, at any time, subject to any rules framed by the Governor in Council or the district board in this behalf, be delegated to any member, officer or servant of the Delegation of the executive powers of the president

[a] This sub-section inserted by clause 14 of the amendment.

[b] sub-sections (3), (4), (5) and (6) of this section substituted for sub-section (3), by clause 15.

board or to any officer of Government, and in the case of the president, taluk board, subject also to the consent of the president, district board, to officers and servants of the district board, whom such president empowers generally or specially in writing.

Exercise of delegated powers subject to president's control and revision.

(6) The exercise or discharge of any powers delegated under sub-section (5) shall be subject to such restrictions, limitations and conditions (if any) as may be laid down by the president and shall also be subject to his control and revision.

President's powers in emergencies.

33-A. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) of section 33, it shall be lawful for the president in cases of emergency to direct the execution of any work or the doing of any act which the local board is empowered to execute or do and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public and to direct that the expense of executing such work or doing such act, incurred as the emergency may require, shall be paid from the local fund.

Provided that every direction given under this section shall be reported at the next following meeting of the local board.

Rules as to conduct of business.

34. (1) Every local board may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act, and with any rules framed by the Governor in Council, in regard to the following matters:—

(i) the time and place of its meetings;

(ii) the manner in which notice thereof shall be given;

(iii) the conduct of proceedings at meetings;

(iv) the division of duties among the members of the board;

(v) the appointment and procedure of committees consisting wholly of a certain number of members of the board, or partly of such members and partly of other inhabitants of the local area for the superintendence and management of educational institutions, hospitals, dispensaries, choultries or other institutions maintained by the board;

[a] (v-a) the appointment from among their own number of standing committees with delegated power to dispose on their behalf of matters relating to any particular branch of the administration which are reserved by this Act for the decision of the board;

(vi) the persons by whom receipts may be granted for money paid to the board;

(vii) the inspection by members of the board, of institutions under the control of such board and the inspection of accounts books registers and returns reports statements and other documents appertaining thereto, belong to such institutions; and

(viii) all other similar matters.

(2) No rule made under this section shall take effect until it has been published in the manner prescribed by the Governor in Council.

Appointment on committees of persons who are not members of local boards.

[b] 34-A. It shall be lawful for the local board from time to time by a resolution supported by not less than one-half of the whole number of members to appoint as members of any committee any persons of either sex who are not members but who may in the opinion of such board possess special qualifications for serving on such committee. But the number of persons so appointed on any committee shall not exceed one-third of the total number of members of such committee. All the provisions of the Act relating to the duties, powers and liabilities of members shall be applicable, so far as may be, to such persons.

Joint committees of two or more local bodies.

[b] 34-B. A local board may from time to time join with a municipal corporation or other local board or cantonment authority or with more than one such body—

(i) in appointing out of their respective bodies a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested and in appointing chairman of such committee, and

[a] Inserted by clause 16 of the Amendment Bill.
[b] Inserted by clause 17 of the Amendment Bill.

(ii) in delegating to any such committee power to frame terms binding on each such body as to the construction and future maintenance of any joint work and any power which might be exercised by either or any of such bodies, and

(iii) in framing and modifying rules for regulating the proceedings of any such committee relating to the purpose for which the committee is appointed.

If any difference of opinion arises between local bodies acting under this section the decision thereupon of the Governor in Council or of such officer as he appoints in this behalf shall be final.

Execution of resolutions if president is negligent.

35. (1) If at any time it appears to the Collector of the district that the president of a local board or chairman of a panchayat has made default in carrying out any resolution of such local board or panchayat, the Collector after obtaining and considering the explanation of the president or chairman may by notice in writing require such president or chairman to carry out such resolution within a reasonable time to be specified in such notice and if such president or chairman omits to comply with such notice the Collector may assume the execution of such resolution and pass all necessary orders accordingly.

Report to local board and Government.

(2) Any Collector taking action under this section shall in a memorandum record his reasons for such action, and shall forthwith forward such memorandum to the local board or panchayat for information, and shall also forthwith forward a copy thereof to the Governor in Council, who may pass such orders thereon as he may deem fit.

Control of Collector over local boards.

36. (1) When the Collector of the district is not the president of a local board, he may—

(*a*) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property or any work in progress under the control of such board;

(*b*) call for and inspect any document in the possession or under the control of such board;

(*c*) require such board to furnish such statements, accounts, reports, and copies of documents relating to its proceedings or duties as he may think fit; and

(*d*) record in writing, for the consideration of such board, any observations he may think proper in regard to its proceedings or duties.

Delegation of powers by a Collector to the revenue officer of the division.

(2) The Collector also may by a special order in writing in each case direct the revenue officer in charge of the division to exercise any of the powers referred to in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of sub-section (1).

(3) The Governor in Council may, by notification from time to time, authorize any public officer to exercise any of the powers of a Collector under this section and may at any time in like manner, modify or withdraw such authority.

Power of Government and Collector to suspend action under this Act.

37. (1) The Governor in Council or the Collector of the district may, by order in writing, suspend the execution of any resolution of any local board, or of any order issued by any local board or president or cancel such resolution or order, or suspend or cancel any licence granted by any local board or president, and may prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done, or is being done, in pursuance of, or under colour of, this Act, if in his opinion, such resolution has not been legally carried, or such resolution, order or act, or the issue of such licence is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of such resolution or order, or the doing of such act or the continuance in force of such licence is likely to cause obstruction, injury or annoyance to any persons lawfully employed or danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to a riot or an affray.

Submission of order to Government.

(2) When the Collector makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the local board concerned and to the Governor in Council.

(3) The Governor in Council may thereupon rescind the order, or after giving the local board a reasonable opportunity of explanation direct that it may continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period, as he thinks fit.

Extraordinary powers of Collector.

38. (1) In cases of emergency the Collector of the district may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a local board or the president is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be paid by the local board.

Recovery of expense.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, such Collector may make an order directing the person having the custody of the local fund to pay the same in priority to any other charges against such fund, except charges for the service of authorized loans. Such person shall, so far as the funds to the credit of the local board admit, be bound to comply with such order.

Report to be made to Governor in Council

(3) Every case in which the powers conferred by this section are exercised shall be forthwith reported to the Governor in Council by the Collector with the reasons in full for the exercise of such powers and a copy of the report shall at the same time be sent to the local board for information.

39. [*] [Omitted.]

Powers of Governor in Council in case of default of local board. Appointment of person to perform duty in case of default.

40. (1) If at any time it appears to the Governor in Council that a local board or a president has made default in performing any duty imposed by or under this or any other Act, the Governor in Council may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of such duty.

(2) If such duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Governor in Council may appoint some person to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid within such time as he may fix to such person by the local board.

Recovery of expense.

(3) If the expense is not so paid, the Collector of the district, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the local fund to pay the same, in priority to any other charges against such fund except charges for the service of authorized loans. Such person shall, so far as the funds to the credit of the local board admit, be bound to comply with such order.

Dissolution and reconstitution of district board.

[*] 40-A. (1) The Governor in Council may, by notification, direct that a district board be dissolved and reconstituted immediately if the district board is not, in his opinion, competent to perform or persistently makes default in performing the duties imposed on it by law or exceeds or abuses its powers:

Provided that, before issuing such notification, the Governor in Council shall communicate to the district board the grounds on which he proposes to do so, fix a reasonable period for the board to show cause against the proposal and consider its explanations or objections if any.

(2) Upon the publication of such a notification, all members of the district board shall forthwith vacate their offices as such and fresh appointments shall be made in accordance with the notification issued under section 19 governing the appointment of members of the district board concerned.

5. *Servants of district and taluk boards.*

Establishment schedules.

[*] 41. (1) Every local board shall at its first meeting prepare a schedule setting forth the designations and grades of the officers and servants, who should, in its opinion, be maintained on the establishment, and the amount and nature of the salaries, fees and allowances which it proposes should be paid to such.

(2) The schedule shall be drawn up in such form as the Governor in Council may prescribe and shall be submitted to the Governor in Council.

(3) The Governor in Council shall sanction such schedule either as it stands or subject to such modifications as he deems expedient.

Modifications of establishment schedules.

[*] 41-A. (1) Proposals for the revision of the establishment schedule may at any time be laid before a local board by the president.

(2) Any such proposals as are not inconsistent with the limits of expenditure for establishment or on any particular class of appointment that may have been prescribed by the Governor in Council by rules restricting the powers of all or any local board may be sanctioned by the board.

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[a] Transaction omitted by clause 18 of Amendment Bill.
[b] This section inserted by clause 19 of the Amendment Bill.
[c] This sect on substituted for the existing section by clause 20 of the Amendment Bill.
[d] The section substituted for the existing section by clause 20 of the Amendment Bill.

(3) Proposals involving expenditure beyond such limits shall be submitted to the Governor in Council who may pass such orders as he thinks fit.

Government servants employed by local board.

42. (1) The Governor in Council may, on the application of any local board, place at its disposal the services of any Government servant to be employed for the purposes of this Act. The local board shall pay to any Government servant so employed the salary he may be entitled to receive under the rules of the branch of the Government service to which he belongs, and shall also pay to the Governor in Council such contribution towards the pension [a] and leave of such servant as may be payable under the rules in that behalf in force for the time being.

Contribution towards pay of such servants.

(2) If such servant, while employed under the local board, or if any other servant of the local board does any work for Government or for any public or private body, the Governor in Council or the public or private body concerned as the case may be shall contribute to the local board so much of the salary of such servant as the Governor in Council may consider to be an equivalent for such work.

Dismissal of such servants.

(3) No Government servant employed by a local board shall be dismissed or removed from such employment without the consent of the Governor in Council or until three months' notice in writing to that effect shall have been given to the Governor in Council.

Withdrawal of such servants.

(4) No Government servant employed under a local board shall, except in cases of emergency, be withdrawn from the service of the local board, without its consent, unless and until the Governor in Council shall have given three months' notice in writing to that effect to the local board, or unless some other Government servant has been deputed to replace the one withdrawn.

Rule regarding the privileges of Government servants in the employ of local boards.

(5) Government servants employed under local boards shall be entitled to leave and other privileges in accordance with the regulations applicable to the department of general administration to which they belong.

Local boards' servants are public servants.

43. Every member or servant of a local board, or of a panchayat, every contractor or agent, to whom the collection of any tax, toll, fee, or other sum due to a local board or panchayat, is entrusted, and every person engaged in the collection of such tax, toll, fee or sum, shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code

The president to appoint servants

44. (1) The president shall, subject to such rules as the Governor in Council may prescribe, appoint such permanent servants as shall have been provided for in the manner aforesaid and shall pay such permanent servants from the local fund the salaries that may be so fixed.

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Appointment of temporary servants in cases of emergency.

(2) The president may also in cases of emergency appoint such temporary servants as in his opinion may be required for the purposes of this Act, and may direct that the salaries of such temporary servants fixed as the emergency may require shall be paid from the local fund.

Proviso

Provided that every appointment made under this sub-section shall be reported at the next following meeting of the local board.

The president to fine, suspend, reduce, remove or dismiss servants.

45. The president may, subject to the provision in section 42, sub-section (3), and to such control as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe, fine, suspend, [b] reduce, remove or dismiss any of such servants and appoint others in their stead.

Rules as to securities, pensions, etc.

46. (1) The district board may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act and with any rules framed by the Governor in Council as to the following matters in respect of the servants of all local boards and panchayats in the district :—

(i) the servants who shall furnish security for the due performance of their duties;

(ii) the amount of such security;

(iii) the grant of leave to servants and the allowances to be paid to persons acting for such servants;

(iv) The period of service of all servants;

[a] The words "and leave" inserted by clause 21 of the Amendment Bill.
[b] These words inserted by clause 22 of the Amendment Bill

(v) The conditions under which such servants, or any of them, shall, on retirement, receive pensions, gratuities or compassionate allowances, including the conditions under which any servant of a local board who is appointed to any office under Government shall, on his retirement from the service of the Government, receive a proportionate pension in respect of his service, as a servant of the local board;

(vi) The amount of such pensions, gratuities or compassionate allowances (if any);

(vii) the establishment of a pension or provident fund by such servants [a] or their contributions and the contribution by the board on their behalf to a general pension [b]; and

(viii) the rates at which and the conditions under which contributions shall be paid from the local fund towards such pension [c] and the local board or boards by whom they are to be so paid.

[c] (ix) the delegation of the executive powers of the president of a district or a taluk board or of the chairman of a panchayat: [d]

Provided that no rules as to the matters mentioned in clause (iii), (v), (vi), (vii) and (viii) shall be valid until they have been confirmed by the Governor in Council.

(2) Such rules shall be binding on all the local boards and panchayats in the district.

47. [e] [Omitted.]

6. Property of district and taluk boards.

Power to vest property in local board and to withdraw it.

48. [*Repealed by Act VI of 1900, s. 32.*]

Public roads, etc., vested in the district board

49. All public roads in any district and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such roads shall vest in the district board. But it shall be competent to the Governor in Council by notification to exclude any road from the operation of this Act, and to modify or cancel such notification.

Sewers, drains, etc. vested in the local board.

50. (1) All sewers, drains, drainage works, tunnels, and culverts in, alongside or under the public roads, in any district, whether made at the cost of the district board or otherwise, and all works, materials, and things appertaining thereto shall vest in the district board.

Rubbish, etc., to belong to local board. Power to exclude any sewer, drain, etc., from the operation of the Act Power to transfer to local boards charitable endowments under Madras Regulation VII of 1817.

(2) All rubbish, sewage, filth, and other matters collected under this Act shall vest in the local board or panchayat at whose cost they are collected.

(3) But it shall be competent to the Governor in Council to exclude from time to time by notification any sewer, drain, drainage work, tunnel or culvert from the operation of this Act, and to cancel such notification wholly or in part.

[f] 51. Subject to the control of the Governor in Council, the Board of Revenue or such other authority as may be empowered in this behalf by the Governor in Council may, by notification, with the consent of a local board, make over to such local board the management and superintendence of any charitable endowment in respect of which powers and duties attach to the Board of Revenue under the provisions of the Madras Endowments and Escheats Regulation, 1817: and thereupon all powers and duties which attach to the Board of Revenue in respect thereof shall attach to such local board as if it had been specially named in the said regulation, and the local board shall manage such endowment. [g]

Transfer of immovable property by district board to taluk board.

52. (1) The district board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, or shall upon his direction from time to time, by notification declare that any immovable property vested in such district board shall vest in any taluk board in the same district.

Such property to vest in the taluk board.

(2) Such property shall, from the date specified in the said notification, vest in such taluk board, and thereupon all powers and duties which attach to the district board in respect of such property shall attach to such taluk board.

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[a] These words were added by clause 23 (1) of the Amendment Bill.
[b] The words "or Provident Fund" were omitted by clause 23 (2) of the Amendment Bill.
[c] This clause was added by clause 23 (3) of the Amendment Bill.
[d] This section was omitted by clause 24 of the Amendment Bill.
[e] This section was substituted for the existing section—clause 25 of the Amendment Bill.

[a] (3) The district board may, subject to approval or upon direction as aforesaid, at any time cancel such notification and thereupon such property shall again vest in the district board. Cancellation of such notification and revesting of property in district board.

53. Any local board may agree with the person or persons, in whom the property in any road in its local area is vested, to take over the property therein, and, after such agreement, may declare, by notice in writing put up in any part of such road that the same has become a public road. Thereupon such road shall vest in such local board. Local board may take over and repair certain roads.

7. District and taluk funds.

54. (1) In each district there shall be constituted a fund, which shall be called the district fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof, unless otherwise appropriated under this Act— What shall constitute the district fund.

(i) the proceeds of the taxes, tolls, and fees hereinafter authorized, to be levied by the district board; [b] provided that the proceeds of the house-tax levied under section 57 (iii) shall be credited to the funds of the union concerned[b].

(ii) the sale-proceeds of all property vested in the district board which may be sold under its orders;

(iii) all fines and penalties levied [b] by the district board under the provisions of this Act;

(iv) all contributions received from other local boards or municipal councils, and

(v) all other sums of money which may be received by the district board in trust for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The district fund shall be lodged in such bank or Government treasury as the president, under the orders of the Governor in Council, may direct [a] provided always it shall be competent to the district board with the sanction of the Governor in Council to invest any sum not required for immediate use in any manner which the Governor in Council may by rule prescribe. All expenses incurred by the district board shall be paid out of such fund; and [b] subject to such rules as the Governor in Council may frame in this behalf [a] all orders or cheques upon the said fund shall be signed by the president, or, [c] by any person authorized by him in that behalf, and the treasury or bank in which such fund is lodged shall, so far as the funds in the credit of the district board admit, pay all such orders and cheques which are so signed. District fund where to be lodged and how to be drawn against.

Provided that if the district board shall have given previous authority in writing, such bank or treasury may at once pay out of such fund, without the issue of such orders or cheques, any expense which the Governor in Council has incurred on behalf of the district board. Proviso.

55. The district board shall, at such times as the Governor in Council may, from time to time, prescribe in that behalf, transfer to each taluk board within the district a sum not being less than one-half of the proceeds of [d] the tax levied under section 57 (i) by the district board in such taluk and may, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor in Council, or shall upon his direction, transfer to such taluk board any other sums forming part of the district fund. Transfer of funds from district to taluk board.

56. (1) In every taluk there shall be constituted a fund, which shall be called the taluk fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof, unless otherwise appropriated under this Act— Taluk fund.

(i) the sums transferred to the taluk board of such taluk under section 55;

(ii) the sale-proceeds of all property vested in such taluk board, which may be sold under its orders;

(iii) all contributions received from other local boards or municipal councils;

(iv) the proceeds of all fees hereinafter authorized to be levied by the taluk board [e] and all fines and penalties levied by the taluk board under the provisions of this Act, and

[a] This sub-section added by clause 26 of the Amendment Bill.
[b] These words added by clause 27 of the Amendment Bill.
[c] The words "in his absence" omitted by sub-clause (3) (ii) of clause 27 of Amendment Bill.
[d] The words "the taxes levied" replaced by the words "the tax was levied under section 57 (1)" by clause 28 of Amendment Bill.
[e] These words added by clause 29 of the Amendment Bill.

(v) all other sums of money which may be received by such taluk board, in trust for the purposes of this Act.

Taluk fund where to be lodged and how to be drawn against.

(2) The taluk fund shall be lodged in such bank or Government treasury as the president, under the orders of the Governor in Council, may direct. All expenses incurred by any taluk board shall be paid out of such fund; and [*] subject to such rules as the Governor in Council may frame in this behalf all orders or cheques upon the said fund shall be signed by the president, or, [*] by any person authorized by him in that behalf, and the treasury or bank in which such fund is lodged shall, so far as the funds to the credit of the taluk board admit, pay all such orders and cheques which are so signed.

Proviso.

Provided that if the taluk board shall have given previous authority in writing, such bank or treasury may at once pay out of such fund, without the issue of such orders or cheques, any expense which the Governor in Council has incurred on behalf of the taluk board.

CHAPTER III.

TAXES, TOLLS AND FEES.

Taxes and tolls.

[*] 57. The district board may, from time to time, determine that any of the following taxes, tolls and fees shall be levied:—

(i) a tax for general purposes on the annual rent value of all occupied lands on whatever tenure held;

(ii) a special tax on the annual rent value of all occupied lands to be utilized solely for the purposes described in section 95-A;

(iii) a tax on houses situated within all unions subject to the conditions laid down in the rules in schedule A;

(iv) tolls, of which the net-proceeds shall be applied to the purposes specified in section 95, clause (i), upon carriages, carts or animals, passing along roads within the district subject to the maximum rates and to the conditions laid down in schedule B, and upon foot passengers going over such bridges, at such rates and subject to such conditions as the Governor in Council on the request of the district board may by notification approve;

(v) fees for licences granted for the temporary erection of pandals and other structures in roads and other public places in a union;

(vi) fees for licences granted for the erection, temporary or permanent, of any verandah, balcony, sun-shade, weather-frame or the like to project over the road in front of any building or land in a union;

(vii) a licence fee on motor-vehicles plying for hire and used to carry passengers or goods at separate fares or rates along roads vested in the district board to be levied in such manner and according to such scale and conditions as may be prescribed by by-laws made by the district board in that behalf with the previous approval of the Governor in Council;

(viii) fees in markets constructed or maintained from local funds for the right to expose goods for sale in such markets or for the use of any building or structure therein and for licences to brokers and commission agents practising their calling within such markets;

(ix) fees for the use of cart-stands, and slaughter-houses constructed or maintained from the local funds and for the temporary occupation of choultries, travellers' rest-houses, market-sites, village-sites, roads and other similar public places or parts thereof; and

(a) These words added by clause 29 of the Amendment Bill.
(b) The words "in his absence" omitted by sub-clause (2) (ii) of clause 29 of Amendment Bill.
(c) This section substituted for the existing section by clause 30 of the Bill.

(x) fees for the reservation of areas in burial-grounds provided from the local funds and the erection of tomb-stones therein.

Provide as follows:—

(a) the taxes levied under clause (i) and clause (ii) shall not, without the special sanction of the Governor in Council, exceed two annas or three pies in the rupee respectively of the annual rent-value;

(b) the licence fees levied under clauses (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), and (x) shall be levied at rates not exceeding such as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council and those levied under clause (v) shall in no case exceed three pies a day for every square yard or part thereof covered by the structures; and the actual rates shall, in the cases of institutions and public places vested in a taluk board or union under the control of the taluk board, be fixed by the taluk board subject to the control of the district board;

(c) taxes, tolls and fees may be levied at different rates in different portions of a district and the district board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, determine that specified proportion of the tax for general purposes be set apart for a particular purpose throughout the district or in any particular portion thereof; and

(d) any resolution abolishing an existing tax or toll or reducing the rate at which a tax or toll is levied shall be immediately reported to Government, and in district boards which have an outstanding loan either from the Government or from the public or any other local body such abolition or reduction shall not be carried into effect without the sanction of the Governor in Council.

Surcharge on income-tax.

[a] 58. (1) The district board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, and with the sanction and subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, from time to time determine to levy in respect of income assessed to income-tax within the district or within any portion thereof a surcharge on the tax levied under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918.

(2) The surcharge on income-tax shall be levied as an addition to the tax payable under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, in respect of all income assessed within the district or portion thereof.

(3) The rate of surcharge shall be fixed annually by the district board as a percentage of the income-tax payable:

Provided that

(a) the rate shall in no case exceed fifty per centum;

(b) the rate fixed on the introduction of the surcharge shall not exceed any percentage which the Governor-General in Council may have fixed in his order granting sanction under sub-section (1) to the levy of the surcharge; and

(c) the rate shall not on any subsequent occasion be enhanced without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(4) The surcharge shall be recovered as if it formed an integral part of the income-tax due from the assessee and for the purpose of such recovery the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, shall apply in so far as they are relevant and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

(5) The amount of surcharge collected, together with a proportionate share of any sums levied under section 36 of the said Act, shall be paid to the district board subject to such deduction for expenses incurred in collection as the Governor in Council may determine.

The pilgrim tax.

[b]58-A. The district board may also levy a tax on persons entering important pilgrim centres comprised within its jurisdiction by railway,

(a) This section was substituted for the existing section by clause 39 of the Bill.
(b) This section was added by clause 39 of the Amendment Bill.

(1) The tax shall be on the tickets of all passengers travelling by rail from any place more than a specified distance from the boundary of the pilgrim centre to any railway station in or near that centre.

(2) The rates at which the tax shall be levied on each class of ticket shall be determined by the district board with the sanction of the Governor in Council and the Governor-General in Council provided always that they shall not exceed the maxima laid down below :—

	Single.	Return.	Season per mensem.	
	As.	As.	Rs.	As.
For first-class tickets ...	4	4	1	8
For second-class tickets ...	2	2	0	12
For third-class tickets ...	1	1	0	6

(3) At centres where the pilgrimage takes place only once or twice a year the surcharge shall be levied only for a specified period before each occasion of pilgrimage to be determined by the Governor in Council. Where pilgrimages are more frequent or a pilgrim centre is one of perennial resort the tax may in consultation with the local Government and the Railway administrations concerned be levied throughout the year instead of only for limited periods.

(4) The Governor in Council may make rules not inconsistent with this Act regulating the collection of the tax, the payment thereof to district boards and the deduction of any expenses incurred by railway administrations in the collection thereof.

Unless the district board show cause to the contrary, Governor in Council may direct the levy of taxes and may cancel or modify such direction.

59. If at any time it seems advisable to the Governor in Council that the funds required for the purposes of this Act shall be raised in any district, taluk or union from all or any one or more of the taxes and tolls mentioned in clause (i) and clauses (iii) to (vii) of section 57, the Governor in Council may direct the district board to levy such taxes or tolls at any rate or rates not exceeding those authorized by this Act as he may deem necessary, unless the district board shall show cause to the contrary within three months after the receipt of the order containing such direction. If the district board fails to show cause within the said time to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, the taxes or tolls so directed to be levied shall be levied in such district, taluk or union as if the levy of the same had been determined by the district board with the approval of the Governor in Council; provided that it shall be competent to the Governor in Council, from time to time, to modify or cancel such direction.

District board to issue notification in respect to levy of taxes. Taxes to be levied until cancellation of notification.

60. When the district board shall have determined, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to levy any tax or toll, such board shall at once issue a notification and make proclamation by beat of drum in the villages in which the tax or toll is to be levied, specifying the rate at which such tax or toll is to be levied, and intimating that such tax or toll will be levied from a date to be specified in such notification and such tax or toll shall be levied in the manner hereinafter provided, until such time as the said notification shall be modified or cancelled.

Levy of fees.

61. The taluk board may, subject to the provisions contained in section 57, from time to time determine with the approval of the Governor in Council to levy the fees specified in clauses (v), (vi) and (vii) of that section, at such rates as it may deem fit.

Notification of levy of fees.

62. (1) When the taluk board shall have determined with the approval of the Governor in Council to levy any fees, it shall at once proclaim, by an order in writing and by beat of drum, in the villages in which such fees are to be levied that such fees will be levied from the date specified in such order and at the rate fixed therein, until such time as the said order shall be modified or cancelled.

(2) Such fees shall be levied in the manner hereinafter provided.

(3) Copies of such order shall also be exhibited at the office of the taluk board and at some conspicuous place or places in the villages in which such fees are to be levied.

Exemption from tax.

63. The Governor in Council may, at any time, by notification exempt in whole or in part either on the ground of poverty or for any other sufficient cause any local area, person or class of persons, carriages, carts or animals from any one or more or all of the taxes, tolls or fees leviable under this Act, and may in like manner modify or cancel such exemption.

1. *Tax on the annual rent value of land.*

Annual rent value of lands how to be fixed

64. If the district board notifies under section 60 that a tax on the annual rent value of land shall be levied, such annual rent value shall be calculated in the following manner:—

Lands held under ryotwari settlement.

(i) In the case of lands held direct from the Government under a ryotwari settlement, and also in the case of land situated in the district of Malabar on whatever tenure held, the assessment payable to Government for the land, together with any water-rate which may be payable for its irrigation, shall be taken to be the annual rent value of such lands.

Inam lands.

(ii) In the case of inam lands, or lands held wholly or partially free from assessment, the full assessment which such lands would bear if they were not inam, together with any water-rate which may be payable for their irrigation, shall be taken to be the annual rent value; and such full assessment and water-rate shall be determined by the Collector of the district under the general orders of the Board of Revenue.

Lands held on other tenure.

(iii) In the case of lands held on any other tenure, the annual rent payable to the landholder, or intermediate landholder holding on an under-tenure created, continued or recognized by a landholder as the case may be, by his tenants together with any water-rate which may be payable for their irrigation shall be taken to be the annual rent value of the lands held by such tenants; and where such lands are occupied by the owner himself or by any person holding the same from him free of rent or at a favourable rent, the annual rent value shall be taken to be the rent ordinarily payable to the landholder for lands of similar quality leased out by him in the neighbourhood, together with any water-rate which may be payable for the irrigation of the lands so occupied by the owner himself, or by any person holding the same from him as aforesaid.

When revenue or rent is paid in kind

(iv) When revenue or rent is paid in kind, the annual rent value shall be calculated according to the rates of rent established or paid for neighbouring lands of a similar description and quality, to which shall be added the water-rate payable for the irrigation of the lands of which the revenue or rent is paid in kind, [a] or if such method of calculation is, in the opinion of the Board of Revenue, impracticable in any particular case, according to any method which the Board of Revenue may approve for that case.

Proviso.

[b] Provided that, where any landholder has obtained under the provisions of sections 30 (iii) and 33 of the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908, a decree empowering him, to increase his rent in consequence of any additional payment by way of water-rate made by him to Government, the annual rent value shall be the balance remaining after deducting such increase of rent up to the amount of the water-rate from the sum ascertained as aforesaid.

[c] Provided also that, where a profit is made from forest produce or grazing fees, the land from which the produce is obtained shall be held to be occupied land and, if not liable under another clause, shall be liable to pay cess on the net annual value of the produce or on the lease amount in case the right to enjoy such produce is leased out.

Holders of land on other than ryotwari tenure to furnish lists of their lands to Collector.

65. The Collector may require every landholder within the district, not being an owner of land in the district of Malabar, or a holder of land under ryotwari tenure, to furnish him with an accurate list of the lands held by him, whether occupied by tenants or by himself, specifying, in each case, the annual rent value of the lands so occupied, exclusive of the water-rate, if any, payable by his tenant direct to Government.

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[a] These words were newly inserted by clause (31) (1) of the Amendment Bill.

[b] The words "Provided that where any landholder has been permitted by the Collector under the provisions of clause (vi), section 11, Madras Act VIII of 1865," were replaced by the words printed in distinctive type—clause 31 (2) of the Bill.

[c] This proviso was inserted by clause 31 (3) of the Amendment Bill.

Collector to assess tax according to list.

66. If the Collector is satisfied with the list furnished by a landholder in compliance with a requisition made under the last preceding section, he shall assess such landholder, according to such list, for the tax due in respect of lands held by him as aforesaid.

Penalty for failing to furnish such list.

67. If any landholder shall neglect to comply with a requisition made under section 65, within six months after requisition made in the District Gazette or otherwise, such landholder shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty for each day's delay, until the list be furnished, or until the annual rent value of such landholder's lands shall have been fixed by the Collector as provided in the next following section. The amount of such fine shall be fixed by the Collector of the district and shall be recoverable as an arrear of tax.

Collector may fix the annual rent value.

68. If no such list be furnished by any landholder within one month from the expiration of the six months aforesaid, the Collector of the district shall himself fix the annual rent value of the lands held by such landholder as aforesaid.

Power of Collector in summary portion.

69. The Collector of the district may take steps in the manner provided by Madras Act III of 1869 for ascertaining the correctness of any list furnished in compliance with a requisition made under section 65, or where such lists shall not have been furnished, for fixing the annual rent value as provided in the last preceding section, anything in Madras Regulation XXIX of 1802 to the contrary notwithstanding, and he may depute any of his officers to make such inquiries as may be necessary.

Collector to amend list if dissatisfied with it.

70. If after due inquiry, the Collector is dissatisfied with any list furnished to him as aforesaid, he shall amend the same, and shall supply such landholder with a copy of such amended list, which shall be taken to contain the annual rent value of the lands held by him as aforesaid.

Appeal to Board of Revenue.

71. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Board of Revenue from the decision of the Collector under the last preceding section.

(2) Provided that such appeal be preferred within six months from the date of the Collector's decision.

(3) The order made on such appeal shall be final.

Tax to be entered in patta of ryotwari lands.

72. In the case of land held on ryotwari tenure, the amount of the local tax payable by the landholder shall be entered in his patta.

Payment of local tax by landholder.

73. Every landholder shall pay to the Collector, or other officer empowered by him to receive it, the local tax due in respect of lands held by him as aforesaid, exclusive of the amount of such tax, if any, payable by the tenant as hereinafter provided on or before such dates and in such instalments as the Collector, under the general orders of the Board of Revenue, may by notification declare. And if such lands be occupied by a tenant paying water-rate direct to Government, such tenant shall pay to the Collector together with the water-rate the local tax due on the amount of such water-rate. Provided that in all cases where a person holds lands with or without a right of occupancy as an intermediate landholder on an under-tenure created, continued or recognized by a landholder, it shall be lawful for the landholder to recover from the intermediate landholder the whole of the tax paid by the landholder in respect of lands held by the intermediate landholder less one-half the tax assessable on the amount of any kattubadi, jodi, peruppu, or quit-rent payable by the intermediate landholder to the landholder. Provided also that, in the case of lands occupied by tenants, it shall be lawful for the landholder or the intermediate landholder as the case may be, to collect and recover from his tenant one-half of the amount payable by the landholder in respect of the land so occupied.

Provision as to liability of tenants and intermediate landholders.

Illustrations.

An intermediate landholder is entitled to receive from his tenants, if any, Rs. 500, as the annual rent on 100 acres of land. The intermediate landholder has to pay to the landholder Rs. 50 as kattubadi, jodi, peruppu or quit-rent. If the local tax be at the rate of one anna per rupee, the landholder has to pay to the Collector Rs. 31-4-0 on Rs. 500 and the landholder can recover from the intermediate landholder the sum of Rs. 29-11-0, being the difference between Rs. 31-4-0 and half the local tax, viz., Rs. 1-9-0, assessable on the said Rs. 50. The intermediate landholder can recover from his tenants, if any, Rs. 15-10-0, being half the local tax on Rs. 500.

Powers of landholders.

74. Every landholder or intermediate landholder, as the case may be, shall, in collecting or recovering the portion which may be due to him under the provisos to the last preceding section, be entitled to exercise the same powers as may, under any Act or Regulation which now is, or hereafter may be, in force, be exercised by any landholder in the collection and recovery of rent, and shall be liable to all the penalties prescribed therein for the abuse of such powers.

Remission of local tax in case of lands held on other than ryotwari tenure.

75. Every landholder coming within the meaning of clause (iii) of section 64 shall be entitled to a remission of one-half of the tax payable by him on so much of the whole annual rent value of his land as is equal to the amount of the permanently settled revenue payable by him to Government in respect of such land, Provided that the amount recoverable by such landholder from his tenants under the second proviso to section 73 shall be calculated upon the whole amount which would have been payable by him to Government if no such remission had been allowed.

Proviso.

Arrears of tax how to be recovered.

76. When any landholder shall, on the date fixed by the Collector under section 75, have failed to pay either in whole or in part the tax due by him in respect of lands held by him as aforesaid, or a tenant shall have failed to pay either in whole or in part the tax due by him, on the water-rate payable direct by him to Government in respect of lands occupied by him, the said tax or such part of it as remains unpaid shall be recoverable in the same manner as if it were an arrear of revenue under Madras Act II of 1864 [a] and the provisions contained in section 42 of the said Act shall be applicable to all lands brought to sale for arrears of tax.

2. *Tax on houses.*

Tax on houses.

77. (1) If the district board notifies under section 60 that a tax on houses shall be levied, such tax shall, at the rate, and from the date, specified in such notification, be levied on all houses situated within any union.

Village karnam to furnish list of houses with names of their owners. Karnam entitled to remuneration.

(2) The karnam of every village situated within the union shall, on the requisition of the chairman of the panchayat of such union, prepare and furnish to the chairman lists of all houses within the village or villages of which he is karnam, and shall enter in the same the names of the owners and occupiers of such houses.

(3) Provided that the karnam shall be entitled, for the preparation of such lists, to receive such remuneration (if any) as the panchayat at a meeting may fix subject to the approval of the taluk board having authority over such union.

Tax-books.

78. (1) The chairman of the panchayat shall, on the receipt of the lists mentioned in the last preceding section cause tax-books to be prepared. Such tax books shall show in distinct columns the names of the owner and of the occupier of each house, the class under which such house shall be taxed, the amount of the tax due and the date on which the tax is payable.

Exemption in liability to taxation.

(2) Lighthouses, and buildings exclusively used for charitable purposes, or set apart for public worship and either actually so used or used for no other purpose, and buildings exclusively used as public choultries, hospitals or dispensaries, and buildings which are the property of local boards or panchayats, shall not be liable to such tax.

Inspection of tax books.

(3) Every person claiming to be the owner or occupier of any house taxable under this Act, or the agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect the tax-books at all reasonable hours and to make extracts therefrom without the payment of any fee.

Completion of tax-books to be notified.

79. (1) As soon as the tax-books are prepared, the chairman of the panchayat shall give public notice thereof by beat of drum in the union and of the place or places where the books may be inspected.

Amendment of tax-books.

(2) The chairman of the panchayat may, from time to time, add to or amend the tax-books, by inserting therein the name of any person liable to be taxed, or by inserting any property liable to the tax, or by altering the classification of such property; and, in the case of every such amendment notice thereof shall be given to the person interested in such amendment.[b]

Tax payable in two equal instalments.

79-A. (1) The tax imposed under section 77 shall be payable by the owner or the occupier of the house in two equal instalments.

[a] These words added by clause 32 of the Amendment Bill.
[b] Sub-section (3) omitted by clause 33 of the Amendment Bill

Instalments when due

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 80-A, the instalment for each half-year shall be payable within thirty days after the commencement of such half-year.

Remission of tax on account of vacant buildings.

80. (1) When any house shall have been vacant for sixty or more consecutive days during any half-year, the chairman shall remit so much not exceeding one-half of the amount of the tax for the half-year as is proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained vacant.

Proviso as to notice of vacancy.

(2) Every demand for a remission under this section shall be made during the half-year in respect of which the remission is sought or in the following half-year and not afterwards. No person shall be entitled to such remission unless the owner of the house or his agent shall, at or about the time that the house becomes vacant, have given notice of such vacancy to the chairman, and the amount of tax to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

Notice to be given of newly constructed or reconstructed houses.

80-A. (1) When any house in a union is constructed, reconstructed or enlarged the owner shall give notice thereof to the chairman within fifteen days from the date of completion of such house, re-building or enlargement, or from the date of occupation of the said house, whichever date happens first. The chairman shall on receipt of such notice assess the tax leviable in respect of the house, and the instalment for the half-year in which the assessment is made shall be payable within thirty days after the date of the service of notice issued under sub-section (1) of section 81, provided that if such date of completion or occupation falls within the last two months of a half-year, no tax or enhanced tax as the case may be shall be levied in respect of the house for that half-year.

Remission or refund when house is destroyed.

(2) When any house is completely demolished or destroyed, the owner thereof may give notice to the chairman of such demolition or destruction; and until such notice is given, such owner shall be liable at the discretion of the chairman to payment of the tax which would have been leviable had such house not been demolished or destroyed. If the said notice is given within the first two months of a half-year, no tax shall thereafter be levied in respect of the house and any tax which may have been levied for that half-year shall be refunded.

Notice of demand for

81. (1) Where any house-tax shall remain unpaid ten days after the same is due, the chairman of the panchayat, or some person duly authorized in writing by him in that behalf, may serve upon the owner or owner's agent or occupier of the house or upon all of them, a notice in writing in the form given in Schedule C, or to the like effect.

Distraint.

(2) If such owner or owner's agent or occupier shall not, within fifteen days from the service of such notice of demand upon him, pay the sum due, or show cause to the satisfaction of the chairman why the same should not be paid, the chairman or other person duly authorized in that behalf by him may levy such sum, with all costs, in any of the following ways :—

(i) by distraint and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter or, if the defaulter be the occupier of any building in respect of which such tax is due, by distraint and sale of any property found in or on such building, provided that no property of the occupier shall be distrained unless he has been served with a notice as aforesaid ;

(ii) if for any reason the distraint or a sufficient distraint of the defaulter's property is impracticable by prosecuting him before a magistrate.

Penalty for wilfully omitting to pay tax or preventing distraint.

(3) Any person bound to pay any tax who shall be prosecuted under this section before a magistrate shall be liable, on proof to the satisfaction of the magistrate that he wilfully omitted to pay the amount due by him or that he wilfully provoked distraint or a sufficient distraint, to pay a fine not exceeding twice the amount of the tax found to be due and shall also pay such tax and the costs of the prosecution.

Warrant for distraint.

81-A. In order to the distraint and sale of property under sub-section (2) of section 81 the chairman of the panchayat shall issue a warrant in the form prescribed in Schedule D or in some similar form; and for each such warrant a warrant fee of two annas shall be leviable.

Inventory.

82. The chairman of the panchayat or other person duly authorized as aforesaid shall make an inventory of the property distrained, and if the amount due is not paid within fifteen days after distraint, the property may be sold.

Sale.

83. Whenever any house-tax shall have been paid by the occupier, or recovered from him by seizure and sale of his property, it shall be lawful for him to deduct the amount so paid or recovered from the next and following payments of rent. Tax paid by occupier of building to be deducted from rent.

84. (1) The chairman of the panchayat shall not be bound to cause new lists or tax-books to be prepared every year, but may adopt those of the preceding year with such alterations and amendments as he may deem necessary; provided that a fresh general assessment shall be made not less than once in four years. Tax-books need not be prepared annually.

(2) Public notice of such alterations and amendments thereof shall be given in the manner provided in section 79 and the other provisions of that section, and section 78 shall be applicable to such books and to the taxes mentioned therein.

85. (1) In the case of any assessment made or tax demanded by the chairman of the panchayat [a] an appeal from his decision shall lie [b] to the Union Panchayat which shall hear and dispose of the same as it deems fit at its next meeting. Appeals.

(2) No such appeal shall be entertained—

(i) unless it be made within thirty days after the tax complained of has been demanded, and

(ii) unless the tax if any demanded by the chairman of the panchayat or president of the taluk board shall, except when the taluk board otherwise directs, have been paid or deposited at the union office on or before the day on which the appeal is made.

(3) In the event of the amount of any tax being decreased or remitted by the taluk board the chairman of the panchayat shall grant a refund accordingly.

(4) The assessment or demand of any tax, when no appeal is preferred, and the adjudication of an appeal by the taluk board shall be final.

86. The taluk board having authority over the union in which any house is situated may, on the ground of poverty, exempt from payment of the whole or any portion of the tax the owner or occupier of such building. It may in like manner, with the approval of the Governor in Council, exempt any classes of houses. Exemption on the ground of poverty.

3. Tolls on vehicles, animals and persons passing along roads or bridges in the district.

87. (1) If the district board notifies under section 60 that tolls on carriages, carts, and animals passing along any road or, with the sanction of Government and for reasons connected with its construction and maintenance which shall be recorded, upon foot-passengers going over a bridge within the district, shall be levied at the rates specified in the notification, such tolls shall be levied as provided in sections 88 to 92. Levy of tolls.

(2) The [c] President of the district board may, [c] in accordance with rules framed by that body, compound with any person for a sum to be paid annually or half yearly in lieu of all such tolls either generally in respect of all roads in the district or specially in respect of any particular road and may issue licences to any such person in respect of his carriages, carts, and animals; [d] Composition for tolls and issue of licences.

(3) No tolls shall be levied for the passage of carriages, carts or animals, No tolls to be levied in certain cases.

(*a*) belonging to local boards,

(*b*) conveying police officers in uniform, local fund servants on duty, or persons or property in the custody of such officers or servants; or

(*c*) licensed by the district board, during the period for which they have been so licensed.

Nor shall tolls be levied for the passage over bridges of foot-passengers if they are police officers in uniform or local fund servants on duty.

(4) With the sanction of the Governor in Council it may be declared that payment of tolls on carriages, carts, animals or foot-passengers at any gate or bridge shall clear such carriages, carts, animals or foot-passengers at any other gate or bridge specified. Payment of tolls at one gate or bridge may clear carriages, etc., at any other gate or bridge.

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[a] The words "or President of the taluk board" were omitted by clause 36 (i) of the Amendment Bill.

[b] The words "to the taluk board" were replaced by the words—"to the Union Panchayat" by clause 36 (ii) of Amendment Bill.

[c] These words were substituted under clause 36 of the Amendment Bill.

[d] The words "provided always that such composition shall include all the carriages, carts and animals possessed by the person compounding" were omitted by clause 36 of Amendment Bill.

Notification of places at which tolls are leviable.

88. The district board shall, with the approval of the Governor in Council, declare by notification from time to time, to be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the places on any such road at which such tolls shall be collected, and may, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor in Council, in like manner cancel or modify such declaration.

Toll-gates to be erected...

89. (1) The district board shall thereupon construct toll-bars, gates, and gate-keepers' stations at the places aforesaid, and may place the collection of such tolls under the management of such persons as may appear to it proper, or may [*] **resolve that the president do** lease out the same, and may frame by-laws for the guidance of toll-collectors.

By-laws.

Table of tolls.

(2) At every toll-bar, gate or station, a table of the tolls authorized to be taken shall be put up legibly written or painted in English words and figures and in a vernacular language of the district, and when such table is not put up at any toll-bar, gate, or station, no tolls shall be leviable thereat during such time.

A single payment to clear gate for any one day.

90. (1) No more than one payment of toll shall be demanded at any one toll-bar, gate or station in respect of any carriage, cart, animal, or foot-passenger in any one period of twenty-four hours counted from sunrise to sunrise. Provided that when toll has been paid at any toll-bar, gate or station in respect of any carriage, cart, or animal not laden or ridden, the difference between such toll and the toll payable in respect of such carriage, cart, or animal laden or ridden, shall be payable if such carriage, cart, or animal, again passes through such toll-bar, gate or station, laden or ridden, within such period.

Proviso.

Receipts.

(2) When payment of any toll is made, a receipt shall be granted by the person to whom the payment is made in such form as the district board may, from time to time, prescribe.

In case of non-payment of tolls, vehicle, etc., may be seized.

(3) In case of non-payment of any such toll on demand, the person duly authorized to collect the same may seize any carriage, cart, or animal in respect of which it is chargeable, or any part of its burden, and detain the same in his custody or in the case of a foot-passenger may prevent his passage.

and sent for sale.

(4) If any toll, together with the expenses occasioned by such seizure and detention, remains unpaid for twelve hours, the person duly authorized as aforesaid shall forthwith send the carriage, cart, or other property seized as aforesaid to the nearest public officer empowered to sell distrained property under Act VII of 1839.

Notice of intended sale.

(5) Such officer shall forthwith give notice to the owner of the property seized or, if the owner is not known or is not resident in the neighbourhood, to the person who was in charge of the said property at the time when it was seized and if he is not found, publish by beat of drum, that after the expiration of two days, exclusive of Sunday, from the date of service or after the said publication of such notice, he will sell the said property by auction at a place to be specified in the notice; provided that if, at any time before the sale has begun, the person to whom notice has been given or the owner of the property seized tenders to the said officer the amount due on account of the toll and of all the expenses occasioned by the non-payment thereof and by the seizure and detention of the property, the property seized shall be forthwith released.

Police to assist toll-collectors.

91. In all cases of resistance to the lawful authority of the toll-collectors, appointed under this Act, all police officers shall assist the toll-collectors, when required, and, for that purpose, shall have the same power which they have in the exercise of their ordinary police duties.

Penalty for evading tolls.

92. (1) If any person shall, with any carriage, cart or animal, go off or pass from any road on which a toll-bar, gate or gate-keeper's station has been constructed under the provisions of section 89 through or over any land within a quarter of a mile of it, such land not being owned or occupied by such person and not being a public road, with intent to evade the payment of any toll leviable under the provisions hereinbefore contained, such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty and shall also pay the amount of the toll and costs of prosecution.

[*] **(2) If any person shall with any carriage, cart or animal, by rapid driving or riding past a toll-bar, gate or gate-keeper's station evade the payment of toll or refuse on demand to pay the toll legally demandable from him or refuse to permit the seizure and detention**

[a] The words were added by clause 36 of the Amendment Bill.
[b] This sub-section was inserted by clause 61 of the Amendment Bill.

of any article which may be seized and detained under section 90 he shall be liable to pay a fine and the toll and costs of prosecution as provided in sub-section (1).

4. Fees

93. (1) If the taluk board proclaims in the manner provided by section 62 that any fee shall be levied, such fee shall, at the rate mentioned in the proclamation, be paid on demand, by the person to whom licences may have been granted under clauses (v) and (vi), section 57, or by whom the cart-stands, slaughter-houses, markets, market-sites, village-sites, or other public places may have been used under clause (vii), section 57, to the president of the taluk board, or to any person duly authorized in that behalf by such president. To whom fees are payable.

(2) If such fee is not so paid, the moveable property of the person by whom it is payable, shall at once be seized and sold by the president of the taluk board or by any person duly authorized by him in that behalf. And how recoverable in default.

(3) In the case of any fees levied under clauses (v), (vi) and (vii) of section 57 in any union, such fees shall be paid on demand to the chairman of the panchayet of such union, who shall have and exercise all the powers conferred by sub-section (2) on the president of the taluk board.

'(4) The taluk board or the *panchayet*, as the case may be, may lease out any fees leviable under clause (vii) of section 57 on such terms and subject to such conditions as it may deem fit. Fees so leased out shall be paid on demand to the lessee or to any person duly authorized by him in that behalf.'

5. Collection of taxes.

93-A. The president of the taluk board or the chairman of the panchayat shall give to every person making payment of a tax or fee a receipt therefor signed by him or by some person duly authorized by him in that behalf. Such receipt shall specify— Receipts to be given for all payments of taxes.

(i) the date of the grant thereof;
(ii) the name of the person to whom it is granted;
(iii) the tax or fee in respect of which the payment has been made;
(iv) the period for which the payment has been made; and
(v) the amount in respect of which it is granted.

94. Whenever under the provisions of sections 81, 90 and 93 any property is distrained, seized or sold in consequence of the non-payment of any tax, toll or fee due, such distraint, seizure and sale shall be effected subject to the provisions of section 271 of the Code of Civil Procedure and to the conditions, exceptions and exemptions hereinafter provided. Conditions of distraint and sale.

(i) The following property shall not be liable to distraint:— Exemptions.

(*a*) the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of the defaulter, his wife and children,

(*b*) the tools of artisans, and

(*c*) where the defaulter is an agriculturist, his implements of husbandry and such cattle and seed-grain as may, in the opinion of the president of the local board or the chairman of the panchayat under whose authority such seizure is made, be necessary to enable the defaulter to earn his livelihood.

(ii) The distress shall not be excessive, that is to say, the property distrained shall be, as nearly as possible, proportionate to the amount due on account of the tax, toll or fee and distraint fee and the probable expenses incidental to the detention and sale of the said property. Limit.

(iii) When the property seized is subject to speedy and natural decay, and when the expense of keeping it in custody and the amount of the tax due will exceed its value, the person seizing the property shall at once, after seizure of such property, give notice to the person, in whose possession it was when seized to the effect that it will be sold at once, and shall sell it accordingly, unless the amount due be forthwith paid. Perishable property.

Surplus sale-proceeds

(iv) Any surplus that may remain after deducting the amount of the toll, tax or fee and of the said expenses including the expenses of the sale shall be returned, on demand, if made within six months, to the owner of the property, or if no demand be made within such period, shall be credited to the local fund.

Recovery of amount due by suit not precluded.

94-A. Nothing herein contained shall preclude the institution of a suit for any amount due under this Act.

DUTIES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND MUTUAL RELATIONS OF LOCAL BOARDS.

Matters to be provided for by local boards.

95. Every local board shall, subject to such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Council, and so far as the funds at its disposal may admit, provide within the areas under its authority, or with the special sanction in each case of the Governor in Council without the said areas, for the following purposes:—

(i) the construction, repair and maintenance of roads, bridges and other means of communication;

(ii) the planting and preservation of trees on sides of roads and on other public places;

(iii) the construction, maintenance and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic [*] and leper asylums, choultries, markets, slaughter-houses, cart-stands, drains, sewers, latrines, water-works, tanks and wells, the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings have been constructed, the training and employment of medical practitioners and vaccinators, the sanitation of towns and villages, [*] the provision of house-sites, the cleansing of the roads, drains, sewers, latrines, tanks and wells, and other works of a similar nature;

(iv) the diffusion of education, and, with this view, the construction and repair of school-houses, the establishment and maintenance of schools, either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools, and the training of teachers, [*] the establishment and maintenance of libraries and reading rooms;

(v) the establishment and maintenance of relief works in time of famine or scarcity;

(vi) other measures of local public utility calculated to promote the safety, health, comfort or convenience of the people;

(vii) the payment of salaries, leave allowances, pensions, gratuities and compassionate allowances to servants employed by the local board;

(viii) the payment of any amounts falling due on any lease legally contracted by the local board;

[*] (viii-a) the payment of contributions to the funds of any institution for the relief of the poor or the treatment of disease or infirmity or the reception of diseased or infirm persons or for the investigation of the causes of disease.

(ix) the payment of all expenses specially provided for by this Act or specially sanctioned by the local board with the approval of the Governor in Council but not included under the preceding clauses of this section, and the payment or refunds sanctioned by the local board.

Construction and maintenance of railways and tramways

[*] 95-A. (1) With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council every district board may—

(a) construct and maintain within, or partly within, and partly without, the local area for which it is established, a railway under the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to the construction and maintenance of railways;

(b) subscribe to any debenture loan raised by the Government of India or by any local authority or by any company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, for the construction or maintenance of any railway which, in the opinion of the board, is likely to be of benefit to the district;

(a) These words added by clause 30 (1) of the Bill.
(b) These words added by clause 30 of the Bill.
(c) This clause inserted by clause 31 of the Bill.
(d) This section inserted by clause 32 of the Bill.

(c) guarantee the payment from the local fund of such sums as it shall think fit, as interest on capital expended on any such railway.

(2) With the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, every district board may, in all or any of the above ways, construct or maintain or assist the construction or maintenance of a tramway, motor omnibus or other transport service within, or partly within, and partly without, the local area for which it is established, subject, in the case of tramways, to the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to the construction and maintenance of tramways.

(3) No application for sanction shall be made in regard to the matters specified in sub-sections (1) and (2) unless it is authorized by a resolution of the district board supported by not less than three-fourths of the members present at a meeting specially convened in that behalf, such resolution being confirmed after a period of six months by a like majority at a like meeting.

96. [Repealed by Act VI of 1900.]

Institutions and works not provided for by the Act.

97. The Governor in Council may, at any time, with the consent of any local board, transfer to such local board the management of any institution or the execution of any work not provided for by this Act, and it shall thereupon be lawful for such board to undertake the management of such institution or the execution of such work. Provided that in every such case the funds necessary for such management or execution shall be placed at the disposal of the local board by the Governor in Council.

Obstruction, projection or encroachment on public road.

[a]98. (1) No wall, fence, obstruction, projection or encroachment, whether permanent or temporary, shall be erected or made in or over any public road except as hereinafter provided.

(2) The president of the local board concerned or other person authorized by him may by notice require the owner of such wall, fence, obstruction, projection or encroachment to remove it.

(3) The said president or person may by notice require the owner or occupier of any premises to remove or alter any obstruction, projection or encroachment situated against or in front of such premises and in or over any public road.

Provided, that if the said owner or occupier proves that such obstruction, projection or encroachment has existed for a period sufficient under the law of limitation to give any person a prescriptive title thereto, or that it was erected or made with the permission or licence of any authority or person duly empowered in that behalf and that the period, if any, for which the permission or licence is valid has not expired, the local board concerned shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by the removal or alteration of the same.

Licensing of structures, etc., on or over public road under conditions.

98-A. (1) The president of the local board concerned or other person authorized by him may grant a licence subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit to the owner or occupier of any premises to put up verandas, balconies, sun-shades, weather frames and the like, to project over a public road, or to construct any step or drain covering necessary for access to the premises.

(2) The said president or person may grant a licence for any temporary construction in a public road for a period of not more than twenty days on occasions of festivals and ceremonies.

Provided that a licence under this section shall in no case be granted if the projection or construction, as the case may be, is likely to cause public inconvenience

Provided further that the Governor in Council may by notification restrict and place under such control, as he thinks fit, the exercise of powers under sub-section(1).

[a] Sections 98 to 98-F substituted for the existing sections 98 to 98-D by clause 10 of the Amendment Bill

(3) On expiry of any period for which a licence has been granted under this section the president of the local board concerned or other person authorized by him as aforesaid may, without notice, cause any projection or construction put up under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) to be removed, and the cost of so doing shall be recoverable in the manner provided in section 162-D. Such president or person may also sell the materials of such projection or construction and shall in that case apply the proceeds in the manner provided in section 162-B.

Prohibition of building on sewer, drain, etc., without permission.

98-B. (1) No building shall be erected without the written permission of the president of the local board concerned or other person authorized by him over any sewer or drain, or any part of a sewer or drain or upon any ground, which has been covered, raised or levelled wholly or in part by road sweepings or other rubbish.

(2) The said president or person may, by notice, require any person who shall have erected a building without such permission, or in a manner contrary to or inconsistent with the terms of such permission, to demolish the same.

Notice regarding removal of noxious vegetation, etc.

98-C. The president of the local board concerned or other person authorized by him may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land adjoining a public road, other land or water vesting in the local board to clear away all the prickly-pear, wattle, lantana or other noxious vegetation where it encroaches on such property and so far as it has spread from such land on to such property.

Holes and other obstructions on public roads not to be made without permission of the president.

98-D. No person shall make any hole or cause any other obstruction in any public road without the written permission of the president of the local board or any person authorized by h m. If such permission is granted, the person making such hole or obstruction shall, at his own expense, cause the same to be sufficiently fenced or otherwise enclosed until the hole is filled up or otherwise made secure or until the obstruction is removed, as the case may be, and shall similarly cause the same to be sufficiently lighted at night. If any person contravenes the provisions of this section, the president may fill up the hole or remove the obstruction or cause the same to be lighted, as the case may be, and may recover the cost of so doing from such person.

Power to levy assessment, penalty, etc., and to recover compensation for damage in cases of unauthorized occupation of lands vested in local boards and not apart for public purposes.

98-E. (1) If any person occupies any land, which is not set apart for a public road, but is set apart for any other public purpose and is vested in or belongs to a local board, the president of the taluk board or other person authorized by the president of the district board shall have all the powers to impose and recover assessment and penalties and to eviot and punish such person as may be exercised by a Collector under the Madras Land Encroachments Act, 1905, in respect of the unauthorized occupation of land belonging to the Government; the said president or person shall proceed in the manner in which it is provided in the said Act that the Collector shall proceed and his proceedings shall be subject to such control as is provided in the said Act in respect of the proceedings of the Collector.

(2) The said president or person may by notice require any person occupying any land for which he is liable to pay assessment under sub-section (1) to remove any building or other construction or anything deposited on such land.

(3) If any damage to the property of the local board has been caused by any person occupying any land for which he is liable to pay assessments or assessments and penalties under sub-section (1) he shall be liable to pay compensation to the local board for such damage in addition to and irrespective of any assessment or penalty

or both that may be imposed on and recovered from him and the amount of such compensation shall in case of dispute be determined and recovered in the manner laid down in section 162-D.

Power of local board to recover expenses caused by extraordinary traffic.

98-F. When by a certificate of an officer of the Government Public Works Department of a rank not below that of Executive Engineer it appears to the president of the local board concerned that, having regard to the average expenses of repairing roads in the neighbourhood, extraordinary expenses have been incurred by the local board in repairing a public road by reason of the damage caused by excessive weight passing along the road or extraordinary traffic thereon, the local board may recover in the civil court having jurisdiction from any person by or in consequence of whose order such weight or traffic has been conducted the amount of such expenses as may be proved to the satisfaction of such court to have been incurred by the local board by reason of the damage arising from such weight or traffic as aforesaid.

Provided that any person against whom expenses are, or may be, recoverable under this section may enter into an agreement with the local board for the payment to it of a composition in respect of such weight or traffic and thereupon the person so paying shall not be subject to any proceedings under this section.

2. *Private and public tanks or wells.*

Closing and cleansing of wells, etc.

99. The president of the taluk board, or any person duly authorized by him in that behalf, may require the owner of, or the person having control over, any private stream, channel, tank, well or other place, the water of which is used for drinking, to cleanse and maintain the same in good repair, to provide parapet walls for the same and also to protect any such well from pollution by surface drainage in such manner as he may think fit, or whenever the said water is proved to the satisfaction of the taluk board to be unfit for drinking, to desist from so using such water or permitting others so to use it, and if, after such notice, the water of such well, tank or reservoir, is used by any person for drinking, the president of the taluk board may require the owner or person having control thereof to close such well, tank or reservoir either temporarily or permanently, or to enclose or fence such well, tank or reservoir, in such manner as he may direct, so that the water thereof may not be used for drinking.

Proviso.

Provided that in the case of private streams, channels, tanks, wells or other places mentioned in this section, the water of which is used for drinking by the public or any section of the public by right, the expenses incurred in the closing or the fencing of such well, tank or reservoir shall be paid by the taluk board from the taluk fund.

Filling in of pools, etc., which are a nuisance or may prove injurious to public health.

[*] 100. If in the opinion of the president of a taluk board—

(a) any tank, well, pond, pool, ditch, bog, swamp, quarry-hole, drain, cess-pool, pit, water-course or any collection of water, or

(b) any land on which water may accumulate, is or is likely to be dangerous or to prove injurious to the health of the neighbourhood by becoming a breeding place of mosquitoes, or in any other manner, he may, with the approval of the taluk board, by notice require the owner thereof to fence, repair, fill up, cover over, clean, drain or drain off the same in such manner and with such materials as may be stated in the notice or to take such order with the same as the notice may direct.

(2) If an owner on whom such notice is served delivers to the president within the time specified for compliance therewith written objections to such requisition, the president shall report on such objections to the board and shall not institute any prosecution for failure to comply with such requisition except with the approval of the taluk board. The president may nevertheless execute such works as may in his opinion be of urgent importance to prevent immediate

[*] This section was substituted for the original section 100 by clause 11 of the Amendment Bill.

danger to the public or injury to the public health, pending the taluk board's decision. The taluk board shall decide, in every such case, whether the cost of the work executed shall be paid by the owner or the board or shall be shared and, if so, in what proportion.

Taluk board may set apart public tanks, etc., for certain purposes.

100-A. (1) The taluk board may set apart public springs, tanks, wells and other places and parts of public water-courses for drinking purposes or for bathing or for washing clothes or animals or for any other purpose calculated to promote the health, cleanliness, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants; and with the consent of the owners may also set aside any private springs, tanks, wells or other places for any of the aforesaid purposes.

When taluk board may prohibit use of water from sources accessible to the public.

(2) The taluk board may[a] on receipt of a certificate from any medical officer in the employ of such taluk board or of Government stating that[b] the water in any well, tank or other source of water-supply to which the public have access within the limits of the taluk is likely to engender or cause the spread of any dangerous disease by public notice prohibit the use of such water. Such notice shall be served by placing a notification near the source of water-supply or by beat of drum stating the number of days during which such prohibition shall last. The taluk board may extend or modify the notice from time to time without the production of a further certificate.

Penalty for using places not set apart for purposes other than those intended.

100-B. Whoever—

(i) bathes in or defiles the water in any place set apart for drinking purposes either by the taluk board, or in the case of private property by the owner thereof;

(ii) deposits any offensive or deleterious matter in the dry bed of any place set apart as aforesaid for drinking purposes, or

(iii) washes clothing in any place set apart as aforesaid for drinking or bathing, or

(iv) washes any animal or any cooking utensil or wool, skins, or other foul or offensive substance or deposits any offensive or deleterious matter in any place set apart as aforesaid for drinking purposes or bathing or washing clothes, or

(v) allows the water from a sink, sewer, drain, engine or boiler, or any other offensive matter belonging to him or flowing from any building or land belonging to or occupied by him to pass into any place set apart as aforesaid for drinking purposes, or for bathing, or for washing clothes,

shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty, and if the offence be a continuing one to a further fine not exceeding rupees ten for every day during which the said offence is continued after conviction.

3. Prevention of infectious disease.

President to have power of entry to buildings, etc., where infectious disease exists.

100-C. (1) The president of a local board, or any person duly appointed by him in writing in this behalf, may enter at any time, after two hours' notice, into any building or premises in which any dangerous infectious disease is reputed or suspected to exist, for the purpose of inspecting such building or premises.

Hours of inspection.

(2) No such inspection shall be made except in the hours between sunrise and sunset.

Disinfection of houses, etc.

(3) If the president or such person is of opinion that the cleansing or disinfecting of a building or premises or of a part thereof, or of any articles therein likely to retain infection, would tend to prevent or check the spread of any dangerous infectious disease, he may by notice require the owner or occupier to cleanse or disinfect the same within a time to be specified in such notice. Provided that if the president or such person considers that immediate action is necessary or that the owner or occupier is, by reason of poverty or otherwise, unable effectually to comply

(a) The words "during epidemics" omitted by clause 43 of the Bill.

(b) The words "such notice is desirable, summarily by notice prohibit the use of water from any source to which the public have access" replaced by the words printed in distinctive type—Clause 43 of Amendment Bill.

with his requisition, the said president or such person may himself cause such building, premises, or articles to be cleansed or disinfected and for this purpose may cause such articles to be removed from such building or premises; and the expenses incurred by the president or such person under this sub-section shall be recoverable from the said owner or occupier unless he was, by reason of poverty, unable effectually to comply with the said requisition.

President to notify places for washing and disinfecting

100-D. (1) The president shall, from time to time, notify places at which articles of clothing or bedding or other articles which have been exposed to infection from any dangerous infectious disease may be washed or disinfected.

Infected articles may be destroyed.

(2) The president may direct the destruction of bedding, clothing, or other articles likely to retain such infection, and shall on demand give compensation for the articles destroyed.

Penalty.

(3) Whoever washes such clothing or bedding or other articles at any places other than those set apart for such purposes under sub-section (1) of this section, shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty.

Prohibition against infected person carrying on occupation.

[*] 100-D. (*a*) If any person knows he is suffering from a dangerous disease he shall not engage in any occupation, or carry on any trade or business unless he can do so without risk of spreading the disease.

Prohibition against diseased person entering public conveyance.

[*] 100-D. (*b*) (1) No person who is suffering from any dangerous disease shall, without taking proper precautions against spreading such disease cause, or suffer himself to be conveyed in a public conveyance.

(2) No person who is suffering from any dangerous disease shall enter a public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner or driver or person in charge of such conveyance that he is so suffering.

(3) No owner, driver, or person in charge of a public conveyance shall knowingly carry or permit to be carried in such conveyance any person suffering as aforesaid in contravention of sub-section (1).

(4) No owner or driver or person in charge of a public conveyance shall be bound to convey any person suffering as aforesaid, unless and until the said person pays or tenders a sum sufficient to cover any loss and costs that may be incurred in disinfecting such conveyances, anything in any Act relating to public conveyances for the time being in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

(5) A court convicting any person of contravening sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) may levy, in addition to the penalty for the offence provided in this Act, an additional fine of such amount as the court deems sufficient to cover the loss and costs which the owner or driver must incur for the purpose of disinfecting the conveyance. The amount of any additional fine so imposed shall be awarded by the court to the owner or driver of the conveyance:

Provided that if such additional fine is imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, the amount shall not be paid to the owner or driver before the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed; or, if an appeal is presented, before the decision of the appeal.

(6) At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter the court shall take into account any sum which the plaintiff shall have received under this section.

Power to order closure of places of public entertainment.

[*] 100-D. (*c*) In the event of the prevalence of any dangerous disease within any local area, the local board may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building, booth or tent used for purpose of public entertainment to close the same for such period as it may fix.

[*] These sections inserted by clause 43 of the Amendment Bill.

Minor suffering from dangerous disease not to attend school

[*] 100-D. (*d*) No person being the parent or having the care or charge of a minor who is or has been suffering from a dangerous disease or has been exposed to infection therefrom shall, after a notice from the president of a local board or any person duly appointed by him in this behalf that the minor is not to be sent to school or college, permit such minor to attend school or college without having procured from the president or such person a certificate (which shall be granted free of charge on application) that in his opinion such minor may attend without undue risk of communicating such disease to others.

4. Disposal of corpses.

Provision by taluk board of burial and burning grounds and their registration

100-E. The taluk board shall provide a sufficient number of convenient and fitting places for burial and burning grounds.

100-F. (1) Every owner or person having the control of any place used at the date of the coming into operation of this Act as a burial ground or burning ground shall, if such place be not already registered, apply to the taluk board to have such place registered.

If no owner, taluk board may register or close.

(2) If it appears to the taluk board that there is no owner or person having the control of any such place, the taluk board shall assume such control and direct it to be registered or may, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, cause it to be closed.

Licence necessary for new burial and burning grounds.

100-G. No new burial ground or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be opened, or used after the coming into operation of this Act, unless a licence has been granted by the taluk board.

A book to be kept of places registered or licensed

100-H. (1) A book shall be kept at the office of the taluk board in which places registered under section 100-F, or licensed under the last preceding section, shall be recorded.

[*] (2) Notice that such place has been registered or licensed as aforesaid shall be affixed in English and at least in one vernacular language to some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to the burial or burning ground.

Penalty for burying or burning in unlicensed or unregistered place

100-I. Whoever buries or burns or causes or suffers to be buried or burnt any corpse in any place within 100 yards of a dwelling place or source of drinking water supply other than a registered or licensed burial or burning ground shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees one hundred, provided that no prosecution shall be instituted without the written sanction of the president, [*] taluk board.

Notice to be given to taluk board of burials, etc.

100-J. The person having control of burial ground or burning ground shall give information to any person appointed by the taluk board in that behalf of all burials and burnings which take place in or on such ground.

When notice not to bury or burn may issue

100-K. (1) If the district board is satisfied that any registered or licensed burial or burning ground is in such a state as to be, or to be likely to become, dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, or that any such place is overcrowded with graves, and, in the case of a public burial or burning ground, that another convenient place duly authorized for burial or burning, as the case may be, [*] exists or has been provided for the persons who would ordinarily make use of such place it may, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, issue a notice that it shall not be lawful, after a period of not less than two months to be named in such notice, to bury or burn any corpse in or on such first mentioned burial or burning ground.

Notice to be published.

(2) Every such notice shall be published in the village concerned by beat of drum and in the district gazette.

(*a*) This section inserted by clause 43 of the Bill.
(*b*) This sub-section inserted by clause 44 of the Bill.
(*c*) The word "district" replaced by "taluk" by clause 45 of Amendment Bill.
(*d*) These words inserted by clause 46 of the Bill.

(3) Whoever after the expiration of such period, buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burnt, any corpse contrary to the terms of the notice, shall on conviction before a magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees one hundred. Penalty for disregard of notice.

Miscellaneous.

100-L. If any building, tank, well or hole or other place, whether on public or private ground, is, for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, dangerous to the public health or safety, the taluk board may by notice require the owner or occupier of such place or of the land on which such building, tank, well or hole is situated, to cause the same to be repaired, protected or enclosed so as to prevent danger therefrom, within a time to be specified in such notice. Dangerous places to be repaired or enclosed.

5. *Unwholesome buildings and lands.*

101. Whenever any building or land shall, in the opinion of the taluk board, be in a state injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood, the president of the taluk board, or any person duly authorized by him in that behalf, may, by notice in writing, inform the owner or occupier of such building or land that, unless such owner or occupier cleanse or drain such building of land within the time specified in the notice, the president of the taluk board, or any person authorized by him in that behalf, will cause the same to be cleansed or drained. Cleansing and draining of buildings.

101-A. The president of the taluk board or any person duly authorized by him in this behalf may, with the consent of the occupier of any building or land, or after giving six hours' notice to such occupier, between sunrise and sunset, enter into and upon any building or land either for the purpose of making any survey or inspection or for doing any other act necessary for carrying out the purpose of this Act, without being liable to any legal proceedings or molestation whatsoever on account of such entry or of anything done in any part of such building or land in pursuance of this Act. Power to enter upon land for purposes of Act.

6. *Vaccination.*

102. Every district board shall make provision for the gratuitous vaccination of all persons residing within the district, Provision for vaccination.

(i) by employing an adequate staff of duly qualified vaccinators, and

(ii) by making suitable provision for, and defraying the charges of, maintaining a supply of vaccine lymph, and such public vaccinating stations as may be necessary.

103. The Governor in Council may, by a written licence, authorize any medical practitioner or other person to perform the operation of vaccination and may at any time suspend or cancel any such licence. Licensed vaccinator.

104. (1) No fee or remuneration shall be charged by any public vaccinator for any vaccination performed, inspection made, certificate given, or other thing done under this Act. No fee to be charged for vaccination by any public vaccinator or for certificates, but fee may be levied for vaccination, etc., at private houses.

Provided that the president of the district board or some person or persons authorized by him in that behalf may, upon application by any person and upon the payment by him of such fee as the district board may have prescribed, direct a public vaccinator to perform vaccination or to make an inspection as hereinafter provided at the private residence of such person.

(2) If the application mentioned in the proviso to sub-section (1) is made in respect of a female who according to the customs of the country does not appear in public, the application shall be complied with and no fee shall be charged in respect of such compliance. Vaccination of purdah females.

105. (1) The parent or guardian of any child successfully vaccinated may require from the vaccinator a certificate to the effect that the child has been successfully vaccinated, and the vaccinator shall furnish such certificate. Certificate of vaccination.

(2) If the vaccinator is of opinion that a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child certificate to that effect. Certificate when child is insusceptible of vaccination.

Compulsory vaccination.

106. (1) The Governor in Council may, by notification, declare that vaccination shall be compulsory in any district or any portion of a district from a date to be specified in such notification, and may from time to time, in like manner cancel or modify such declaration. Governor in Council may declare vaccination compulsory.

Proclamation of compulsory vaccination

(2) On the publication of the said notification, the district board shall cause to be proclaimed by beat of drum and by publication in the District Gazette that vaccination is compulsory in the said area.

Unprotected child to be vaccinated.

107. (1) The parent or guardian of any unprotected child who is six months old but is under ten years of age, and who has resided within the limits of such area for a period of [a] two months after such proclamation, shall take or cause it to be taken to a vaccinator or shall procure its vaccination by a vaccinator:

Proviso.

Provided that no parent or guardian shall be bound to take or cause to be taken any child in order to procure its vaccination or inspection beyond the limits of the village in which such parent or guardian resides.

President of a district board may cause child exposed to infection to be vaccinated.

(2) The president of the district board or some person or persons authorized by him in that behalf may direct the vaccination of any child under six months of age when it is exposed to infection in consequence of residence in a house infected by smallpox.

Certificate of postponement.

108. (1) Such vaccinator shall, if he finds such child in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to its parent or guardian a certificate to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination.

Procedure when child is unfit for vaccination

(2) A certificate granted under this section showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination shall remain in force for such period not exceeding three months as shall have been stated therein; and on the termination of that period the parent or guardian of such child shall, subject to the proviso contained in the last preceding section, take the child, or cause it to be taken to such vaccinator as aforesaid to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by such vaccinator, and shall subsequently cause it to be inspected in the manner hereinafter provided.

Proviso.

Provided that, if the child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate shall be renewed.

Vaccinator to vaccinate child if in a state fit for vaccination

109. Such vaccinator shall, if he finds the child to be in a state fit for vaccination, vaccinate the child [b].

Inspection after vaccination

110. (1) The parent or guardian of every child which has been vaccinated under the last preceding section shall, subject to the proviso contained in section 107 [c] take the child or cause it to be taken for inspection on any date that may have been fixed to the public vaccinator appointed in this behalf, or shall procure its inspection by such vaccinator on such date.

Procedure when vaccination is successful

(2) When it is ascertained, at the time of inspection under this section, that the vaccination has been successful, a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect; and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful

(3) When it is ascertained that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated, and shall subsequently cause it to be inspected in the manner provided in sub-section (1) of this section.

Certificate of insusceptibility.

(4) If the vaccinator is of opinion that a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate to that effect; and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

Private vaccinator

111. No private vaccinator shall be bound to vaccinate any child or make any inspection under sections 107, 108, 109 and 110, but if such vaccinator perform the operation of vaccination or make any inspection under the aforesaid sections, such vaccinator shall grant the certificates mentioned in the said sections.

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[a] The word "six" replaced by "two" by clause 47 of Amendment Bill.

[b] The words "and deliver to its parent or guardian a memorandum stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child is to be inspected in order to ascertain the result of the operation" omitted by clause 48 of Amendment Bill.

[c] The words "on the date of inspection stated in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to such vaccinator for inspection, or shall procure its inspection by such vaccinator, and such vaccinator shall then append to the memorandum a certificate stating that the child has been inspected and the result of such inspection" omitted and the words printed in distinctive type substituted instead, by clause 49 of Amendment Bill.

Notice to parent or guardian of unprotected child, etc.

112. (1) The president of the district board [*] **or taluk board** [*] or any person authorized by him in that behalf shall ascertain which children under the age of ten years within the district or portion of a district proclaimed under sub-section (2) of section 106 are unprotected; and for the said purpose he may require any parent or guardian to forward to him within a specified time a list in writing signed by him, of the number and ages of the children under his guardianship; and if he has reason to believe that the parent or guardian of any unprotected child is bound by the provisions hereinbefore contained to procure the vaccination or inspection of such child and has omitted so to do, he shall make inquiry and shall, if the fact is proved to his satisfaction, forthwith deliver to such parent or guardian or cause to be affixed to his house a notice requiring that the child be vaccinated, or inspected, as the case may be, at a time and place to be specified in the notice

If notice is disobeyed, magistrate to direct obedience.

(2) If such notice is not complied with the president of the district board [*] **or taluk board** [*] or such person shall send a report on the matter to the magistrate, who shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation, and shall, if such explanation is not satisfactory, sentence such parent or guardian to pay a fine not exceeding rupees twenty.

Magistrate to direct compliance with notice before given date.

(3) If the magistrate finds the explanation given by the parent or guardian of the child to be satisfactory, he shall make an order in writing directing such parent or guardian to comply with the notice given under sub-section (1) before a date specified in the order, and if, on such date, the said order has not been obeyed, the magistrate shall again summon the parent or guardian to appear before him and shall proceed as before.

No penalty where animal lymph demanded but not available.

(4) No penalty shall be imposed under this section, if it is proved that the parent or guardian has demanded the use of animal vaccine lymph and that such lymph has not been available.

113. [*Repealed by Act VI of 1900, section 23.*]

Provision as to person who does not appear in public.

Penalty for signature of a certificate by unlicensed vaccinator.

114. Whoever, after the publication of the notification mentioned in section 106, not being a vaccinator under this Act, wilfully signs or makes a certificate purporting to be a certificate granted under this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees five hundred.

Penalty for signing a false certificate.

115. Whoever, being a vaccinator, wilfully signs, or makes, or procures the signing or making of a false certificate, or being bound to grant a certificate under this Act, refuses or neglects to grant the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees one hundred.

Penalty for false statement or return to a public servant.

115-A. Whoever being a public vaccinator furnishes as true any statement or return to any public servant as such, which he knows or has reason to believe to be false, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 177 of the Indian Penal Code.

Prohibition of inoculation. Inoculated persons not to leave their place of residence within forty days without certificate. Penalty for so leaving.

116. Inoculation is hereby prohibited; and no person who has undergone the operation of inoculation shall leave the village or town in which he is, before the lapse of forty days from the date of inoculation, without a certificate from a medical practitioner of such class as the local Government may from time to time by written order authorize to grant such certificates, stating that such person is no longer likely to produce smallpox by contact or near approach.

Whoever contravenes the provisions of this section shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding rupees two hundred, or to both.

7. Private latrines.

Private scavenging.

117. (1) The president of the taluk board, or any person authorized by him in that behalf, may contract with the owner or occupier of any building or land [*] **to remove or to procure** the removal of night-soil sewage or other rubbish from the building or land belonging to, or occupied by, such owner or occupier, on such terms and subject to such conditions as such president, or person authorized by him as aforesaid, may think fit.

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[*] These words shall be omitted by clause 30 of the Bill.

[*] The words "to supply him on payment with a scavenger for" replaced by the words provided in alternative type—see S. 61 of Amendment Bill.

Recovery of fees.

(2) The amount due under such contract shall be payable on demand, and in default shall be recoverable in the manner provided for the recovery of fees under section 93 (2).

8. *Markets.*

(a) *Public markets.*

117-A. [*] [Omitted.]

Taluk board may charge rents and fees for use of public markets.

117-B. (1) Subject to the sanction of the Governor in Council the taluk board may charge such rents and fees as it may deem fit for the use of, or right to expose goods for sale in, public markets, and for the use of shops, stalls, sheds, pens and standings therein.

Taluk board may close public markets.

(2) The taluk board may, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, close any such market or any part thereof.

Power to exclude persons disobeying by-laws and to determine lease, etc.

(3) The president may exclude from any such market any person who, or whose servant, has been convicted of disobeying any by-law made for the regulation and control of such market, and may prevent such person by himself or his servants from further carrying on any trade or business in such market or occupying any stall, shop or other place therein, and may determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall, shop or other place.

Appeal against order of the president under sub-section (3).

(4) Any person aggrieved by an order of the president issued under sub-section (3) may appeal against such order to the taluk board within thirty days from the date of receipt of such order, and the taluk board may either confirm, modify or cancel the order appealed against.

Penalty for selling in public market in contravention of the Act or by-law.

117-C. Whoever, in contravention of this Act or any by-law made thereunder, sells or exposes for sale any article within a public market, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees twenty for each offence.

(b) *Private markets.*

Taluk board may notify villages where control over private markets is to vest in it.

117-D. With the approval of the Governor in Council, the taluk board may notify villages in which the control over private markets shall be vested in it, and thereafter in such villages the provisions of sections 117-E to 117-I shall be applicable from and after the expiry of six months from the date of such notification.

License to be obtained for opening a private market.

117-E. (1) Every person intending to open a new private market or to continue to use a private market for the sale, or exposure for sale, of animals or articles of food for human consumption, shall obtain from the taluk board a licence to do so. In respect of a licence [*] such fee shall be payable as may be fixed by the taluk board, not exceeding rupees [†] five hundred per annum.

Applications for licences to be made not less than thirty days in advance.

(2) Applications for licences to open newly, or to continue to use, private markets shall be made by the owners thereof not less than thirty days before they propose to open them or not less than sixty days before the commencement of the financial year during which they intend to continue to use them, as the case may be.

Taluk board may grant licences for certain private markets.

(3) The taluk board as regards private markets lawfully established at the coming into operation of this Act shall, and as regards all other private markets may, at its discretion, grant any licence applied for under this section subject to such rules as to supervision and inspection and to such conditions as to conservancy and other matters as it thinks proper. The taluk board may refuse to grant a licence to any new private market. It may also at any time for breach of the conditions thereof suspend or cancel any licence which has been granted under this section. The taluk board may also modify the conditions of the licence to take effect from the beginning of the following financial year.

Posting of notices in regard to licence.

(4) When a licence to open a market is granted, or when a licence is refused, suspended, cancelled or modified under this section, the taluk board shall cause a notice of such grant, refusal, suspension, cancellation or modification, in English and

[a] This section omitted by clause 52 of Amendment Bill.
[b] The words "for a new private market" omitted by clause 53 of Amendment Bill.
[c] The words "one hundred" replaced by "five hundred" by clause 53 of Amendment Bill.

a vernacular language of the district, to be posted in some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to the place in respect of which the licence was sought.

Licences to expire at end of year.

(5) Every licence granted under this section shall expire at the end of the financial year for which it has been granted.

When market may be used without licence.

(6) If the taluk board neglects to pass orders upon an application for a licence under this section and to communicate the same to the applicant within two months after the receipt of the application, the applicant may open the place in respect of which the application was made or, as the case may be, may continue to use such place during the financial year for which the licence was sought; and the said place shall be held to be duly licensed for the financial year during which it was opened or for which the licence was sought, as the case may be.

Penalty for selling or permitting land in unlicensed private market.

117-F. Whoever sells or exposes for sale any animal or article in an unlicensed private market and any owner of such market directly or indirectly permitting the sale of such animal or article therein, shall on conviction before a magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees twenty.

EXPLANATION.—A market is unlicensed within the meaning of this section if the licence for the use thereof has expired or has been cancelled or suspended.

Private markets to be properly drained, etc.

117-G. Every owner, farmer, or occupier of any private market shall—

(i) construct such approaches, entrances, passages, gates, drains and cesspits therein as the taluk board directs;

(ii) cause such market to be roofed and paved with such materials and in such manner, and to be provided with such latrines and urinals of such description and in such position and number, as the taluk board directs;

(iii) provide for such supply of water to such market as the taluk board directs; and

(iv) make such alterations in the stalls, passages, shops, doors or other parts of the said market or place as the taluk board directs.

Penalty for default in drain, etc.

117-H. (1) If such owner, farmer, or occupier, after notice given to him by the taluk board, directing him to carry out within a period to be specified in the notice any of the measures provided in the last preceding section, fails to comply with such notice, the taluk board may suspend, withhold, cancel or refuse the licence until the notice shall have been complied with; and any person opening or keeping open any such market after such withholding, suspension, cancellation or refusal shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees twenty for every day during which such market or place is so opened or kept open.

Penalty for not keeping private market properly or for not abating nuisance.

(2) Any owner, farmer, occupier, agent, or manager in charge of any such market or of any shop, stall, shed, or other place therein, who keeps the same so that it is a nuisance, or who does not cause anything that is a nuisance to be at once removed to a place to be notified by the taluk board, shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees twenty for each offence.

Power to close private market.

117-I. The taluk board, or any officer duly authorized by it in that behalf, may summarily close any private market which is held or kept open, contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Appeal against orders under certain sections.

117-J. Any person aggrieved by an order of the taluk board under sub-section (5) of section 117-E, or section 117-G, or section 117-I, may appeal against such order to the district board, within thirty days from the date of receipt of such order, and the district board may either confirm, modify or cancel the order appealed against; and pending such appeal the president, district board, may, if he thinks fit, suspend the execution of the order appealed against.

(c). General.

Local board may prohibit sale in public roads.

117-K. (1) A local board may, from time to time, by notification, by beat of drum and by publication in the District Gazette, prohibit the sale, or exposure for sale, of any articles in or upon any specified public road or place or part thereof, and may in like manner cancel, suspend or modify such prohibition.

Penalty for selling after prohibition.

(2) Whoever, after such notification, sells or exposes for sale any articles in any such road or place against the terms of such notification, shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees ten.

9. *Public slaughter-houses.*

Taluk board may provide slaughter-houses.

117-L. The taluk board may provide a sufficient number of places for the purpose of being used as public slaughter-houses, and may levy a fee on each animal slaughtered therein at rates not exceeding rupee one for every head of cattle, and annas two for every sheep, goat or pig.

Taluk board may notify prohibition of the slaughtering, etc., of cattle in places other than public slaughter-houses.

Penalty for failure to comply with such notification.

Proviso.

Government places exempted.

117-M. The taluk board may, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, notify that no person shall slaughter or permit to be slaughtered, or cut up or skin, or permit to be cut up or skinned, any cattle, sheep, goat or pig at any place in any town or village to be notified by name in the District Gazette, other than at a public slaughter-house provided by the taluk board, except with the written permission of the president. Any person acting in contravention of such notification shall on conviction before a magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees twenty for each animal so slaughtered, cut up or skinned. Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to prohibit the slaughter of animals in the performance of religious rites in the places where it is usual to perform such rites, or for private use, but not for sale.

117-N. The provisions of sections 117-L and 117-M shall not apply to places used by Government for the purposes mentioned in the said sections.

10. *Cart-stands, etc.*

Taluk board may provide cart-stands, etc.

117-O. (1) The taluk board may, from time to time, provide places for the purpose of being used as cart-stands, public landing-places, or public halting-places, and may levy fees for the use thereof.

If fee for use of cart stand, etc., not paid, property may be seized.

(2) If, upon demand by the person authorized to collect on behalf of the taluk board fees for the use of any such cart-stand, landing-place or halting-place, any person refuses or neglects to pay the prescribed fee, the provisions of section 90 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.

Table of fees.

(3) A statement, in English and a vernacular language of the district, of the fees prescribed by the taluk board for the use of cart-stands, public landing-places and public halting places shall be posted conspicuously in every place where such fees are leviable. Unless such statement is so posted, no such fees shall be leviable.

Licence to be obtained for a private cart-stand.

Fee leviable for the licence.

Penalty for keeping open without licence.

Taluk board may suspend or cancel licence.

When licence shall be granted.

117-P. (1) No person shall open or keep open a private cart-stand who has not obtained from the taluk board a licence to do so.

(2) The fee payable in respect of such licence shall not exceed rupees [*] two hundred per annum.

(3) Any person who in contravention of this section or of any by-law made under this Act, opens or keeps open a private cart-stand without a licence shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees twenty.

(4) The taluk board may at any time for breach of the conditions thereof suspend or cancel any licence which has been granted under this section.

(5) In all cases where the owner of a private cart-stand, open and in use at the commencement of this Act, duly applies for a licence in respect of his cart-stand, the taluk board shall grant such licence. In any other case the taluk board may, in its discretion, grant or refuse a licence. Any licence granted under this section shall be subject to such rules as to supervision and inspection and to such conditions as to conservancy as the taluk board may think proper.

Date on which section shall come into operation.

(6) The provisions of this section shall not come into operation until by-laws for the regulation and control of private cart-stands, to be made under section 152-A of this Act, have come into force.

Limited application of certain sections.

117-Q. The provisions of sections 98-B, 100-B, 100-C, 100-D, 100-E, 100-F, 100-G, 100-H, 100-I, 100-J, 100-K, 117-L and 117-M shall, unless and until the Governor in Council shall otherwise direct as to any particular area, apply only to areas included in unions.

Contributions to other local authorities.

118. If the expenditure incurred for any of the purposes described in section 95 by any authority constituted under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, or the City of Madras Municipal Act, 1884, or other similar laws for the time being in force, is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of any local area, or if the expenditure incurred by a local board in any one local area is calculated to benefit the

[*] The word "fifty" was replaced by "two hundred" by clause 8a of Amendment Bill.

inhabitants of any other local area, the local board of the local area so benefited may with the sanction of the Governor in Council contribute towards such expenditure; or the Governor in Council may direct such local board to show cause, within a month after the receipt of the order containing the direction, why such contribution should not be paid. If the local board fails to show such cause within the said period to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, he may direct the said local board to pay such contribution as he shall name, and it shall be paid accordingly.

CHAPTER V.

UNIONS AND PANCHAYATS; THEIR CONSTITUTION, POWERS AND DUTIES.

Establishment of panchayats.

119. There shall be established for each union a panchayat, having authority over that union, and consisting of not less than five persons, who shall be called members of the panchayat.

Village headman to be ex-officio member.

120. (1) The headman of each revenue village or portion of such village comprised in the union shall ex-officio be a member of the panchayat.

Decision as to who is village headman.

(2) If any doubt shall arise as to who is the headman of a revenue village or portion of such village, it shall be competent to the Revenue officer in charge of the division of the district wherein such revenue village or portion of such village is situated to declare by an order in writing who is such headman for the purposes of this Act.

Appointment of other members of panchayat.

121. The other members of the panchayat may be [a] (a) appointed by the Governor in Council or (b) elected from among themselves by the resident tax-payers of the union or a part thereof or partly appointed and partly elected, subject to such rules and conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Council.

Maximum number of panchayatdars, and number to be elected

122. The Governor in Council shall, on the provisions of this Act regarding panchayats coming into force in any union, declare—

(i) What shall be the maximum number of members of the panchayat for the time being to be appointed for such union, and

(ii) The number of members of the panchayat, if any, to be appointed by election in such union or in a part thereof.

Proviso.

Provided that the Governor in Council may by notification from time to time cancel or modify such declaration. But such notification will not come into force until one month after the same shall have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in the local gazette of the district.

Appointment of chairman.

123. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint [b] any person to be the chairman of the panchayat or may, by notification from time to time, authorize the members of the panchayat to appoint their chairman by election [c] in accordance with such rules and conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by him, and may, at any time by notification, cancel such authority.

[d] (2) When the chairman appointed is not a member of the panchayat he shall during his tenure of office be ex-officio a member of the panchayat irrespective of the strength fixed for the panchayat under section 122.

Term of office.

124. (1) Any person appointed to be a member of the panchayat shall hold office for three years and shall then cease to be a member of the panchayat, and any [e] person appointed to be chairman shall be deemed to have vacated his office [f] at the expiration of three years from the date of his appointment [g].

(2) Any outgoing member or chairman of a panchayat shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for reappointment.

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[a] These words substituted for the words in the existing section by clause 56 of the Bill.

[b] The words "any person" substituted for the words "one of the members of the panchayat" by sub-clause (1) of clause 56 of Amendment Bill.

[c] The words "from among their own number" omitted by sub-clause (2) of clause 56 of Amendment Bill.

[d] This sub-section newly inserted under clause 56 (2) of the Bill.

[e] The word "person" substituted for the words "member of a panchayat" by sub-clause (1) of clause 57 of Amendment Bill.

[f] The words "on his ceasing to a member of such panchayat" replaced by the words printed in distinctive type by sub-clause (2) of clause 57 of Amendment Bill.

[g] The following proviso to section 124 omitted by sub-clause (3) of clause 57 of Amendment Bill:—

"provided that when the person so appointed chairman be an ex-officio member of the panchayat, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office of chairman at the expiration of three years from the date of his appointment."

Resignation of panchayatdars.

125. (1) Any person appointed to be chairman or member of a panchayat may tender his resignation to the Governor in Council, and, on such resignation being accepted, shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Vacation of office by members who are salaried officers of Government on transfer or under certain other circumstances.

(2) Any person holding a salaried office under Government or local board who is a member of the panchayat shall, on being permanently transferred from the local area over which such panchayat has authority or on quitting such local area with the intention of being absent therefrom for more than three months, or on his resignation, suspension, removal or retirement from his office under Government or the local board, be deemed to have vacated his office of member of such panchayat.

Disqualification of members.

[*] 126. (1) A member of a panchayat other than ex-officio shall cease to hold his office if he—

(a) is sentenced by a Court to transportation, imprisonment or whipping for any non-bailable offence such sentence not having been subsequently reversed or quashed;

(b) becomes of unsound mind, a deaf-mute or leper;

(c) applies to be adjudicated or is adjudicated, a bankrupt or insolvent;

(d) acquires any interest in any subsisting contract made with or work being done on behalf of the panchayat except as a shareholder (other than a director) in an incorporated company, or is employed as paid legal practitioner on behalf of the panchayat or accepts employment as legal practitioner against the interests of the panchayat;

Provided that a person shall not be deemed to have any interest in such a contract or work as aforesaid by reason only of his having a share or interest in—

(i) Any lease sale or purchase of immoveable property or any agreement for the same; or

(ii) any agreement for the loan of money or any security for the payment of money only; or

(iii) any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the panchayat is inserted; or

(iv) the sale to the panchayat of any articles in which he regularly trades or the purchase from the panchayat of any articles to a value in either case not exceeding fifteen hundred rupees in the aggregate in any year during the period of the contract or work.

(e) is appointed as an officer or servant holding office under the Act;

(f) accepts employment under any other member;

(g) is subjected to an order under section 147 H and still in force;

(h) is absent for more than three months from the local area over which such panchayat has authority; or

(i) fails for three consecutive months to attend the meetings of the panchayat.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (a) of sub-section (1) the Governor in Council may direct that such sentence shall not operate as a disqualification.

(3) When a person ceases to be a member under clause (a) or clause (g) he shall be restored to office for such portion of the period for which he was elected or appointed as may remain unexpired at the date of such restoration, if and when the sentence or order is annulled on appeal or revision or the disqualification caused by the sentence is removed by an order of the Governor in Council.

[*] This section substituted for the existing section 126 under clause 68 of the Bill.

(4) In the case of a person who has ceased to be a member in consequence of failure to attend meetings the matter shall be reported by the Chairman at the next meeting of the panchayat which may at that meeting restore such person to office.

(5) The Governor in Council may by notification remove a chairman if he, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Governor in Council omits or refuses to carry out any resolution of the panchayat. When the Governor in Council proposes to take action in this direction he shall give the chairman concerned an opportunity of explanation and shall record the reasons for any action taken. Removal of chairman.

127. When the office of chairman or member of panchayat becomes vacant [a] or is about to become vacant another person shall, unless the Governor in Council otherwise direct, be appointed to be chairman or member of such panchayat in the same manner in which his predecessor has been appointed. Filling of casual vacancies.

127-A. When the place of a chairman falls vacant before another is permanently appointed, the president of the taluk board concerned shall appoint any member of the panchayat to perform the duties of a chairman until one is permanently appointed. Such member shall, for the period during which he exercises the powers of the chairman under this section, be styled the 'temporary chairman.' President, taluk board, to fill up temporary vacancies in the office of chairman.

[b] **128.** (1) The taluk board shall subject to the provisions of this Act and to any rules which may be made by the Governor in Council in this behalf, exercise general control over all panchayats within the taluk. Control of panchayat.

(2) and the taluk board, and not the panchayat, may sue and be sued in respect of any act or omission of the panchayat, giving rise to a cause of action. Taluk board to sue and be sued.

Provided that in cases where it may seem desirable it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to declare that the powers as regards panchayats and their chairmen, conferred by this Act on taluk boards and their presidents, shall not be exercised by them but by the district board and its president. Proviso.

Mode of transacting business.

129. The panchayat shall [c] meet for the transaction of business at least once a month Panchayat meetings.

130. (1) The chairman shall preside at each meeting, and in his absence the members of the panchayat shall elect one of their number, present at the meeting, to preside thereat. Who is to preside at meetings.

(2) All questions coming before a meeting shall be decided by a majority, and in the case of equality of votes the chairman or presiding member of panchayat shall have a second or casting vote. Majority to decide questions.

(3) No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless at least one-third of the panchayatdars then on the panchayat be present, not being less than three in number. Quorum.

131. (1) Minutes of the resolutions [d] and all items of receipt and expenditure passed at each meeting shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, and shall be signed by the chairman [e] and all members present at the meeting, and shall be open to the inspection of the tax-payers and inhabitants of the union. Record of minutes

(2) Copies of the resolutions of the panchayat shall be prepared and sent by the chairman within three days after the passing thereof to the president of the taluk board. Copies to be sent to president of taluk board.

132. (1) The resolutions of the panchayat shall be carried out by the chairman in whom the entire executive power of the panchayat shall be vested, and who shall be directly responsible for the due fulfilment of the purposes of this Act. Chairman to carry out resolutions.

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[a] These words added by clause 58 of the Bill.
[b] This substituted for the existing sub-section by clause 60 of the Bill.
[c] The words "preside at office, and shall" omitted by clause 61 of the Amendment Bill.
[d] These words added by clause 62 of the Bill.
[e] The words "or the member of the panchayat who presided" replaced by the words "and all members present" by clause 63 of Amendment Bill.

Delegation of powers by chairman to a panchayatdar

(2) Any chairman, with the previous consent of the panchayat, may on his own responsibility authorize any member of the panchayat, by an order in writing, to exercise for a period not exceeding four months during any one financial year any of the powers conferred on such chairman by this Act and may cancel or modify such authority.

Obligation of certain karnam on requisition of the chairman.

133. (1) The chairman may, with the approval of the Revenue officer in charge of the division of the district wherein the union is situated, at any time, by an order in writing, require the karnam of any village comprised in the union to furnish within a reasonable time any statement, account or return in respect of such village required for the purposes of this Act.

Penalty for neglect of such requisition.

(2) Every karnam who, without reasonable excuse, omits to obey such order, shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees twenty.

Appointments of servants, etc.

Servants and salaries.

134. (1) The panchayat may at a meeting subject to the approval of [a] the taluk board, from time to time, fix the number and salaries of the servants necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Chairman to appoint servants

(2) [b] The chairman shall from time to time appoint proper persons to be such servants and shall pay them such salaries from the funds at the disposal of the panchayat; and he may also in cases of emergency employ temporary servants. Such servants may be transferred by the president of the taluk board, from one union to another under the same taluk board, whenever he considers such a course necessary.

Chairman may fine, suspend or dismiss servant.

(3) The chairman may from time to time fine, suspend or dismiss any servant appointed by him, and appoint another person in his place.

Appeals

(4) Any servant aggrieved by any order passed by the chairman under this section may, within one month from the date of such order, appeal to the president of the taluk board, and the order passed thereon by such president shall be final.

Revision of proceedings by taluk board.

135. (1) If on complaint made or by other means the president of the taluk board has reason to consider that any panchayat has passed any resolution, order or proceeding in excess of its authority, he may, by notice in writing, call upon the panchayat to show cause to the satisfaction of the taluk board, within such time as shall be specified in the notice, why such resolution, order or proceeding shall not be set aside.

(2) If the panchayat fails to show such cause, within the time specified, to the satisfaction of the taluk board, the taluk board may, by a resolution passed to that effect at a meeting and supported by not less than one-half of the members for the time being of such board, set aside the resolution, order or proceeding of such panchayat, and may pass such other orders as it may deem fit.

Appointment of inspectors.

136. (1) The taluk board may, from time to time, employ such officers as may be required for the purpose of superintending and inspecting the working of unions within the taluk, or may authorize any officer of Government in that behalf.

Powers of inspectors.

(2) Any officer so employed or authorized may at any time inspect any property, accounts, books and other documents under the control of the panchayat, and may record such remarks as he may deem necessary for the information of the panchayat, and shall submit a copy of such remarks for the consideration of the taluk board.

Powers of revenue officers or other persons in emergencies.

137. (1) In cases of emergency the revenue officer in charge of the division of the district wherein any union is situated, or any person duly authorized in that behalf by the Governor in Council, may provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act which the panchayat is empowered to execute or to do, and the immediate execution or the doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing or doing the act shall be paid by the panchayat.

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[a] The words "the president of" omitted by sub-clause (1) of clause 43 of Amendment Bill.
[b] The words "subject to the approval of the president of the taluk board" omitted by sub-clause (2) of clause 43 of Amendment Bill.

(2) If the expense be not so paid, the revenue officer may make an order in writing directing the person having custody of the fund at the disposal of the panchayat to pay the same in priority to any other charges against such fund except charges for the service of authorized loans. Such person shall, so far as the funds to the credit of the panchayat admit, be bound to comply with such order.

(3) A report of any action taken under this section shall at once be forwarded by such revenue officer or other person to the taluk board and to the panchayat.

Cases of default.

138. (1) If at any time it appears to the president of the taluk board that a panchayat has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by this Act, he may by an order in writing fix a period for the performance of such duty.

(2) If the duty is not performed within the period so fixed, such president may appoint some person to perform it and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid within such time as he may fix to such person by the panchayat.

(3) If the expense be not so paid, the president of the taluk board may make an order in writing directing the person having custody of the fund at the disposal of the panchayat to pay the same in priority to any other charges against such fund except charges for the service of authorized loans. Such person shall, so far as the funds to the credit of the panchayat admit, be bound to comply with such order.

Property under the control of the panchayat.

Roads, etc., under control of panchayat.

139. To enable the panchayat to carry out the purposes of this Act all public roads, drains, tanks, wells, and other public places in the union, unless specially excepted by the taluk board, shall be under the control and direction of the panchayat, and the taluk board may place under the control and direction of the panchayat any other property or any institution which is under the control of such taluk board.

Funds at the disposal of the panchayat.

Funds at the disposal of the panchayat.

140. (1) The proceeds of the [a] taxes levied under section 57, clause (iii), in any union and of any fees levied by the chairman in such union under section 57, clauses (v) and (vi), [b] and of all fines and penalties levied by the union panchayat under the provisions of this Act shall, subject to the control of the taluk board, be at the disposal of the panchayat of such union.

How lodged and dealt with.

(2) Such proceeds together with any other sums placed at the disposal of the panchayat by the taluk board or otherwise received by the panchayat shall be lodged in the nearest [c] treasury, or [d] in such other manner as the taluk board may decide in each case. All orders for payment from such funds shall comply with such rules as the taluk board may frame in this behalf.

Duties and responsibilities of panchayat.

Matters to be provided for by panchayat.

141. The panchayat shall, in the union under its authority, subject to such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Council, and so far as the funds at its disposal will permit, have the control and administration of, and provide for the following matters except such matters as the taluk board may from time to time think fit to retain or take under its direct control and administration:—

(*a*) The lighting of the public roads;

(*b*) Cleansing the public roads, drains, tanks, wells, and other public places in the union;

(*c*) With the sanction of the Governor in Council, the establishment and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, [e] schools and libraries;

(*d*) Making and repairing the public roads and drains in the union;

(*e*) Constructing and repairing such tanks and wells and other works as will supply the inhabitants of the union with a sufficient supply of water for domestic use; and

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[a] The words "taxes levied under section 57, clause (iii)" substituted for the word "house tax", clause 91 (1) of the Amendment Bill.

[b] These words added by clause 64 (1) of the Bill.

[c] The word "Government" omitted by sub-clause (2) of clause 64 of Amendment Bill.

[d] The words "with the approval of the taluk board with some private bank or banker; all orders for payments from such fund shall be signed by the chairman and when so signed shall be paid by such treasury, bank or banker" replaced by the words printed in distinctive type, sub-clause (2) of clause 64.

[e] The word "and" omitted and the words "and libraries" added by clause 65 of Amendment Bill.

(*f*) Generally doing such things as may be necessary for the preservation of public health.

Institutions and works not provided for in preceding section.

142. The taluk board may at any time, with the consent of any panchayat, transfer to such panchayat the management of any institution or the execution of any work not provided for in the preceding section, and it shall thereupon be lawful for such panchayat to undertake the management of such institution or the execution of such work. Provided that in every such case the funds necessary for such management or execution shall be placed at the disposal of the panchayat by the taluk board.

Powers of chairman.

143. The panchayat and its chairman shall, subject to the control of the taluk board and of its president respectively, have and exercise in the union all the powers conferred on the taluk board and its president respectively by sections 99, 100, [*] **100-D, 100-L, 101, 101-A** and 117. Provided that all contracts under section 117 shall be made subject to the approval of the panchayat.

Panchayat may direct cleansing of buildings and lands.

143-A. (1) The panchayat may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building which in its opinion is in a filthy or unwholesome state, or of any land which is in such state, or which is overgrown with wild crotou, prickly-pear, wattle, lantana or noxious vegetation, to cleanse, clear or otherwise put such building or land in a proper state within a time to be specified in such notice.

Panchayat may require occupier of building to lime-wash it.

(2) The panchayat, or any person generally or specially authorized by it in writing in this behalf, may by notice addressed to the occupier of any such building direct all or any part thereof to be internally and externally lime-washed or otherwise cleansed in the manner and within a time to be specified in such notice.

Panchayat to maintain certain wells in good order.

143-B. The panchayat shall maintain in a cleanly condition all wells, tanks and reservoirs, which are not private property, and may fill them up or drain them when it appears necessary so to do, provided that no such well, tank or reservoir shall be filled up with any material except building debris or clean soil, gravel or sand.

Extension to unions or other areas under jurisdiction of a district board of any Act or provision of any Act in force in any municipality in the Presidency.

[*] **143-C. The Governor in Council may by notification extend to all unions or to any union or to any part of a union or to any other specified area under the jurisdiction of a district board, any provision of any Act for the time being in force in any municipality in the Presidency of Madras and declare its extension to be subject to such restrictions and modifications, if any, as he thinks fit.**

Power of Governor in Council to frame forms and make rules.

144. (1) The Governor in Council may, from time to time, frame forms for any proceeding for which he considers that a form should be provided, and make rules consistent with this Act—

(*i*) as to the qualifications of electors and of candidates for appointment by election and as to the method and time of election of elective presidents, vice-presidents, and members of local boards;

(*i-a*) as to the qualifications of electors and of candidates for appointment as members of a panchayat by election, and the method and time of appointment of members of a panchayat by election in regard to the following matters:—

(*a*) the division of the union or a part thereof into wards;

(*b*) the number of representatives proper for each ward;

(*c*) the provision, if any, to be made for the special representation of any classes of the community;

(*d*) the registration of electors;

(*e*) the nomination of candidates, the time of election and the mode of recording votes; and

(*f*) any other matters regarding the system of representation and of election;

(*i-b*) as to the qualifications of members of a panchayat to be appointed chairmen by election and the method and time of appointment of such chairmen;

[*] **(i-c) as to the conduct of inquiries relating to elections;**

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[a] These sections added by clause 66 of the Amendment Bill.
[b] This section added by clause 67 of the Amendment Bill.
[c] This clause added by clause 68 (1) (a) of the Amendment Bill.

(ii) as to the transfer of property movable and immovable by district boards to taluk boards;

(iii) as to the respective duties and responsibilities and mutual relations of district boards, taluk boards and panchayats, and as to the matters in regard to which, and to what extent, the orders of a taluk board or panchayat shall be subject to appeal to or to revision by the district board or taluk board as the case may be;

(iv) as to the matters mentioned in sections 95, 122, and 141;

(v) as to the formation of committees and the delegation of powers to such committees;

(vi) as to the mode of making contracts and transfers of property by or on behalf of local boards;

(vii) as to the licensing of private vaccinators;

(viii) as to the qualifications of the servants of local boards and panchayats, and the pensions, gratuities and compassionate allowances, if any, payable to such servants, including proportionate pensions, if any, to servants of local boards who are appointed to any offices under the Government, payable to such servants on their retirement from the service of the Government in respect of their service as servants of the local board;

[a] **(ix) as to the delegation of the executive powers of the presidents of local boards and chairmen of panchayats to such servants;**

(x) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of local boards, and as to the authority by which, and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates may be sanctioned;

(xi) as to the office or offices through which correspondence of, and with, local boards shall pass; [b] **as to the powers of auditors to disallow and surcharge items, to hold inquiries, to summon and examine witnesses, to compel the production of documents and as to the recovery of sums disallowed or surcharged.** [b]

(xii) as to the accounts to be kept and as to the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published;

(xiii) as to the preparation of estimates of receipts and expenditure, and the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;

(xiv) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted and the authorities, if any, through whom they are to be submitted;

(xv) as to the mode in which Government officers are to advise and assist local boards in carrying out the purposes of this Act;

(xvi) as to the interpellation by members of all or any of the local boards, of the president; and

[c] **(xvii) as to the powers of inspecting or superintending officers to hold inquiries, to summon and examine witnesses, to compel the production of documents and all other matters connected with inspection or superintendence.**

[a] **(xviii) as to the working of provident fund institutions.**

(xix) generally for the guidance of local boards, their agents and officers and the officers of Government in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Act.

Powers of persons conducting inquiries relating to elections, etc.

[d] **(2) All persons who have been authorized by the Governor in Council under sub-section (1) to conduct inquiries relating to elections and all inspecting and superintending officers holding any inquiries into matters falling within the scope of their duties shall have, for the purposes of such inquiries, the same powers in regard to the issue of summonses for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents as are conferred upon Revenue officers by Madras Act II of 1869 (an Act to empower Revenue officers to summon**

[a] This clause added by clause 88 (1) (a) of the Amendment Bill.
[b] These words added by clause 88 (1) (iii) of the Amendment Bill.
[c] These clauses inserted by clause 88 (1) (c) of the Amendment Bill.
[d] This sub-section added by clause 88 (2) of the Amendment Bill.

persons to attend at their cutcherries for the settlement of matters connected with revenue administration) and the provisions of sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of that Act shall apply to summonses issued and to persons summoned by virtue of the powers conferred by this section and all persons to whom summonses are issued by virtue of the said powers shall be legally bound to obey such summonses.

Rules to be published.

145. The Governor in Council shall before making or altering any rules under section 144 publish, in such manner as may, in his opinion, be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules or alterations, together with a notice specifying a date at or after which such draft will be taken into consideration; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in respect of such draft by any person interested before the date so specified.

Rules not to come into force for three months from publication.

146. Such rules and all alterations thereof made by the Governor in Council under section 144 shall be published in the local Gazette of the district to which the rules apply in a vernacular language of the district, and shall not come into operation, unless the Governor in Council shall otherwise for any special reason direct, until three months after they have been so published.

Rules to have force of law.

147. Such rules and forms shall, until they are cancelled or altered, have the force of law.

Bribery.

[*] **147-A.** (1) Every person who with intent to procure in the interests of himself or any other person the vote of any voter or his abstention from voting or the withdrawal of a candidate—

(*a*) lends or agrees to lend, offers, promises or gives to any person any property, money, valuable security, public or private employment or any gratification whatever other than a benefit affecting the public in general, or

(*b*) offers, promises or gives to any person the means of obtaining an electoral qualification for himself or any other person,

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

(2) Every voter or candidate who accepts any such offer, promise or gift as a motive or reward for voting or abstaining from voting or for withdrawing his candidature shall be punished with the same punishment.

147-B. Every person who—

Undue influence.

(*a*) threatens any voter or candidate with injury to his person, reputation or property, or to the person or reputation of any one in whom he is interested with intent—

(i) to induce such voter to vote for any candidate or to abstain from voting, or

(ii) to induce such candidate to withdraw his candidature, or

(*b*) (i) commits wrongful restraint,

(ii) publishes statements which he knows to be false, or

(iii) employs any deceitful means, and thereby prevents the free exercise of the right of any voter or candidate,

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

Fraudulent voting and personation.

147-C. (1) Every person who applies for a ballot paper at an election, having already voted once at the same election or knowing that he is not qualified to vote there at, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

[*] Section 147-A to 147-E inserted by clause 62 of the Bill.

(2) Every person who applies for a ballot paper in the name of any other person living or dead, or of a fictitious person, shall be punished with the same punishment.

Infringement of secrecy in election.

147-D. Every polling officer, clerk or other person in attendance at the polling room who, except for some purpose authorized by law, communicates to any person any information showing directly or indirectly for which candidate any voter has voted, and every person who by any improper means procures any such information, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

Offence by polling officers.

147-E. Every polling officer who permits a person to vote knowing that such person is not entitled to vote, or who prevents a person from voting knowing that such person is entitled to vote, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

Falsifying result of election.

147-F. Every person who in the course of electoral operations attempts to falsify the record of an election by removing, destroying, altering or fabricating nomination papers or voting papers or by any other act or by any omission, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

Procedure before magistrate.

147-G. No magistrate shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under sections 147-A to 147-F (both inclusive)—

(*a*) except on the complaint of a person whose name is on the electoral roll, and

(*b*) unless such complaint has been made within seven days of the date of the declaration of the result of any election to which the offence relates, or within seven days of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

Order of disqualification.

147-H. Every person convicted of an offence punishable under sections 147-A to 147-F (both inclusive) shall be disqualified from voting or from being elected in any election to which this Act applies or from holding any office under this Act for such period, not being less than three years nor more than seven years from the date of his conviction, as the Court may by order determine.

Submission of annual estimates by Collector.

148. (1) The Collector of the district shall annually, at such times as the Governor in Council may fix, render to the district board an estimate of the probable gross receipts and charges of collection of the [*] taxes to be collected by him under this Act.

(2) The district board shall render to every taluk board within such district an estimate of the sums to be transferred to such taluk board.

Payment of taxes to district board.

149. The Collector of the district shall from time to time cause to be paid to the district fund the net proceeds of the [*] taxes collected under the authority conferred on him by this Act.

Budget estimate.

[*] 150. Every local board and every panchavat shall furnish, to such authority as the Governor-in Council may direct, an estimate of the receipts and the expenditure which it proposes to incur during the following year. The District Board shall submit to the Governor in Council a consolidated budget for all local boards and panchayats in the district on or before the 15th February. The budget shall contain provision adequate, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, for the due discharge of all liabilities in respect of loans contracted by the board and for the maintenance of a working balance; and if the budget as submitted to the Governor in Council fails to make these provisions the Governor in Council may alter any part of it so as to ensure that such provisions are made.

[*a*] The word "taxes" substituted for the word "tax" by clauses 70 and 71 of the Amendment Bill.
[*b*] This section substituted for the existing section by clause 72 (1) of the Amendment Bill.

Revised or supplemental budget.

[*] 150-A. If in the course of a year a District Board finds it necessary to modify the figures shown in the budget with regard to its receipts or to the distribution of the amounts to be expended on the different services it undertakes it may submit a supplemental or revised budget provided that no alteration shall be made without the consent of the Governor in Council in the amount allotted for the service of debt or in the working balance.

Submission of annual reports.

151. (1) Every local board and every panchayat shall furnish to such authority as the Governor in Council may direct an annual report of their proceedings and [b] such statements of receipts and expenditure, works executed and measures carried out as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe.

(2) Such annual report of a local board shall be published, in English and in a vernacular language of the district, in the district gazette at the cost of the local board concerned.

Government officers to inspect books, etc.

152. (1) All schools and other institutions of an educational character, all hospitals, dispensaries, and other institutions maintained by a local board, and all account books, registers, returns, reports, statements and other documents appertaining thereto shall at all times be open to the inspection of such officers of the Government as the Governor in Council may from time to time appoint in that behalf.

Appointment of persons to superintend operations of local boards and panchayats.

(2) The Governor in Council may from time to time appoint such officers as may be required for the purpose of inspecting and superintending the operations of local boards and panchayats or of any particular local board or boards and panchayat or panchayats and also such secretaries, clerks, and other servants, as may be necessary for the exercise of the powers vested in him by this Act, and may assign to them such salaries, if any, as he shall think reasonable; and the expense incurred by reason of such appointment shall be defrayed in ratable proportions out of the local funds concerned.

[c] (3) Local boards and union panchayats and their officers and servants shall be bound to afford to inspecting or superintending officers of Government appointed under this section such access at all reasonable times to local fund property or premises, and to all records, accounts and other documents as may, in the opinion of such officers, subject to any rules framed for their guidance under section 144 (1) (xi) and (xvii), be necessary to enable them to discharge their duties of inspection or superintendence.

District board empowered to make by-laws.—

152-A. (1) The district board may from time to time with the sanction of the Governor in Council make by-laws and cancel or alter the same—

(i) for the general or special regulation and control of markets, slaughter-houses, cart-stands, burial and burning grounds, and offensive trades and all matters connected with conservancy;

(ii) for regulating the use of public roads and the traffic thereon and for securing cleanliness, safety and order in respect of the same; and

(iii) for carrying out all the purposes of this Act, and may affix fines and penalties for the infringement of such by-laws.

Infringement.

(2) No by-law shall be repugnant to any law in force and no fine for any one infringement of a by-law shall exceed rupees fifty and in any case of a continuing infringement no fine shall exceed rupees ten for every day after notice from the taluk board of such infringement.

Confirmation of by-laws.

(3) No by-law or cancelment or alteration of a by-law shall have effect until the same has been approved and confirmed by the Governor in Council.

By-laws to have the force of law.

(4) All by-laws when they have been duly confirmed shall have the force of law.

Acquisition of land.

153. Whenever any land is required for the purposes of this Act, the Governor in Council may, at the request of the local board, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894; and, on payment by such board of the compensation to be awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in such board.

[a] This sub-section is newly inserted by clause 73 (2) of the Bill.

[b] The words printed in consecutive type substituted for the words—"Statements in detail of all the works executed and measures carried out by them, and of all sums received and expended by them"—clause 73 of Amendment Bill.

[c] This sub-section was inserted by clause 74 of the Bill.

154. [*Repealed by Act VI of 1900, s. 124.*]

Arrears of taxes under Madras Act IV of 1871.

155. (1) No assessment or demand made, and no charge imposed, under the authority of this Act, shall be impeached or affected by reason of any clerical error or of any mistake (*a*) in respect of the name, residence, place of business or occupation of any person, or (*b*) in the description of any property or thing, or (*c*) in respect of the amount assessed, demanded or charged; provided that the provisions of this Act have been in substance and effect complied with. And no proceedings under this Act shall for defect in form be quashed or set aside in any court of justice.

Assessment, etc., not to be impeached if Act substantially complied with.

(2) No suit shall be brought in any court to recover any sum of money collected under the authority of this Act or to recover damages on account of any assessment or collection of money made under the said authority, provided that the provisions of this Act have been in substance and effect complied with.

No suit for recovery of sums collected.

(3) No distraint or sale under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser on account of any error or defect or want of form in the bill notice schedule form summons notice of demand, warrant of distraint, inventory or other proceeding relating thereto; nor shall such person be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him.

Distraint or sale not unlawful for want of form in the notice.

Provided that every person aggrieved by such irregularity may recover satisfaction for any special damage sustained by him.

Special damage actionable.

(4) Whoever obstructs any person in the performance of his duties as a distrainer under this Act shall on conviction before a magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty.

Penalty for obstructing distrainer in his duties.

156. (1) No action shall be brought against any local board or panchayat or against any member or servant of such board or panchayat or against any person acting under the directions of such local board or panchayat or of a member or servant of such board or panchayat, on account of any act done or purporting to be done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Act, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left either at the office of the local board or panchayat or at the place of abode of such member or servant or of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action, the nature of the relief sought, the amount of compensation claimed and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff; and unless such notice be proved to have been so delivered or left the court shall find for the defendant.

Notice of action against local board or panchayat.

(2) If the local board or panchayat member or servant or other person to whom notice is given as provided in sub-section (1) shall, before action is commenced, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover more than the amount so tendered. The plaintiff shall also pay all costs incurred by the defendant after such tender.

If tender of compensation made award to be barred.

(3) No action such as is described in sub-section (1) shall, unless it is an action for the recovery of immovable property or for a declaration of title thereto, be commenced otherwise than within six months next after the accrual of the cause of action.

Action to be commenced within six months.

(4) No action shall be brought against the president of a local board or chairman of a panchayat on account of any act done in pursuance or executing or intended execution of this Act, or in respect of any alleged default on his part in the execution of this Act, if such act was done or if such default was made in good faith; but any such action shall so far as it is maintainable in a court be brought against the local board, except when brought by the local board or the Secretary of State for India in Council under section 157 on account of anything done by the president or chairman himself.

Action not to be brought against the president or chairman.

157. (1) Every member of a local board and every panchayatdar shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the local board or panchayat, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct; and a suit for compensation may be instituted

Liability of members for loss, waste or misapplication.

against him in any court of competent jurisdiction by the local board [*] with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

[*] (2) Every such suit shall be commenced within three] years after the date on which the cause of action arose.

Penalty for acquisition by an officer or servant of interest in contract or work.

[*] [*] 158. If any officer or servant of a local board, or of a panchayat knowingly acquires directly or indirectly, by himself or by a partner or employer or servant, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the district Collector, any personal share or interest in any contract or employment with, by or on behalf of the local board, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.

Provided that no person shall by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any company, be held to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and the local board unless he is a director, of such company.

Delegation of powers of Collector.

159. The Governor in Council may, by notification, from time to time, authorize any person to exercise any of the powers conferred on the Collector by this Act, and may at any time in like manner modify or cancel such authority.

Delegation of powers of Governor in Council.

160. The Governor in Council may, by notification, from time to time, authorize any person to exercise any of the powers vested in him by this Act save and except those mentioned in Chapter I of this Act, and may at any time in like manner modify or cancel such authority.

Publication of notifications in the district gazette.

161. Every notification under this Act shall be published in the official gazette of the district to which such notification applies, both in English and in a vernacular language of the district.

Provided that every notification issued by the Governor in Council shall be published in English in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Acts of local body not to be invalidated by informality.

162. No act of a local board, or of any committee, or of any panchayat, or of any person acting as a president, vice-president, chairman or member shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of some defect in the establishment of such local board, committee, or panchayat, or on the ground that any member of such board, committee or panchayat, was disqualified for such office, or by reason of such act having been done during the period of any vacancy in the office of president, chairman, vice-president, or member of such board or panchayat.

Consequences of failure to obtain licence or of breach of same.

162-A. If under this Act the licence or written permission of a local board or its president is necessary for the doing of any act in respect of any property, movable or immovable, public or private, and if such act is done (*a*) without such licence or permission or (*b*) in a manner inconsistent with the terms of such licence or permission: then

(i) the local board may by notice require the person doing such act to alter, remove or as far as practicable restore to its original state the whole, or any part, of such property within a time to be specified in such notice; and, further,

(ii) if no penalty has been specially provided in this Act for doing such act the person so doing it shall be liable on conviction before a magistrate to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence.

Failure to comply with notice.

162-B. (1) If a notice has been given under the provisions of this Act to any person requiring him to execute any work in respect of any property, movable or immovable, public or private, or to provide or do or refrain from doing anything within a time specified in the notice, and if such person fails to comply with such notice, then

(i) the local board or the panchayat as the case may be may cause such work to be executed or such thing to be provided or done, and may recover all reasonable expenses incurred by it on such account from the said person; and, further,

(ii) if no penalty has been specially provided in this Act for failure to comply with such notice, the said person shall be liable on conviction before a magistrate to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every such offence.

---

[a] The words " with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council " inserted by clause 76 (1) of the Amendment Bill.

[b] This sub-section inserted by clause 76 (2) of the Bill.

[c] This section substituted for the existing section by clause 76 of the Bill.

(2) The taluk board or panchayat as the case may be in causing, under sub-section (1), any work to be executed or anything to be provided or done may utilize any materials found on the property concerned or may sell them and apply the sale-proceeds towards the payment of the expenses incurred by it on this account.

General penal clause.

162-C. (1) Where by this Act or by any order or notice issued thereunder the public or any person is required to do or to refrain from doing anything, any person who fails to comply with such requisition shall if no penalty has been specially provided in this Act for such failure, be liable on conviction before a magistrate to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such failure.

[*] **(2) Whoever after having been convicted of any offence under sections 98, 98-B, 100, 100-D, 117-F, 117-P, 162-B, or 162-C (1) of the Act continues to commit the same offence, shall, on conviction, be punished for each day after the previous date of conviction during which he continues to offend, with fine which may extend to ten rupees.**

[*] **(3) The president of a local board may compound any offence under this Act, which may by rules made by the Governor in Council be declared compoundable.**

Fee, toll, etc., due to a local board or panchayat how to be recovered.

[*] **162-D. (1) In default of payment of any fee, toll, costs, compensation, damages, charges, expenses or other sums due to a local board or panchayat under or by virtue of this Act the same may be recovered, together with any further costs that the magistrate may award, under the warrant of a magistrate of the first or second class. The amount or apportionment of any such sum shall in case of dispute be ascertained by such magistrate.**

Method of proceeding before a magistrate.

(2) In any case referred to a magistrate under this section, the magistrate shall on the application of either party summon the other party to appear before him at a time and place to be named in the summons.

(3) Upon the appearance of the parties, or in the absence of any of them upon proof of due service of the summons, the magistrate may hear and determine the question, and for that purpose may examine such parties or any of them and their witnesses on oath or affirmation.

(4) In every such inquiry the magistrate shall determine the amount of the costs thereof and shall direct by which of the parties they shall be paid.

Service of notices.

163. (1) Every bill form or notice regarding any valuation, measurement, assessment, tax or any money due in respect of the same or under this Act shall, if practicable, be presented to, or served personally upon, the person to whom the same is addressed, or, if he cannot be found, may be left at his usual or last known place of abode or business with some adult male member of his family, servant or agent, or may be sent by registered letter, or may be put upon some conspicuous part of his usual or last known place of abode or business, and shall thereby be deemed to have been duly presented or served.

(2) If the place of abode or business of the owner of any building or land in respect of which a tax is assessed or due, or in respect of which any work has to be executed, is unknown, or if the owner of any building is not resident within the limits of the district, every such bill form or notice shall be deemed to be duly presented or served if delivered to any adult male occupier or put upon some conspicuous part of the building or land in respect of which the tax is assessed or due, or in respect of which such work has to be executed.

(3) Every such bill form or notice sent to a person by registered post shall be addressed to his usual or last known place of abode or business, and when so sent shall, unless and until the contrary be proved, be held to have been duly served.

Entry into zenana.

164. If any woman, who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, is in the actual occupation of any building or part thereof into which any person, duly authorized in that behalf, has to enter for the purposes of

[*] These sub-sections inserted by clause 77 of the Amendment Bill.
[*] This sub-section substituted for the existing sub-section by clause 78 of the Bill.

this Act, such person shall inform such woman that she is at liberty to withdraw, and shall, after allowing reasonable time for such woman to withdraw, and giving her every reasonable facility to withdraw, enter such building or part thereof, using at the same time every precaution, consistent with these provisions, to prevent, when necessary, the clandestine removal of property.

Illegal collection of taxes or tolls.

165. Whoever—

(i) not being a person appointed or duly authorized to collect any tax, toll, fee or other sum payable under this Act shall levy or demand any such tax, toll, fee, or other sum, or

(ii) shall unlawfully demand or take any other or higher tax, toll, fee, or other sum than the lawful tax, toll, fee, or other sum, or

(iii) under colour of this Act, shall seize or sell any property knowing such seizure and sale to be unlawful, or

(iv) being entitled to recover from any person any portion of the tax paid by himself under this Act, shall demand or claim any higher portion than he is entitled to recover, or

(v) shall in any manner unlawfully extort money or any valuable thing from any person under colour of this Act,

shall be deemed to have committed the offence of cheating or extortion, as the case may be, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Procedure where fine levied under Act is not paid.

166. In case any fine, compensation, penalty, [a] fee, toll, damages, charges, expenses, or costs which a magistrate is empowered to impose, assess or recover under or by virtue of this Act or of any by-law made in pursuance thereof shall not be forthwith paid, the magistrate may order the offender to be apprehended and detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to the warrant of distress, unless the offender shall give security to the satisfaction of the magistrate for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress.

Imprisonment in default of sufficient distress.

166-A. If upon the return of any warrant of distress under this Act it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy such fine or sum of money, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the magistrate by the admission of the offender, or otherwise, that he has not sufficient property whereupon such fine or sum of money could be levied if a warrant of distress were issued, the magistrate may, by warrant under his hand, commit the offender to prison, there to be simply imprisoned, according to the discretion of the magistrate, for any term not exceeding one calendar month when the amount of fine or sum of money shall not exceed fifty rupees, and for any term not exceeding two calendar months when the amount shall not exceed one hundred rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calendar months in any other case; the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

District board's powers in absence of taluk board.

167. Notwithstanding anything herein before contained, the district board of any district having authority over any part of such district where there is no taluk board and the president of such district board shall have the rights and exercise the powers and perform the duties of a taluk board and of the president thereof respectively in such part of the district.

SCHEDULE A.

(Section 57.)

[b] **1. Rules for the levy of house-tax in unions.**—The union panchayat may, subject to the control of the taluk board, resolve to assess houses for the purposes of the house-tax either on their capital or their annual value; but shall not assess them on any principle other than that of valuation.

2. The district board, in fixing the rates of assessment under section 60, shall fix them on the capital value or annual value, as the case may be, for different unions according to the method of assessment which each panchayat has resolved to adopt.

---

[a] The words " or costs imposed or assessed by a magistrate " replaced by the words printed in distinctive type—clause 79 of Amendment Bill.

[b] The schedule substituted for the existing schedule by clause 80 of the Amendment Bill.

3. The rates fixed by the district board may be proportionate to the value of each house, or may advance in systematic progression with the value of the house; but shall in no case systematically decrease as the value of the house increases.

4. The district board may resolve to exempt entirely from the house-tax houses below a certain value which are the sole property of the owner liable to house-tax in any union; and where no limit of exemption has been prescribed by the district board, or where the panchayat desires to raise the limit of exemption prescribed by the district board, the panchayat may, subject to the control of the taluk board, pass a similar resolution; provided that houses valued at a greater capital value than Rs. 240 or a greater annual value than Rs. 20 shall not be exempted in any union.

5. When a proportionate rate has been fixed by the district board the panchayat may, subject to the control of the taluk board, group the houses in the union in classes to simplify arithmetical operations and collection; when the progressive principle has been adopted by the district board, the district board shall prescribe principles of classification (as that a certain sum, which shall be tax-free, shall be deducted from the assessment of each house, or that the progression shall be from a certain percentage in the lowest to a certain percentage in the highest class), but shall leave it to the panchayat, subject to the control of the taluk board, to settle the precise number and limits of each class; the panchayat shall not so arrange the classes as to affect substantially the principle of proportionate or progressive taxation, as the case may be, and the number of classes shall in no case be less than six.

6. Where the tax is assessed on the annual value such value shall be deemed to be the gross annual rent at which the house may reasonably be expected to let from month to month, or from year to year, less a deduction of ten per centum of such annual rent and the said deduction shall be in lieu of all allowance for repairs or on any other account whatever.

7. In the case of railway stations and of buildings belonging to the Government the estimated present cost of erecting a building less a reasonable amount on account of depreciation, if any, shall be deemed to be the capital value, and six per centum on the said amount the annual value.

8. An additional tax may be levied to form a fund for public improvements, such as the provision of a water or drainage system for the whole or any part of any union. A separate account shall be kept of the receipts into, and expenditure from, such fund.

SCHEDULE B[a].

(Section 57.)

Tolls may be levied at rates not exceeding the following :—

Tolls.	Rs.	A.
On every four-wheeled motor vehicle constructed to carry less than ten persons.	1	0
On every other steam or motor four-wheeled vehicle.	2	0
On every motor bicycle or motor bicycle with side-car.	0	8
On every motor bicycle without side-car	0	6
On every other bicycle or tricycle	0	3
On every other carriage	0	4
On every cart	0	3
On every horse, mule, ass, buffalo, bull or bullock.	0	2
On every elephant	1	0
On every camel	0	4

[a] This schedule substituted for the existing schedule by clause 81 of the Bill.

(2) The payment of a toll in respect of any vehicle covers the animals engaged in drawing it.

(3) Tolls are leviable upon vehicles irrespective of the means of traction employed.

SCHEDULE C.

(SECTION 81.)

Notice of demand.

Take notice that the chairman of the union panchayat demands from you the sum of due from you to the panchayat of for your house in for the year 19 , and that if the sum due is not paid into the office of at or if sufficient cause for the non-payment is not shown to him or to within [*] fifteen days from the service of this notice, a warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same with costs.

Date

(Signature of the assessor.)

[*] SCHEDULE D.

(SECTION 81-A.)

Distraint warrant.

To

(Here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

Whereas of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of rupees due for the taxes mentioned in the margin for the 19 , although the said sum has been duly demanded from the said and fifteen days have elapsed since such demand was made. This is to command you to distrain the goods and chattels of the said (or, as the case may be, any goods and chattels found on the premises referred to) to the amount of the said sum of rupees, together with for warrant-fee and distraint-fee, making together a sum of , and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking keeping and selling such distraint; and if, within fifteen days next after such distraint, the amount due on account of the said taxes and fees shall not be paid, together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking and keeping such distraint, to sell the said goods and chattels; and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the amount due on account of the said taxes and fees rupees and the charges of taking keeping and selling such distraint, to return the surplus, if any, on demand[1], to the person whom you found in possession of the said goods and chattels. If sufficient distraint cannot be found of the goods and chattels of the said you are to certify the same to me together with this warrant.

(L.S.)

Date

(Signature or stamp of the chairman of the panchayat.)

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Regd. No. L—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No 22.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1920. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

Part I-B.—Educational.

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Education.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, May 25, 1920

No 111.—Lieut.-Colonel F. P. Elwes, C.I.E., I.M.S., has resigned his Ordinary Fellowship of the Madras University with effect from the 28th April 1920 under the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), section 11, sub-section (1).

Ootacamund, May 25, 1920.

No. 112.—Under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 10, the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to nominate the following gentleman to be an Ordinary Fellow of the Madras University:—

Lieut.-Colonel Alfred Miller, M.B. (Lond.), F.R.C.S., M.S.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.S.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

The combined privilege leave and leave on medical certificate granted to M.R.Ry. K. Kanhiraman Nayar, First Assistant, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Palghat (temporary), in the notification published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th April 1920, is extended by leave on medical certificate on half salary for ten days.

Madras, 25th May 1920.

The privilege leave for six weeks granted to M.R.Ry. K. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Saidapet range, in the Director's notification published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th April 1920, is extended to two months.

Madras, 26th May 1920.

APPOINTMENTS.

M.R.Ry. Ñ. Narayana Rao, Third Assistant, Government Training School, Bellary, and sub. *vice* *idem*, First Assistant, Government Training School, Royachoti, will be considered to have held the post of Headmaster of the latter school, sub. *pro tem*, in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors in the probationary class from 7th November 1918 to 17th February 1920.

Madras, 21st May 1920.

M.R.Ry. T. Suryanarayanamurti, Fourth Assistant, Training section, Government Training School, Vizagapatam, will be considered to have acted as Second Assistant of the same school in the probationary class in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors from 25th November 1918 to 23nd December 1918.

Madras, 25th May 1920

(1) M.R.Ry. V. V. Subrahmanya Sastri, sub. *pro tem*, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Repalle range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Attmakur range, sub. *pro tem*., in the probationary class. To join on relief by M.R.Ry. Sh. Umamaha Rao.

(2) M.R.Ry. A. Padmanabha Reddi, sub. *pro tem*, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Attmakur range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nellore range, in the probationary class during the employment of M.R.Ry. T. Venkatasa Ayyar on other duty or until further orders. To join on relief.

M.R.Ry. V. Krishnappa, Assistant, Board High School, Penukonda, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Pulivendla range, temporary, in the probationary class in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools. To join immediately.

M.R.Ry. R. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Kumbakonam sub-range, will be considered to have acted as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kumbakonam range, in the probationary class from 9th February 1920 to 8th March 1920 during the absence of M.R.Ry. V. Muthuswami Ayyar on leave.

Madras, 27th May 1920.

The appointment of M.R.Ry. C. Veeragopala Ayyar as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Sivaganga range, will be sub *pro tem*. in the probationary class with effect from the 8th January 1920, *vice* M.R.Ry. M. S. Sundareswara Ayyar on other duty or until further orders.

R. LITTLEHAILES,
Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 28th May 1920.

LEAVE.

The Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle, is pleased to grant privilege leave on full pay for six weeks from 12th May 1920 or the date of availing by M.R.Ry. T. Tirumalarao Nayudu, B.A., B.T., Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Guntur North range, and to place the range in charge of the Supervisor of Elementary Schools at the Guntur East Range.

C. T. PARTHASARATHI MUDALIYAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle.

Camp, Madras, 6th May 1920.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE BOARD FOR THE BENEFIT OF TEACHERS WHO HAVE FAILED IN THE MATRICULATION OR THE UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATION AND ARE DESIROUS OF BEING ADMITTED FOR SECONDARY GRADE TRAINING—MARCH 1921.

NOTICE.

History of India and Geography.—The syllabuses for these subjects in connexion with the Special Examination for the benefit of teachers referred to above are those prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University and published at pages 133 and 661 *et seq.* of volume I of the Madras University Calendar for 1919.

History of India.—The Pre-Musalman Period is the *special* period prescribed for the examination in March 1921.

Note.—Acquaintance with the History of India in outline is also required

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations.
Madras, 13th May 1920.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER 1920.

MUSIC—INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

It is hereby notified that the following form is prescribed for the ensuing examination in Music—Intermediate Grade, with reference to paragraph 1 (5) of the syllabus for that grade :—

Fugue.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras 20th May 1920.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION AT THE END OF THE ADVANCED COURSE OF STUDIES IN SANSKRIT SCHOOLS—APRIL 1920.

NOTICE.

The examination will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the subjoined table :—

Days and dates. 1920.	Hours.	Subjects.
Thursday, 10th June ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Sahitya and Elementary Grammar.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Vernacular Composition.
Friday, 11th June ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	English Language, Grammar and Idiom
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Advanced Grammar.
Saturday, 12th June ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Essay in Sanskrit.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Prescribed Prakaranas of Nyaya and Mimamsa.

2. The place of examination at each centre will be notified to heads of institutions and private candidates in due course.

3. Candidates are informed that a copy of the nominal list will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall a day or two before the examination and that they will be expected to learn their register numbers from this list.

4. Attention is drawn to the following rules :—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean dress.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room, and the circumstance reported to the Commissioner.

(5) *Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents or is suspected of having had recourse to malpractices of any kind or liable to have his examination vitiated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit, or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.*

(6) *No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room books, manuscripts or papers of any kind.* Anyone detected in the violation of this rule, or having recourse to any unfair practices will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Commissioner.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendent must submit a written declaration through the Superintendent, giving full particulars in regard to themselves *including their address* and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(8) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

(9) Any answer paper sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued.

(10) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All 'spoilt scripts, etc.,' should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(11) Candidates are forbidden to note down the answer to any question on the question paper itself; they will not be allowed to take any papers except their question papers out of the examination room.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 21st May 1920.

D. A. HOSDAY,
Secretary.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1921.

English.

The following text-books in English are prescribed for the Public Examination of 1921 :—

1. Text-books of which a detailed knowledge will *not* be required :

I. Stories of Greece and Rome by Hilda Johnstone (Longmans, Green & Co., Madras Branch, Madras.) Price, Re. 1-4-0.

II. Tales of Indian Chivalry by Michael Macmillan (Blackie & Son, Ltd., Madras Branch, Madras). Price, Re. 1-2-0.

III. The Great War—Oxford University Press (Madras Branch, Madras). Price, Re. 0-15-0.

IV. The Personal History and Experience of David Copperfield the Younger, by Charles Dickens—Abridged and Edited for Schools by H. A. Treble, English Literature for secondary schools series (Macmillan & Co., Ltd., Madras Branch, Madras). Price, Re. 0-12-3.

2. Text-book of which a detailed knowledge *will be required*:

Selections in Poetry and Prose. The selections will be announced later; the text-book containing them will be published by the University of Madras and copies thereof can be had from the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 29th May 1920.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

ELECTION TO THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BY THE CONSTITUENCY OF THE UNIVERSITY UNDER THE REFORM SCHEME.

In connexion with the election for the seat in the Madras Legislative Council allotted to the University of Madras under the Reform Scheme, it has been decided by the Government of Madras that a person shall be entitled to be registered as an elector on the roll for the constituency of the University if he has a place of residence in India and is a member of the Senate, or an Honorary Fellow or a graduate of this University of over seven years' standing, i.e., a graduate of the University (including a Licentiate in Medicine or Licentiate in Teaching) who was admitted to his first degree at the Annual Convocation held in November 1912 or earlier.

Under the regulations for the preparation of the electoral rolls framed by the Government of Madras the electoral roll for the constituency of the University should contain the following particulars—the elector's name, father's name, address and polling station—and should be divided into parts for each registration area comprised in the constituency and each part should be divided into sections for each polling area within the registration area. The electors in each registration area should be numbered in one series and the names in each polling area should be arranged alphabetically and bear consecutive numbers. The polling areas shall be the same as those fixed for the territorial constituencies. The City of Madras and each district in the mofussil will be a separate registration area. All other areas will together form another registration area. The Registration officers are the Commissioner of the Madras Municipality for the City of Madras, the Collector of the district for each district in the mofussil and the Registrar of the University for other areas.

With a view to enable the Registration officers to prepare the preliminary electoral rolls for the constituency of the University all members of the Senate, Honorary Fellows and graduates of over seven years' standing who claim to be eligible to be registered as electors are requested to submit their applications in the following form not later than 1st July 1920 to the Registration officer of the area to which they reside:—

Application for registration—University Constituency.

Name of applicant (if graduate, as entered in diploma).	Father's name.	Address.	Qualification (member of Senate, Honorary Fellow or degree taken).	Date of the convocation which the earliest degree was taken.	Polling station at which applicant desires to vote.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

I declare that the information given in the above form is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct, that I attained the age of 21 years on , that I am a British subject and that I have not been declared by a court to be of unsound mind.

Station

Signature

Date

Attestation.

The above declaration was signed in my presence. The signatory is personally known to me (or has been identified to my satisfaction) and the information furnished by him above is, so far as my inquiries go, correct.

Station

Date

Signature of Magistrate (other than a village magistrate) or Fellow of the University.

(By order)

Senate House, 29th May 1920.

J. J. BENSMAN,
Manager-in-charge.

MADRAS LAW COLLEGE.

AUTUMN TERM, 1920.

The College reopens on Monday, 5th July, and regular work for the autumn term for all the classes will commence and attendance will count from that date. The first lecture will be delivered for each of the classes from 10 to 11 a.m. on Monday the 5th July 1920.

New admission.

B.L., F.L. and Pleadership classes.—Candidates seeking admission to the B.L. class shall have passed the First Examination in Law and those seeking admission to the F.L. and Pleadership classes, the B.A. Degree Examination.*

Term fee.

The term fee for the M.L. classes (Branches I, III and IV) will be Rs. 80, for the B.L. and F.L. classes will be Rs. 100, and for the Pleadership class Rs. 50. But Muhammadans, Oriya and all other students belonging to the backward classes or castes specified in article 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code will be required to pay only half the above fees, provided they produce a 'poverty certificate from their District Collector on the day of admission and no concession will be granted in any case after admission.

The term fees must be paid into the Bank of Madras (at the Head office only) between Monday the 14th June and Saturday the 3rd July 1920 to the credit of Government under the head "XIX. Educational Fees—Government Colleges, Professional—Law College," and the receipt filed in the College office.

Fees should not, under any circumstances, be paid at the branches of the Bank of Madras or into the Government Treasuries, and the Principal will decline to receive fees in cash or receipts for payments made in Treasuries other than that of the Bank of Madras. No exception whatever will be made to this rule.

Application for admission.

NOTE.—(1) Application forms may be obtained on application to the College clerk. These must be duly filled up and filed in the College office, with the Bank's fee receipt, and in the case of F.L. and Pleadership candidates with the vaccination certificate. *Applications with incomplete entries will not be accepted and no name will be registered until the application in the prescribed printed form is filed in the College office.*

(2) *Vaccination.*—Under G.O. No. 809, Public, dated 18th August 1904, *all persons applying for admission into Government Professional Colleges* are required to produce "certificate of re-vaccination after the completion of the tenth year; or should they not have been vaccinated in early childhood, of vaccination after reaching the age of ten years. In the event of their having suffered from small-pox before or during their tenth year, they must produce a certificate of vaccination or re-vaccination subsequent to their having attained the age of ten. This certificate will not, however, be required from persons who bear the marks of smallpox and who produce a certificate signed by two respectable householders that to their personal knowledge the individual was attacked with smallpox after he has completed his tenth year."

(3) The certificate of vaccination or re-vaccination referred to above must under the rules embodied in the Government Order quoted above (*vide* rule 17) be granted by registered Medical Practitioners either Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons or Apothecaries or Sub Assistant Surgeons or Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination.

Lectures will be delivered in all the subjects required for the F.L., B.L. and Pleadership examinations and in most cases these will be supplemented by classes.

* No candidate will be admitted to the College unless he presents, together with his application, a transfer certificate showing (*a*) the name of the candidate in full, (*b*) the date of birth as entered in the admission register, (*c*) the dates on which he was admitted to and on which he left the institution, (*d*) the class in which he studied at the time of leaving it, (*e*) the subjects or portions thereof studied by him while enrolled, and (*f*) that he has paid all fees or other money due to that institution in respect of the last term in which he was enrolled.

No student will be allowed to attend the B.L and Pleadership classes together. In the case of an applicant who had been previously employed, the application must be accompanied by a certificate of good character from the head of the office where he was employed. In the event of his being employed in a department where a register of service is maintained, the application should be accompanied by an authenticated extract from such register.

A. DAVIES,
Principal.

Law College, Madras,
5th April 1920.

GOVERNMENT BRENNEN COLLEGE, TELLICHERRY.

Revised rule VIII of the "Rules regulating the admission of candidates into the college classes of the Government Brennen College, Tellicherry, 1920-21" published on page 250, Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th April 1920.

VIII. The following scholarships are available for students of this college only :—

(1) The Brennen scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 9 each,

(2) The Pattath Marar scholarship of the value of Rs. 60 a year payable in two instalments of Rs. 30 each,

(3) The Srinivasa Bagath scholarship of the value of Rs. 40 a year payable once in two years.

S. V. VENKATESWARA AYYAR,
Principal.

Tellicherry, 20th May 1920.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

CLASSES FOR SECOND-CLASS MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, SANITARY ASSISTANTS AND SANITARY INSPECTORS.

A class for the instruction of the undermentioned students will assemble at the Madras Medical College on the 2nd July 1920 :—

I. Students for the B.Sc. degree of the University of Madras. The minimum qualification for this course is the L.M. & S. degree. The course extends from July 1920 to March 1921. The fee for the course is Rs. 150 payable before joining the class into a Government Treasury to the credit of 'Medical College Fees.'

II. Candidates for the posts of Second-class Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Assistants to District Medical and Sanitary Officers. Minimum qualification—L.M. & S. degree. The course for these candidates extends from July to December 1920. The fee for the course is Rs. 150 payable before joining the class into a Government Treasury to the credit of 'Medical College Fees.' The final examination for the grant of certificates of qualification will be held by the lecturers at the end of each course. The fee for the final examination is Rs. 10 to be paid at the Medical College Office before the 10th December.

III. Sanitary Inspectors deputed for quinquennial training. These consists of Sanitary Inspectors detailed for the training by the local bodies concerned. The course extends to July and August 1920. The fee for this training is Rs. 15 payable by the local bodies in case of those who are deputed for the first time for the course and by the Sanitary Inspectors themselves for subsequent courses. The fees in this case to be paid before joining the class into a Government Treasury to the credit of 'Minor Sanitary Engineering Class Fees.' The final examination for this class will be held by the lecturers at the termination of the course.

Application for classes I and II must be submitted to the Principal, Medical College, Madras, before 1st July next.

Medical College, Madras,
15th May 1920.

W. J. NIBLOCK, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Acting Principal.

GOVERNMENT VICTORIA COLLEGE, PALGHAT.

RULES OF ADMISSION TO THE JUNIOR INTERMEDIATE CLASS—SESSION 1920–1921.

Applications in the prescribed form should reach the Principal *as soon as possible after* the list of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate holders eligible for admission to university courses is published, or, in the case of Matriculates, *after* the results of the Matriculation Examination are published. Forms can be had on application to the College head clerk, enclosing a half anna stamp to cover postage.

2. The applications of Matriculates will be considered only after the marks of the Matriculation Examination have been received from the University.

3. The courses offered are groups i, ii and iii. Under group iii, only the following options are allowed, namely—Ancient History, Modern History, and Logic or one of the languages, namely—Malayalam, Tamil or Sanskrit.

4. Applicants will be admitted into those groups for which their marks in the Matriculation Examination or their attainments as certified by their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates show them to be qualified.

5. Applications from holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates *will not be considered unless they are accompanied by their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.* (Copies will not do.)

6. Each applicant selected for admission will receive intimation from the Principal to that effect, the Secondary School Leaving Certificates of rejected applicants will be returned to them with as little delay as possible by book-post, unpaid.

7. Accepted applicants should pay their fee or one instalment of their fee, and submit their transfer certificates on the day on which the college reopens. Seats will not ordinarily be reserved after the reopening day for accepted applicants failing to do so.

8. The fees of the Intermediate class are Rs. 55 for the long term and Rs. 33 for the short term; or Rs. 57 and Rs. 31, respectively, if paid in one sum at the beginning of the term. An admission fee of Rs. 1 per head and a reading room and games fee of Rs. 2-8-0 for the long term and Rs. 1-8-0 for the short term payable in advance will also be charged in addition. Students of Group i and ii will be required to pay also a laboratory fee of Rs. 3 per term.

9. In the case of students not living with their parents or other guardians approved by the Principal, residence in the College hostel will be compulsory.

10. The College hostel provides furnished accommodation for 100 students. The charges per head, room rent, establishment charge, club fee and boarding fee included will come to about Rs. 15 a month. Each boarder will be required to pay an admission fee of Re. 1 and to deposit an advance of Rs. 25 which will be adjusted towards his accounts at the time of his leaving the hostel.

Government Victoria College, Palghat,
17th April 1920.

P. SHANKUNNY,
Principal.

GOVERNMENT LEATHER TRADES INSTITUTE, WASHERMANPET, MADRAS.

The next session of the above Institute will begin on Monday the 5th July next. Candidates must not be less than eighteen years of age and if they have not passed the Intermediate of any recognised University will be required to undergo an entrance examination. The instruction given includes courses in methods of tanning, methods of currying and finishing and principles of leather manufacture. Laboratories are provided and the school is equipped with modern machinery. The fees (Rs. 30 per annum) must be paid in advance. Application forms and prospectus may be obtained from the undersigned.

Madras, 11th May 1920.

P. K. RAJAMANIKKAM NAYUDU,
Principal.

NOTICE.

In continuation of the notification, dated the 12th February 1920, published on pages 102, 145 and 189 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th and 24th February 1920, and 2nd March 1920, respectively, pupils intending to seek admission into the Probationary Subordinate Class of this College are hereby informed that there is a probability of the discontinuance of the Upper Subordinate Class from July 1920.

College of Engineering, Chepauk, Madras,
10th May 1920.

H. B. MATHEWS,
Professor of Electrical Engineering in charge

RULES REGULATING THE CONSTITUTION AND WORKING OF THE MADRAS LAW COLLEGE.

Preamble.

The following rules relating to the constitution and working of the Madras Law College have been sanctioned by the Government.

Object.

1. The college which is affiliated to the Madras University in the faculty of law, is intended to afford instruction to students preparing for the B.L. and M.L. degree examinations, the High Court pleadership examination, the civil and criminal special test examinations, and such other examinations in law as may hereafter be instituted.

Control.

2. Save as hereinafter provided the general management of the college shall vest in the Director of Public Instruction.

3. There shall be a Council for the college consisting of two or more Judges of the High Court, one of whom shall be the President, the Principal, the two professors, and such other persons as may be appointed by the Government. The Principal shall ex officio be the secretary to the Council. The Council shall be consulted (1) in all matters regarding the general reorganization of the college, substantial changes in the curriculum or the hours of work, and (2) in such other matters, including the nomination of members of the staff, as the Government or the Director of Public Instruction may desire.

4. (*a*) The Principal shall, at the end of each term, circulate a report to the members of the Council on the state of affairs of the college.

(*b*) There shall be an ordinary annual meeting of the Council in the month of March.

(*c*) The President may call special meetings at such times as he may deem fit or at any time on the requisition of any two members of the Council.

5. In the absence of the President the senior member present shall preside at such meetings. The President or presiding member shall have a vote on all questions placed before the meeting, and in the event of the votes being equally divided, he shall have a second or casting vote.

6. The minutes of the proceedings of all meetings of the Council shall be submitted to the Director.

7. The executive management of the college is vested in the Principal who shall be independent of the Council in all matters of discipline, but he shall not make any changes in the prescribed courses of instruction or the general management of the college without the sanction of the Director.

8. The members of the staff are subordinate to the Principal and all communications which they may wish to address to the Council or to the Director must be submitted through him.

Staff.

9. The staff shall consist of a Principal, two professors and six assistant professors. The members of the staff will be appointed by the Government.

10. Special lecturers will, when necessary, be appointed by the Government to deliver special courses of lectures or to hold special tutorial classes in any of the subjects of instruction.

11. The Principal shall devote his whole time to the work of the college, and shall be debarred from pursuing his profession except in consulting or chamber practice. This restriction shall not however apply to an officiating Principal. The professors and assistant professors shall be at liberty to practise.

12. The duties of the professors, assistant professors and special lecturers shall, from time to time, be determined by the Principal.

13. The distribution of work for each term shall be settled by the Principal in consultation with the professors and assistant professors and announced before the end of the preceding term.

Courses of instruction.

14. Instruction and guidance in reading shall be provided for M.L. students in accordance with a scheme to be fixed from time to time by the Director of Public Instruction on the recommendation of the Principal. The course of instruction for the B.L. classes shall be as laid down in the by-laws and regulations of the Madras University. They shall extend over two years divided into four terms, the terms being separated by the two vacations of the year. During the first two terms students shall be prepared for the first examination in law, and during the remaining two terms students who have passed the first examination shall be prepared for the B.L. degree examination. The course of instruction for the pleadership class shall embrace the subjects prescribed in the rules made by the High Court under the Legal Practitioners' Act and shall extend over one year of two consecutive terms. The course of instruction for the special class shall be fixed by the Director on the recommendation of the Principal.

Classes.

15. The college shall contain the following classes:—

(1) *M.L. classes* to consist of students preparing for the M.L. degree examination.

(2) *B.L. classes* to consist of students preparing for the B.L. degree examination.

(3) *Pleadership class* to consist of students preparing for the pleadership examination conducted by the High Court.

(4) *Special class* to consist of all other students attending any course of instruction in the college.

Strength of classes.

16. There shall be no fixed limit to the number of students to be admitted into any class, admissions being regulated with due regard to the accommodation and staff available for efficient instruction. But should it be considered necessary that a limit should be fixed as regards admission, selection shall be made in the order of the receipt of applications by the Principal.

Admission, dismissals and withdrawals.

17. All applications for admission shall be in the form prescribed below and shall ordinarily be submitted so as to reach the Principal not later than the 1st of July in the case of the F.L. and the pleadership classes. Students for the special classes should ordinarily join the college at the commencement of either the spring or the autumn term.

Application for admission to the F.L. and Pleadership classes.

Name of the applicant in full.		
House or village name.		
Age, last birthday and date of birth		
Address of the applicant.	(1) Local country	
	(2) Present (Madras)	
Occupation of student.		
The University examination or other educational test which applicant has passed (with the date of passing).		
Branch of the B.A. examination which applicant has passed.		
The examination for which applicant desires to study.		
Classification according to the race or creed of the applicant.	Europeans and Eurasians.	
	Indian Christians.	
	Mahammadans.	
	Hindus. Brahmans	
	Hindus. Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	
	Hindus. Parchamas or Pariahyas or kindred classes.	
	Buddhists.	
	Parsis.	
	Others.	
Distribution of applicants according to wealth	Richer classes (drawing an annual income of Rs. 5,000 or upwards).	
	Middle classes (drawing an annual income of Rs. 200 and upwards, but less than Rs. 5,000).	
	Poorer classes (drawing an annual income of less than Rs. 200).	

Any subsequent change in the address or occupation of the applicant should at once be communicated to the college office.

Occupation of parents.	Officials.	
	Petty officials and menial servants.	
	Traders.	
	Landholders.	
	Artisans.	
	Coolies.	
	Mendicants.	
	Others.	
Vaccination or small pox.	Vaccination or revaccination certificate by whom granted.	
	Small pox certificate by whom signed.	
The college where the applicant studied last for his Arts examination.		

I do hereby solemnly declare that to the best of my belief the information I have given above is correct.

Date *Signature.*

Application for admission to the B.L. Class.

Date of passing the F.L. examination.
Date *Signature.*

N.B.—Under Government Order, dated 12th August 1884, No. 609, Public, all persons applying for admission into Government Professional Colleges are required to produce "certificates of revaccination after the completion of the tenth year, or, should they not have been vaccinated in early childhood, of vaccination after reaching the age of ten years. In the event of their having suffered from smallpox before or during their tenth year, they must produce a certificate of vaccination or revaccination subsequent to their having attained the age of ten. This certificate will not, however, be required from persons who bear the marks of smallpox and who produce a certificate signed by two respectable house-holders that to their personal knowledge the individual was attacked with smallpox after he had completed his tenth year."

4 The certificates of vaccination or revaccination referred to above must, under the rules embodied in the Government Order quoted above (vide rule 14), be granted by either Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons or Apothecaries or Sub-Assistant Surgeons or Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination.

The entries below will be filled up by the College office.

Application received on

Applicant can be admitted.

Clerk.

Principal.

18. The application for admission shall also be accompanied by the transfer certificate referred to in Regulation 385 of the University Regulations. In the case of an applicant who has been previously employed, the application shall also be accompanied by a certificate of good conduct from the head of the office where he was employed, and in the case of an applicant who has been at any time in Government service the register of such service shall also be produced if so required by the Principal. The Principal may refuse admission to any candidate whose previous conduct has not been satisfactory. His order shall be subject to appeal to the Director whose decision shall be final.

19. Any student who has obtained admission into the college by means of a false certificate or by false representations of any kind or who has been found guilty of grave misconduct shall be summarily dismissed, the fact of such dismissal and the reasons for it being at once reported to the Director.

Qualifications for admission.

20. Candidates for instruction as M.L. students must have passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws in the Madras University or a degree examination in some other university recognized as equivalent thereto.

20A. Candidates for admission to the B.L. classes must have passed the B.A. degree examination of the Madras University or some other examination accepted by the University as equivalent thereto, provided that candidates who have appeared for the B.A. degree examination may be admitted provisionally pending the publication of the results.

21. Candidates for admission to the pleadership class must have passed the B.A. degree examination of a British Indian University or such examination at one of the English, Irish or Scotch Universities as may be declared by the High Court to render them eligible for admission to the pleadership examination.

22. Candidates for admission to the special classes shall possess such educational qualifications as the Principal may consider necessary to enable them to profit by the instruction given in the subjects selected by the candidates.

Fees.

23. Fees shall be levied as under—

M.L. classes.—Rs. 30 for the first term and Rs. 20 for the second term in any year.
B.L. classes.—Rs. 100 for the first term and Rs. 75 for the second term in each year.
Pleadership class.—Rs. 50 per term.
Special classes.—Rs. 12 for each subject, provided that the minimum fee shall be not less than Rs. 20 per term.

24. Fees may be levied at half rates from Muhammadans, Oriyas, and the backward classes or castes specified in article 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

25. All fees shall be paid in advance.

26. No refund of fees shall be made except in the case of students admitted into the first year B.L. class who had appeared for the B.A. degree examination, and who, having failed in that examination, have to withdraw from the college.

27. If a student for sufficient reasons leaves the college during term, the Director may return or remit such portion of the fee as he may consider equitable.

Scholarships.

28. Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 87-8-0 per term shall be awarded annually in the B.L. class on the results of the first examination in law. One of the scholarships shall be awarded to the Muhammadan or Oriya student who passes highest in the examination, and the other to the student, other than a Muhammadan or Oriya, who passes highest in the same examination. Provided that, if the Morshead scholarship is awarded to either of the students eligible for scholarships under this rule, the corresponding Government scholarship shall be awarded to the student who stands next highest in the examination. In cases in which students are bracketed equal, the Principal shall decide to whom the scholarship shall be awarded.

29. The scholarships shall be tenable for one year and are payable in the middle of each term.

30 A scholar shall be required to attend at least 75 per cent of the lectures delivered to the class to which he belongs during the tenure of his scholarship; he shall also be required to attend and to pass all class examinations held during the year and to appear for the University examination at the close of the year.

31. The scholarships shall be awarded by the Principal. They are liable to be reduced or withdrawn for misconduct, idleness or want of adequate progress.

Each scholarship holder shall further bind himself by a written covenant, to be approved by the Director, (*a*) to place himself under the control of the Principal and of the professors directing his studies, (*b*) to pursue his studies continuously and diligently during the tenure of his scholarship, (*c*) to hold no appointment carrying a fixed salary or allowance, and (*d*) at the discretion of the Director to refund the amount of scholarship drawn for wilful breach of the aforementioned conditions.

Hours of instruction.

32. The lectures and tutorial classes shall ordinarily be held between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. The general scheme of study shall be arranged by the Principal in consultation with the Council, and subject to the control of the Director, to whom a copy of the time-table shall be submitted at least two days before the beginning of the term. No material changes shall be made in the time-table nor in the general arrangement of college work except under the Director's authority.

33. Students are expected to attend such class examinations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Principal and failure to do so without good reason would entail forfeiture of the term certificates.

Vacations and holidays.

34. The college shall be closed for the Midsummer and Christmas vacations for such periods as may be fixed by the Government.

35. The miscellaneous holidays allowed in rule 38, Chapter VII, of the Educational rules shall apply to the college in so far as its special character would allow.

Certificates.

36. *B.L. and Pleadership classes.*—Certificates of attendance, progress and conduct which candidates for the first examination in law and the B.L. Degree examination, or for the pleadership examination, are required by the regulations to produce, shall be issued by the Principal to the students who have satisfied the prescribed conditions.

37. *Special classes.*—Students attending the special classes shall, at the end of their course, be granted a certificate specifying the subjects in which they received instruction.

Registers and accounts.

38. The following registers shall be kept :—

(i) Register of admissions and withdrawals for each class.
(ii) Monthly register of attendance.
(iii) Register of fees and fines for each class.
(iv) Acquittance roll and pay abstract.
(v) Library catalogue and register.
(vi) Register of scholarships.
(vii) Register of expenditure on contingencies.
(viii) Inventory of valuable stock.
(ix) Time-table for each term to be approved by the Director half-yearly.
(x) Register of stationery and printed forms.
(xi) Day book showing the daily transactions relating to receipts and charges.

Miscellaneous.

39. The provisions of the Educational rules relating to accommodation and sanitation, common rooms, discipline and dress, shall apply to the college, in so far as its special character permits of their application.

40. The Principal shall obtain the previous sanction of the Director for any deviation from the prescribed rules.

41. These rules, with such alterations as may have been sanctioned during the preceding twelve months, shall be published every year by the Principal in the first issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in June.

Law College, Madras,
28th May 1920.

C. MADHAVAN NAIR,
Professor in charge.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Four additional scholarships of the monthly value of Rs 50 tenable in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, will be available for award to *graduates in chemistry* for undergoing a course of training in general analytical work on minerals, ores, oils, essential oils, coals, etc., or for those who require training in water, sewage, fertiliser analysis and fermentation work. The scholarships will in the first instance be tenable till 1st April 1921. The scholarships are liable to discontinuance in the event of the Director receiving adverse reports regarding a scholar's progress or conduct. Applications giving full particulars of the educational career and qualification together with copies of testimonials from professors which will not be returned should be sent to the undersigned before 30th June 1920.

Madras, 26th May 1920.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Director of Industries.

LIST OF DEFAULTERS.

Heads or managers of institutions and officers under whom the students whose particulars are mentioned below are working, are requested to give information to the undersigned.

Name of student.	Name of parent or guardian.	Caste.	Age.	School in which trained and period of training	Amount of stipends to be recovered	School from which he came for training.
					Rs. A. P.	
Mantha Ramamurti.	Mantha Parvatham.	Brahman.	16th July 1898	Government Training School, Vizagapatam—July 1919 to 12th January 1920	67 15 0	Aided School, Lingampeta, Srungavarapukota taluk.
Pathapo Suryanarayana.	Pathapo Ratchi ramayya.	Do. ..	20th March 1898.	July 1918 to April 1919 and July 1917 to March 1918.	101 8 0	Waltair Board Girls', School.
Rachakonda Krishnaiah.	Rachakonda Suryanayya.	Do ..	15th February 1899.	July 1917 to December 1918.	150 14 7	Bandarupilla Patavalu, Vizianagram municipality.

Government Training School, Vizagapatam,
1st May 1920.

K. NARASIMHAM PANTULU,
Headmaster.

CHANGE OF HEADQUARTERS.

The Director of Public Instruction has ordered in Proceedings Dis. No 3150, dated 20th April 1920, that the headquarters of the Madanapalle range will be 'Madanapalli' instead of 'Punganur'.

Chittoor, 5th May 1920.

H. G KRISHNA RAO,
Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittoor District.

MADRAS STUDENTS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

President: The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras (ex officio).

Vice-President: The Director of Public Instruction (ex officio).

Members:

The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad (ex officio).
The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore (ex officio).
Principal, College of Engineering, Madras (ex officio).
Principal, Medical College, Madras (ex officio)
Director of Industries (ex officio)
Raja Vasudeva Raja, B.A., Palis Samasthi of Kollengode.
W. S. Davies, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Cochin.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Ramanni Menon Avargal, M.A., Professor of Zoology, Presidency College, Madras.
M.R.Ry. Paul Appaswami Avargal, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.
Maulvi Mahdi Hussain Sahib Bilgrami, M.A. (Oxon), Acting Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad.
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunuja Ashariyar, Avargal, M.A., B.L., Principal, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
The Rev. W. M. Zumbro, M.A., Principal, American Mission College, Madura.
The Rev. Allen Gardiner, Principal, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
Mr. H. Y. Nenker, M.A., Headmaster, Bishop Corrie High School, Madras.
Mr. Krishnan Nadalai, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras
The Hon'ble Rev. E. M. Macphail, M.A., D.D., Principal, Madras Christian College.
Muhammad Bashir-ul-Islab Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, M.R.Ry. D. Appa Rao Pantulu Garu, Bar.-at-Law.

Secretary: Mr. A. Davies, Principal, Law College, Madras.

The main functions of the Committee are—

(1) To furnish information and advice to Indians who contemplate going to England.

(2) To circulate in India to colleges and other institutions the Educational, Financial and Social information, collected by the Bureau in London.

(3) To communicate with the Central Bureau on behalf of students before they start, or on behalf of their parents when they are in England.

Students of the Madras Presidency and of Native States whose colleges are affiliated to the Madras University, who contemplate going to England, and the relatives and friends of those who are going or are already gone, are invited to correspond with Mr. Arthur Davies, Secretary to the Madras Committee at the Law College, Madras, from whom all necessary information can be obtained.

Letters from Madras students to the Educational Adviser in London or to other Educational authorities in Great Britain are forwarded to the Madras Secretary for disposal and much delay will therefore be saved by direct correspondence with the latter.

There is a library attached to the Secretary's office at the Law College consisting of the prospectuses, syllabuses and calendars of the various educational institutions and universities in Great Britain and students and other enquirers will be allowed the use of the library on all week days except Saturdays and holidays between 12 noon and 3 p.m.

A. DAVIES,
Secretary, Madras Students Advisory Committee.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the examination rules for the post of Librarian in the Coded Districts College, Anantapur, on a salary of Rs. 30—2—30 with war allowance.

The applications should contain the following particulars and be submitted so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 15th June 1920 :—

(1) Name, (2) Age, (3) Caste or race, (4) School in which studied, (5) General educational qualifications,-(6) Professional qualifications, if any, (7) Previous service if any and (8) Present employment.

A. ARULANANDAM,
Principal, Coded Districts College, Anantapur.

Anantapur, 12th May 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of a Mechanic on Rs. 30—2—40 in the Government Brennen College, Tellicherry. Applications with copies of certificates and testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned before the 12th June 1920.

S. V. VENKATESWARA AYYAR,
Principal.

Tellicherry 20th May 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Matron on Rs 40 per measem in the hostel attached to the Government Training and Secondary School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.

Applicants should be either widows or spinsters willing to reside in the hostel and acquainted with English They should be capable of managing boarders and the hostel

Certificates as to age and moral character should also be furnished.

Applications should reach the undersigned before 10th June 1920.

Coimbatore, 20th May 1920.

WANTED an Anglo-Indian Headmistress for the Government Girls' School, Salem, on Rs. 90 per mensem. Applications with particulars of age, qualifications and with copies of certificates and testimonials should reach the undersigned before 15th June 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained mistresses of the secondary grade who are below 25 years of age for the post of Headmistress on Rs. 40, Government Girls' School, Namakkal, in the Salem district.

Applications with copies of certificates and testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 15th June 1920.

T. LAZARUS,
Acting Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Western Circle.

Coimbatore, 26th May 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified for the post of Telugu Pandit in the Lady Ampthill's Government Secondary School for Girls, Masulipatam, on Rs. 30—2/2—40 per mensem.

Applications containing information regarding full name, age, caste, educational qualifications, vernaculars known, present appointment with period of service, if any, together with copies of certificates of education and character should reach the undersigned before the 10th June 1920.

A. DeROZARIO,
Acting Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.

Vizagapatam, 21st May 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who are duly qualified under the Public Service Notification Rules for the post of temporary Clerk of this office on a minimum salary (including local allowance) of Rs. 30 per mensem. Applicants should be below 25 years of age Preference will be given to those who possess previous experience in office work. In the case of candidates holding Secondary School-Leaving certificates, copies of the marks obtained in the school and public examinations should be enclosed to the applications. Applications with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned before the 15th June 1920

H. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Sub-Asst. Inspector of Schools, South Arcot Girls' Range.

Cuddalore, S. T., 27th May 1920.

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Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC.

Registration.

Leave.—The period of absence of M R.Ry. C. Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal from the 3rd to the 5th January 1920 will be treated as privilege leave under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919.

Madras, 22nd May 1920. C. M. SCHMIDT, *Inspector-General of Registration.*

Judicial.

No. 47. Appointment and Posting.—M.R.Ry. Cyril Kunhiraman Avargal, B.A., B.L., Satishtadar, District Court, North Malabar, is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade, and is posted to Ottappalam, vice M.R.Ry. S. G. Srinivasachari Avargal, on leave or until further orders. To join on the 31st May 1920.

High Court, Madras, 27th May 1920. MIR AMIR-UD-DIN, *Second Assistant Registrar, Original Side.*

Board of Revenue.

Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and with reference to G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919, Mr. Robert Stuart Sheppard, Inspector, is granted privilege leave for four months from date of relief.

Extension of Leave.—Under articles 234 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations M.R.Ry. Chitrapur Subbaramayya Garu, Inspector, is granted an extension of furlough for six months from 29th May 1920.

Appointment.—M.R.Ry. Pakkam Rajaratna Mudaliyar Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Assistant Inspector, second grade, Covelong Circle, will be considered to have held the charge of the circle from 4th to 25th April 1920, both days inclusive.

Posting.—Mr. Nelson Guy Deane, Inspector, on return from leave, to the Erode Circle *vice* Mr. Robert Stuart Sheppard, Inspector, granted leave.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras, 26th May 1920. D. N. STRATHIE, *Acting Secretary.*

H-1

FOREST.

Leave.—Mr. D. A. Stracey, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and District Forest Officer East Kurnool division, is granted privilege leave for one month from date of relief.

Appointment.—Mr. H. W. A. Gaudion, District Forest Officer, South Kurnool division, will be in charge of East Kurnool division, in addition to his own during the absence of Mr. Stracey on leave.

Madras, 23rd May 1920.

Leave.—In supersession of the orders in this office Proceedings, R. No. 213, dated 1st March 1920, the Chief Conservator is pleased to grant to Mahammad Abd-al-hafiz Sahib Bahadur, District Forest Officer, Upper Godavari division, privilege leave for one month from or after 1st July 1920. (The District Forest Officer, Lower Godavari division, will be in charge of the Upper Godavari division in addition to his duties during the absence of Mahammad Abd al-hafiz Sahib Bahadur on leave.)

S. COX,
Chief Conservator of Forests.

Madras, 27th May 1920.

Leave.—M. R Ry. K. Jayaraman, Ranger, sixth grade, Trichinopoly district, is granted combined leave on medical certificate for six months, i.e., privilege leave for five months and nineteen days and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period, with effect from date of relief.

Salem, 22nd May 1920.

Extension of Leave.—M.R.Ry. G. Devarayagam Nayudu, Ranger, fifth grade, is granted extension of combined leave for six weeks from 19th April 1920, i.e., privilege leave for thirteen days and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him in this office Service Order No. 53, dated 2nd April 1920.

B. F. RIGOLO,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Salem, 28th May 1920.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Posting.—Staff Sergeant William Stewart Foster, Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, is on reversion from military duty, posted to the IV Circle.

Cancellation of Posting.—The posting of Conductor Joseph Stanislaus Mahony, Sub-Engineer, second grade, to the IV Circle, notified in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 11th May 1920, is hereby cancelled.

Ootacamund, 20th May 1920.

Extension of Leave.—The combined leave for sixteen days granted to M.S.Ry. T. M. Duraisikhamani Asari, Supervisor, second grade, temporary, in the notification published in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th May 1920, is extended by fourteen days.

Promotions and Reversions.—

(With effect from 1st January 1920 to fill an existing vacancy.)

M.S.Ry. K. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, from Overseer, second grade, to Overseer, first grade, temporary rank.

Note.—The reversions of M.S.Ry. T. Venkatachalapathi Pantulu, G. Srinivasa Achari and S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, from Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, to Overseer, second grade, notified in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th April 1920, are hereby cancelled.

(With effect from 1st January 1920, *vice* M.S Ry. Ramachandra Ayyar Mahadeva Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.E., Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, temporary rank, promoted to Assistant Engineer, on the Provincial Service.)

M.S Ry. C. Krishna Ayyar, from Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, to Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank.

M.S.Ry. T. S. Venkatarama Ayyar, from Overseer, first grade, provisionally substantive, to Overseer, first grade, permanent.

M.S.Ry. A. R. Ramanarayana Ayyar, from Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, to Overseer, first grade, provisionally substantive.

M.S.Ry. K. Krishnamurthi Ayyar, from Overseer, second grade, permanent, to Overseer, first grade, temporary rank.

M.S.Ry. N. K. Gopala Ayyangar, from Overseer, second grade, provisionally substantive, to Overseer, second grade, permanent.

M.S.Ry. Seeha Ayyangar Ramaswami Ayyangar, from Overseer, second grade, temporary rank, to Overseer, second grade, provisionally substantive.

Note.—The reversion of M.S.Ry. D. N. Somayajula, from Overseer, first grade, provisionally substantive, to Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, notified in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th March 1920, is hereby cancelled.

Note.—The reversion of M.S.Ry. S. Seshadri Ayyar, from Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, to Overseer, first grade, notified in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th March 1920, is hereby cancelled.

Note.—The reversion of M.S.Ry. K. Kuppuswami Ayyar, from Overseer, second grade, provisionally substantive, to Overseer, second grade, temporary rank, notified in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th March 1920, is hereby cancelled.

(With effect from the 5th January 1920 in consequence of the return of M.R.Ry. Mahalingamurti Ayyar Swami Ayyar Narayanaswami Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, from leave on medical certificate.)

M.R.Ry. K. Krishnamurti Ayyar, from Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, to Overseer, second grade, permanent.

(With effect from the 12th January 1920, in consequence of return of M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Ayyar Sundaram Ayyar Avargal, B.E., Sub Engineer, fourth grade, from furlough.)

M.R.Ry. K. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, from Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, to Overseer, second grade, permanent.

(With effect from the 24th January 1920, in consequence of the reversion of Staff Sergeant Herbert Crowther, Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, from military duty.)

M.R.Ry. A. R. Ramanarayana Ayyar, from Overseer, first grade, provisionally substantive, to Overseer, first grade, temporary rank.

M.R.Ry. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, from Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, to Overseer, second grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Sesha Ayyangar Ramaswami Ayyangar, from Overseer, second grade, provisionally substantive, to Overseer, second grade, temporary rank.

(With effect from the 10th February 1920, *vice* M.R.Ry. T. Venkatachalapathi Pantulu, Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, on leave on medical certificate.)

M.R.Ry. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, from Overseer, second grade, to Overseer, first grade, temporary rank.

(With effect from the 18th February 1920, *vice* M.R.Ry. Narayanammalpuram Vijayaraghava Suryanarayana Ayyar Avargal, Supervisor, first grade, provisionally substantive, on leave without allowances.)

M.R.Ry. T. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, from Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, to Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank.

M.R.Ry. A. Mona Bhat Pillai, from Overseer, first grade, to Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank.

M.R.Ry. K. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, from Overseer, second grade, to Overseer, first grade, temporary rank.

(With effect from the 25th February 1920, in consequence of the return of M.R.Ry. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Overseer, second grade, from leave on medical certificate.)

M.R.Ry. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar, from Overseer, second grade, to Overseer, first grade, temporary rank.

M.R.Ry. K. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, from Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, to Overseer, second grade, permanent.

(With effect from the 1st March 1920, *vice* M.R.Ry. A. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, on leave on medical certificate.)

M.R.Ry. Vallari Suryanarayana Rao, from Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, to Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank.

M.R.Ry. G. S. Ayyaswami Ayyar, from Overseer, first grade, to Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank.

M.R.Ry. K. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, from Overseer, second grade, to Overseer, first grade temporary rank.

(With effect from the 2nd March 1920, *vice* M.R.Ry. P. Srinivasa Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, on leave on medical certificate.)

M.R.Ry. K. Krishnamurti Ayyar, from Overseer, second grade, to Overseer, first grade, temporary rank.

(With effect from the 24th March 1920, *vice* M.R.Ry. Chintadripettah Venkatachala Shanmukha Mudaliyar, Supervisor, first grade, on leave on medical certificate.)

M.R.Ry. S. Seshadri Ayyar, from Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, to Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank.

M.R.Ry. S. Pacchapakesa Ayyar, from Overseer, first grade, to Supervisor, second grade temporary rank.

M.R.Ry. A. Chidambaram Pillai, from Overseer, second grade, to Overseer, first grade, temporary rank.

(With effect from 26th March 1920, in consequence of the return of M.R.Ry. Narayanammalpuram Vijayaraghava Suryanarayana Ayyar Avargal, Supervisor, first grade, provisionally substantive, from leave without allowance.)

M.R.Ry. S. Pacchapakesa Ayyar, from Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, to Overseer, first grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. A. Chidambaram Pillai, from Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, to Overseer, second grade, permanent.

(With effect from 27th March 1920, *vice* M.R.Ry. M. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, on leave on medical certificate.)

M.R.Ry. A. Chidambaram Pillai, from Overseer, second grade, to Overseer, first grade, temporary rank.

(With effect from 29th March 1920, in consequence of the return of M.R.Ry. P. Srinivasa Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, from leave on medical certificate.)

M.R.Ry. A. Chidambaram Pillai, from Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, to Overseer, second grade, permanent.

(With effect from 1st April 1920, in consequence of reversion of M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. S. Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, Overseer, first grade, Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, and temporary Sub-Engineer, from the Pencil Factory.)

M.R.Ry. K. Krishnamurti Ayyar, from Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, to Overseer, second grade, permanent.

Postings.—(1) Sub-Conductor Thomas Grant, Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, is, on reversion from military duty, posted to the V Circle.

(2) In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, Conductor Joseph Stanislaus Mahony, Sub-Engineer, second grade, is, on reversion from military duty, posted to the IV Circle.

(3) Staff Sergeant William Stewart Foster, Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, is, on reversion from military duty, posted to the II Circle.

His posting to the IV Circle, ordered in notification No. 171-D, dated the 26th May 1920, is hereby cancelled.

Leave.—Under articles 243, 260 and 339-(1), Civil Service Regulations, M. R. Ry. A. Ramaswami Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, is granted, with effect from 10th March 1920, combined leave for one month and thirteen days, viz., privilege leave for one month and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period. The notification published in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th March 1920, is hereby cancelled.

Ootacamund, 21st May 1920.

Extension of leave.—Privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. Paul Francis, Temporary Upper Subordinate of the Cauvery Gauging division, in the notification published in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th May 1920, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations is extended by ten days.

Madras, 25th May 1920.

Posting.—Mr. A. G. King, Overseer, is, on reversion from military duty, posted to the VII Circle.

Ootacamund, 26th May 1920.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. V. Ramaswami Ayyar, Overseer, from the North Pennar division, V Circle, to the I Circle. To join on the expiry of his privilege leave.

Appointments.—With reference to paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 105 W., dated the 17th January 1920, the undermentioned temporary upper subordinates employed under the Forest Engineer are appointed to the permanent Upper Subordinate establishment of the Madras Public Works Department in the grades noted against their names with effect from the date of the Government Order referred to above :—

(1) M.R.Ry. P. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, temporary Supervisor on Rs. 150, to be Supervisor, second grade.

(2) M.R.Ry. M. Venkata Rao, temporary Overseer on Rs. 100, to be Overseer, first grade.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General and Irrigation).

Ootacamund, 28th May 1920.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. L. M. Sundaresa Ayyar, Overseer, third grade, *sub pro tem.*, and second grade, temporary, Ganjam division, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 10th May 1920, or date of relief.

L. H. GREG,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Waltair, 27th May 1920.

Reposting.—Mr. M. M. Paul, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 74-D, dated 8th May 1920, is reposted to the Kistna Central division. This cancels his reposting to Guntur division ordered in this office No. 129-Gl., dated 14th May 1920.

Reposting.—Staff Sergeant W. S. Foster, Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 167-D, dated 25th May 1920, is reposted to the Kistna Eastern division for charge of Southern subdivision, Masulipatam, *vice* Lieut. M. Power, transferred to the IV Circle.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Bezwada, 30th May 1920.

Leave.—Privilege leave for one month under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, is granted from date of relief to M.R.Ry. A. Ramaswami Ayyar, Overseer, Cuddapah division.

Transfer and Appointment.—(1) M.R.Ry. P. S. Padmanabha Ayyar, Supervisor, first grade, temporary, is transferred from Kurnool division to Cuddapah division to hold charge of Tank Restoration Scheme Subdivision. To join *expeditiously*.

(2) M.R.Ry. G. V. Koppuswami Ayyar, Subdivisional Officer, Tank Restoration Scheme subdivision, Cuddapah, on relief by No. (1), to be Subdivisional Officer, Cuddapah subdivision.

J. M. M. PARKER,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 31th May 1920.

Transfers.—(1) M.R.Ry. Adithalam Louis Immadiam Pillai, temporary Sub-Engineer from Tirur sub-division to Calicut subdivision.

(2) M.R.Ry. Korlai Pandaranga Rao, temporary Sub-Engineer, from Calicut subdivision to Tirur subdivision.

The former to move first.

Coimbatore, 24th/25th May 1920.

Re-posting.—Staff Sergeant W. S. Foster, Supervisor, first grade, temporary, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's telegram, dated 20th May 1920, is reposted to the Nilgiris division for charge of No. 2 sub-division. Headquarters, Ootacamund.

This cancels the posting of Conductor J. S. Mahony, Sub-Engineer, second grade, ordered in this office No. 680-M of 5th May 1920.

Coimbatore, 22nd May 1920.

Postings.—The posting of Staff Sergeant W. S. Foster, Supervisor, first grade, temporary, to the Nilgiri division ordered in this office No 613-M., dated 22nd May 1920, is hereby cancelled.

2. The posting of Conductor J. S. Mahony, Sub-Engineer, second grade, to Nilgiri division, ordered in this office No. 680-M., dated 5th May 1920, stands.

B. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 26th May 1920.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations privilege leave for one month and twelve days from the 24th May 1920 or date of relief is granted to M. R Ry. C. Tirumalachari, Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, North Presidency division.

Madras, 26th May 1920.

Transfer.—M.R Ry. C. V. Shanmuga Mudaliyar, Supervisor, first grade, from the Nellore division to the Chingleput division. To join on the expiry of his combined leave, viz., on 31st May 1920 afternoon.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations privilege leave for five weeks from 24th May 1920 or date of relief is granted to M.R.Ry. A. S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, temporary Sub-Engineer, Nellore division.

Madras, 27th May 1920.

Reposting and Transfers.—(1) Conductor T. Grant, Sub-Engineer posted to the V Circle in the Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 1642 E, dated 22nd May 1920 is reposted to the Chingleput division in the charge of the South Buckingham Canal Subdivision.

(2) M.R Ry. P. V. Subrahmania Ayyar, Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, and temporary Sub-Engineer, Chingleput division, to the Mopad Project division in the charge of the channel subdivision.

To proceed on relief by item (1) above.

M. BROWN,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Madras, 28th May 1920.

Leave.—Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, M.R.Ry. N. Kandaswami Pillai Avargal, Sub-Engineer, third grade, provisionally permanent, and Subdivision officer, No. II subdivision, Tank Restoration Scheme division, is granted privilege leave for three months and fifteen days with effect from the 21st May 1920 or date of relief.

Leave.—Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, M.R.Ry. D. S. Sankara Ayyar Avargal, Honorary Assistant Engineer and Sub Division officer, Madura subdivision, is granted privilege leave for five months with effect from the 1st July 1920 or date of relief.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. S. Venkataramma Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary, in charge of the Uthamapalayam subdivision of the Madura division, is granted, under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of relief.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. O. R. Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal, Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, and temporary Sub-Engineer on Rs. 250, on leave, Trichinopoly division, is recalled to duty and transferred to the Tank Restoration Scheme division for charge of No. II subdivision, Tank Restoration Scheme division, in relief of M.R.Ry. N. Kandaswami Pillai Avargal, Sub-Engineer, granted leave

Transfer.—M R Ry. V. K. Kuppuswami Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, in charge of the Drawing branch and Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, is transferred to the Madura division for charge of the Uthamapalayam subdivision in relief of M.R.Ry. S. Venkataramma Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary, granted leave.

Trichinopoly, 26th May 1920.

Leave.—M.R Ry. A. Chidambaram Pillai, Overseer, second grade, Madura Special division, is granted, under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days with effect from 6th May 1920

G. S. RAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Trichinopoly, 28th May 1920.

POLICE.

Leave.—M.R.Ry C. S. Duraiswami Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Chittoor, privilege leave for three weeks from 3rd May 1920 under article 260, Civil Service Regulations.

Madras, 26th May 1920.

Leave.—M.R.Ry K. Chandrasekharam Pantulu Garu, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jammalamadugu subdivision, Cuddapah district, privilege leave for one month from 23rd April 1920 under article 260, Civil Service Regulations.

Madras, 27th May 1920.

Leave.—Mr. G. S. P. Percival, Superintendent of Police, South Kanara, privilege leave for one month and one day from 12th May 1920, with permission to affix Sunday the 13th June 1920, under articles 260 and 220, Civil Service Regulations.

P. R. THOMAS,
Inspector-General of Police.

Madras, 28th May 1920.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 6 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Record Office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 2 Council House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price ten annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price two annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

4853. P. B. Crossley. Improvements in and relating to the manufacture and use of a non-fragile glass using natural silicates such as micaceous minerals, asbestos and the like.

5041. J. Wells. Improvements in grates for gas producers, carbonising plants, boilers and the like.

5060. A. G. Rotinoff. Improvements relating to the construction of ferro-concrete piles in situ.

5189. (Mrs.) M. Fohrhop. Improved key for collapsible tubes.

5216 A. H. Mirza. Process for recovery of catechin and catechu, tannic acid or the like substances from the natural products containing the same.

5220 H. G. Reaks. Improvements in and relating to suction dredgers.

5302. W. Chipperfield and Ronco Ltd. Improvements in reciprocally operated type composing machines.

5303. J. A. Anderson. An attachment for bearings.

5306. E. N. Kennedy. A device enabling safety razor blades to be used for various other purposes besides shaving.

5310. D. M. Proctor. Improvements in and relating to the pressing rollers of machines for drawing, roving, spinning and like frames.

5325. C. M. Shroff. Pastry pocket binder.

E. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Ootacamund, 1st June 1920.

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J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

DISMISSAL.

Mr. B. N Antony MudaEyar, late head clerk of the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Madras, is dismissed from service from 1st February 1920.

S. A. CARTLEDGE,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

Madras, 15th May 1920.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

It is hereby notified that the office of the Assistant Director of Land Records, Group No. III, has been removed from Egmore to Triplicane, Madras, and all communications to the said office should in future be addressed to Triplicane, Madras, instead of to Egmore.

N. C. SESHA AYYANGAR,
Assistant Director of Land Records, Group No. III.

Madras, 15th May 1920.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency for the week ending 24th April 1920.

District.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class: Christians	Hindus	Mohammedans	Other classes	Total: M.	F.	Total	DEATHS. Class: Christians	Hindus	Mohammedans	Other classes	Total: M.	F.	Total	Cause: Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fevers	Diarrhœal and bowel complaints	Respiratory diseases	Injuries	All other causes.
Ganjam	Chicacole	17,852	...	8	..	..	9	..	9	..	5	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	3
	Berhampore	31,486	..	16	..	..	8	10	16	..	15	1	..	15	4	17	..	..	..	8	2	1	..	6
	Parlakimedi *	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	45,413	1	11	..	..	4	8	12	..	27	1	..	14	14	28	..	1	..	7	5	4	..	6
	Bimlipatam	9,316	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Vizianagram	37,550	..	18	..	..	10	8	18	..	28	..	..	14	12	26	..	1	..	6	6	6	..	9
	Anakapalle	20,645	..	7	1	..	2	6	8	..	10	..	..	5	5	10	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	6
Godavari	Cocanada	84,116	..	20	6	..	13	9	22	..	18	..	..	10	8	18	..	1	..	6	1	4	..	6
	Rajahmundry	48,617	2	17	..	..	14	6	19	..	38	..	..	17	21	38	..	1	..	8	3	..	2	24
	Peddapuram	15,432	..	8	..	..	4	4	8	..	5	1	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	2
Kistna	Ellore	42,531	..	26	6	..	14	26	26	..	18	1	..	10	8	18	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	13
	Masulipatam	42,133	1	24	4	..	13	16	29	2	11	2	..	8	7	15	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	5
	Bezwada	32,867	1	18	7	..	12	14	26	..	28	8	..	18	17	35	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	25
Guntur	Guntur	43,615	3	17	8	..	17	11	28	2	8	4	13	17	11	28	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	18
	Ongole *	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tenali	18,785	..	16	2	..	7	8	15	..	9	2	..	5	6	11	..	..	..	2	6	..	1	7
	Narasaraopet *	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	Nellore	53,846	3	27	4	..	16	18	34	..	17	6	..	10	10	20	..	..	..	4	3	..	1	13
Madras	Madras	518,660	30	313	59	..	201	201	402	24	886	39	..	180	188	368	1	6	2	50	72	63	6	136
Chingleput	Conjeevaram	53,884	..	56	1	..	25	32	57	..	26	..	..	17	6	23	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	21
	Chingleput	11,623	..	6	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
South Arcot	Cuddalore	56,876	1	85	1	..	20	17	37	1	22	..	..	11	12	23	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	20
	Chidambaram	21,327	..	16	1	..	11	6	17	..	17	2	..	7	12	19	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	16
	Villupuram	16,167	..	8	3	..	7	4	11	..	18	6	..	9	12	21	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	8
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	123,512	5	44	13	3	30	35	65	5	72	8	5	69	32	91	..	..	..	7	15	12	1	56
	Srirangam	24,799	..	7	..	..	3	4	7	..	16	..	..	7	6	13	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	13
	Karur	17,674	..	7	1	..	1	7	8	..	6	1	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
Tanjore	Tanjore	80,341	5	21	2	..	16	14	30	1	24	2	..	15	14	27	..	..	..	4	6	3	2	18
	Kumbakonam	61,647	..	34	..	..	16	19	34	3	32	2	..	23	12	35	..	..	..	10	1	1	..	23
	Mayavaram	27,121	1	17	1	..	10	9	19	..	10	2	..	8	4	12	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	9
	Negapatam	80,188	2	14	7	..	9	14	23	6	36	6	..	16	19	35	..	..	..	5	6	2	..	22
	Mannargudi	21,394	..	17	..	..	7	10	17	..	10	..	..	4	7	10	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	7
	Tiruvalur	21,000	..	8	2	1	6	7	12	..	16	..	..	6	10	16	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	13
Madura	Madura	134,130	2	88	1	..	46	16	92	2	66	5	..	37	36	73	..	..	..	13	9	7	2	42
	Periyakulam *	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dindigul	28,082	4	18	3	..	12	13	25	1	18	1	..	7	10	17	..	..	..	2	8	1	6	9
	Palni	13,211	..	15	..	..	7	6	13	..	10	1	..	8	2	11	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	7
	Kodaikanal	2,606	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Sedapalayam	20,183	..	13	2	..	6	7	13	..	4	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2

* Not received.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the week ending 24th April 1920—*cont.*

District.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911	BIRTHS. Class. Christians	Hindus	Mohammedans	Other classes	BIRTHS. Total. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Christians	Hindus	Mohammedans	Other classes	DEATHS. Total. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Causes. Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fevers	Diseases of the Bowels	Diseases of the Lungs	Injuries	All other causes.
Ramnad ..	Srivilliputtur ..	29,069	..	30	..	..	15	18	30	..	3	..	..	4	4	8	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5
	Virudupatti ..	21,356	..	20	..	1	8	15	23	..	15	..	..	7	8	15	..	..	..	1	5	..	1	13
Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly ..	44,803	..	45	5	..	28	21	50	1	20	..	..	11	10	21	..	..	..	4	4	1	..	12
	Palamcottah ..	44,809	1	21	9	..	18	13	31	..	18	5	..	7	14	21	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	11
	Tuticorin ..	40,186	4	20	1	..	13	12	25	2	11	..	..	9	11	20	..	..	..	3	4	1	..	8
Kurnool ..	Kurnool ..	25,040	..	9	5	..	4	10	14	..	6	5	..	7	4	11	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	5
	Nandyal ..	16,230	..	1	2	..	3	..	3	..	5	4	..	7	2	9	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	4
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	17,807	..	2	2	..	6	6	6	..	4	4	..	2	6	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6
	Proddatur ..	15,736	1	5	6	..	7	11	18	..	6	1	..	5	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bellary ..	Bellary ..	36,955	..	14	14	..	10	18	28	..	15	6	..	6	12	21	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	10
	Adoni ..	31,645	..	4	1	..	6	2	5	..	4	1	..	5	2	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6
	Hospet ..	17,871	..	6	1	..	3	5	8	..	11	..	..	6	5	11	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	4
Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	9,457	1	2	4	..	1	6	7	..	6	..	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
	Vellore ..	48,746	1	21	13	..	18	17	35	1	18	6	..	14	10	28	..	..	..	6	1	2	1	15
	Gudiyattam* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot.	Walajapet ..	8,992	..	7	1	..	5	3	8	..	5	1	..	2	5	7	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	5
	Tiruvannamalai	21,244	..	11	2	..	8	5	13	..	13	..	..	7	8	15	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	10
	Tiruppattur ..	10,479	..	5	6	..	5	6	11	..	1	4	..	6	3	9	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	2
	Vaniyambadi .	20,404	..	10	6	..	7	11	18	..	6	1	..	5	4	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
	Tirupati * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor ..	Chittoor ..	16,789	..	7	4	..	5	6	11	..	5	1	..	6	3	9	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	5
Salem ..	Salem ..	50,153	1	50	4	..	33	32	65	..	61	..	..	10	11	21	..	2	..	..	1	3	..	15
	Coimbatore ..	47,087	..	38	5	..	16	25	41	2	18	1	..	11	10	21	..	..	..	2	5	3	..	11
	Dharapuram ..	17,926	..	6	..	..	3	6	6	..	23	6	..	15	13	28	18	5	..	..	2	1	..	4
Coimbatore.	Erode ..	14,701	..	8	2	..	5	5	10	..	9	1	..	4	5	9	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	3
	Udumalpet ..	10,445	2	6	1	..	10	2	12	..	8	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2
	Tiruppur ..	5,425	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	3	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
Nilgiris, The.	Ootacamund ..	18,829	3	4	1	5	7	7	14	4	3	2	7	9	7	16	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	9
	Coonoor ..	9,038	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	6	1	..	5	3	8	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	2
South Kanara.	Mangalore ..	48,412	8	15	2	..	13	7	25	7	13	1	..	7	14	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
	Tellicherry ..	29,258	..	6	2	..	11	6	17	1	15	6	..	13	13	26	..	..	..	5	3	3	..	23
	Calicut ..	78,417	2	18	27	1	33	12	48	4	17	13	..	14	22	36	..	2	..	8	5	..	..	17
Malabar ..	Palghat ..	44,319	1	25	6	..	18	16	35	..	18	5	..	13	4	19	..	..	..	3	5	1	1	8
	Cochin ..	20,923	6	5	1	..	7	7	14	13	4	..	..	8	9	17	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	11
	Cannanore ..	36,957	..	6	17	..	14	11	25	2	1	22	..	10	15	25	10	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2,790,325	62	1,401	303	13	814	866	1,680	88	1,252	205	28	797	778	1,575	28	20	3	285	219	179	31	823

* Not received.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner,
Madras, 24th May 1920.

N. ANNAJI RAO,
for Secy. Commr. to Govt. of Madras.

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1896 to 29th May 1920.

[D = Deaths, S = Seizures.]

		Anantapur.	Bellary.	Chingleput.	Chittoor.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Ganjam.	Godavari.	Guntur.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras City.	Madura.	Nellore.	Nilgiris, The.	North Arcot.	Ramnad.	Salem.	South Arcot.	South Kanara.	Tanjore.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Cochin State.	Sandur State.	Travancore State.	Pudukkottai State.	Miscellaneous Rats.	Total.
First period (August 1896 to June 1899)	S	336	336																												8,700
	D	264	377																												5,000
Second period (July 1899 to June 1900)	S		110																												1,210
	D		91																												634
Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).	S																														1,000
	D																														573
Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902)	S	72	2,850																												2,900
	D	80	2,250																												2,100
Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903)	S	338	2,554		14	718																									11,914
	D	188	2,006		10	668																									14,000
Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904)	S	1,252	9,059		10	6,857	209																								19,011
	D	1,000	7,404		10	5,170	270																								11,210
Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).	S	1,211	10,371			8,078	72																								10,574
	D	1,044	8,208			6,111	72																								14,246
Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).	S	7	2,130			817																									3,021
	D	7	2,230			644																									3,000
Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).	S	12	300																												907
	D	7	350																												650
Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).	S	301	2,705			1,000																									5,672
	D	170	2,201			740																									4,110
Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).	S	14	410			1,134																									2,310
	D	10	307			1,000																									2,400
Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).	S					1,201																									2,000
	D					1,000																									1,000
Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).	S	10	1,104			2,001																									3,000
	D	10	900			1,000																									1,000
Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).	S	604	15,007			2,000																									10,000
	D	300	10,100			1,000																									10,000
Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).	S	307	400		170	1,700																									3,000
	D	200	300		100	1,000																									2,000
Sixteenth period (July 1913 to June 1914).	S	40	1,000		200	2,500																									3,000
	D	40	900		100	1,000																									2,000
Seventeenth period (July 1914 to June 1915).	S	600	1,000		100	1,000																									3,000
	D	500	1,000		100	1,000																									2,000
Eighteenth period (July 1915 to June 1916).	S	200	1,000		100	1,000																									3,000
	D	100	1,000		100	1,000																									2,000
Nineteenth period (July 1916 to June 1917).	S	400	1,000		100	1,000																									3,000
	D	300	1,000		100	1,000																									2,000
Twentieth period (July 1917 to June 1918).	S	6,500	10,000		200	2,000																									20,000
	D	6,000	11,000		100	1,000																									20,000
Twenty-first period (July 1918 to June 1919).	S	600	1,000		100	1,000																									3,000
	D	500	1,000		100	1,000																									2,000
Twenty-second period (1st July 1919 to 29th May 1920).	S	300	1,000		100	1,000																									3,000
	D	200	1,000		100	1,000																									2,000
Grand Total	S	13,017	93,917	354	914	40,001	1,151	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	322,000
	D	10,064	69,444	80	646	31,000	905	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	234,000

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each infected place in the Madras Presidency, for week ending 23th May 1920 as compared with two previous weeks.

District, town and port.	Reported during the week ending 15th May 1920						Reported during the week ending 22nd May 1920.						Reported during the week ending 29th May 1920.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellary district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chingleput district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittoor district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coimbatore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuddapah district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ganjam district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Godavari district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guntur district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kistna district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurnool district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madura district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madura town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malabar district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cannanore port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cochin port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuticorin port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nellore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Nilgiris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Arcot district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negapatam port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Arcot district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Kanara district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalur port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanjore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kumbakonam town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negapatam town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanjore town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinnevelly district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuticorin port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Native States	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	9	4	9	4	—	—	45	30	45	30	—	—	7	11	7	11

Madras, 31st May 1920.

G. G. GIFFARD, Major-General, I.M.S.,
Surg. Commr. to the Govt. of Madras (in charge).

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

In partial modification of the notification, dated the 1st March 1920, published at pages 549 and 550, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 9th March 1920, the High Court hereby directs and notifies under sections 5 and 11 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, III of 1873, as amended by the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, that the District Munsif's Court of Tuticorin now holding its sittings at Kulattalai shall, with effect from the 14th June 1920, hold its sittings at Trichinopoly and shall continue to have and exercise local jurisdiction over the area assigned to it under the said notification, dated the 1st March 1920.

High Court, Madras,
19th May 1920.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, III of 1873, as amended by the Decentralization Act, IV of 1914, and with reference to the High Court notification, dated the 7th February 1917, published at pages 331 and 332, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th February 1917 and the High Court notification dated the 12th January 1920, published at page 109, Part II of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 20th January 1920, the High Court hereby directs and notifies that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Government notification No 483 published at page 601, Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 18th May 1920, the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Berhampur shall continue to have and exercise the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, IX of 1887, for the trial of suits cognizable by such court up to the amount of five hundred rupees, over the mamul of Berhampur only and over no other area.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, III of 1873 as amended by the Decentralisation Act, IV of 1914, and with reference to High Court notification dated the 7th February 1917, published at pages 331 and 332, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th February 1917, the High Court hereby directs and notifies, that the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Vizagapatam district sanctioned in G.O. No. 1058, Home (Judicial), dated the 10th May 1919 and located permanently at Vizagapatam under G.O. No. 818, Home (Judicial), dated the 5th March 1920, shall, with effect from the 26th June 1920, have and exercise the jurisdiction of a court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, IX of 1887, for the trial of suits cognizable by such Court up to the amount of Rs. 500 over the Munsif of Vizagapatam and over no other area.

His Excellency the Governor in Council having sanctioned the establishment of an Additional District Munsif's Court for the Nellore district, the High Court hereby directs, under sections 5 and 11 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, that the said Court shall be opened on the 5th July 1920 and shall hold its sittings at Kavali and shall be styled 'The Court of the Additional District Munsif of Kavali.'

The Court shall have local jurisdiction throughout the Kavali Munsif but shall take cognizance only of such suits and applications as may by general or special order of the District Judge of Nellore be transferred to him from time to time.

2. The High Court further directs that, so long as the said Court shall be held at Kavali, the Court of the District Munsif of Kavali shall be styled 'The Court of the Principal District Munsif of Kavali.'

High Court, Madras,
21st May 1920.

MIR AMIR-UD-DIN,
Second Assistant Registrar, Original Side.

LIST OF CERTIFICATES OF ENCUMBRANCES AND CERTIFIED COPIES LYING UNCLAIMED IN THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, MADRAS-CHINGLEPUT.

Date of application.	Description of encumbrance certificate or certified copy	Date on which made ready	Name of person who should claim delivery.
9th November 1918	E. C. of new market, Chetpet	20th November 1918	Egambara Pillai.
28th March 1919	E. C. of a house in Ramanna Mudali street, Alwarpet, Mylapore.	9th April 1919	Singaravelu Mudali.
26th do.	E. C. of a house in 2½ Cemetry road, Old Washermanpet, Madras.	31st March 1919	Seenappa Mudaliar.
24th March 1913	Copy of Document No. 1479 of 1890 of Book 1.	27th March 1913	Syed Muhi-ud-din.
27th August 1918	Copy of document No. 3607 of 1918 of Book 1.	6th September 1918	Tara Chand.
14th July 1918	Copy of document No. 2356 of 1918 of Book 1.	17th September 1918	Karuppan Chetti
Do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
9th October 1918	Copy of document No. 287 of 1917 of Book 4.	19th October 1918	M. E. Patel.
17th do.	Copy of document No. 2121 of 1918 of Book 1.	21st do.	Manoomani Ammal.
29th do.	Copy of document No. 2334 of 1918 of Book 1.	5th November 1918	Mangaldoss Amritalal.
3rd December 1918	Copy of document No. 2769 of 1918 of Book 1.	20th December 1918	Inayathullah
1st February 1919	Copy of document No. 1879 of 1908 of Book 1.	15th February 1919	Jagannatha Pillai.
19th do.	Copy of document No. 661 of 1919 of Book 1.	22nd February 1919	Jawarmall Sawar.
3rd April 1919	Copy of document No. 893 of 1915 of Book 1.	10th April 1919	G. Venkatakrishna Reddi.
15th do.	Copy of will No. 3 of 1913	17th April 1919	T. Ananda Row,
9th October 1919	Copy of document No. 2529 of 1908 of Book 1	13th October 1919	W. Swaraj Lall
20th do.	Copy of document No. 132 of 1888 of Book 1.	29th October 1919	V. Subroya Mudaliyar
Do.	Copy of document No. 64 of 1899 of Book 1.	Do.	Do.
8th December 1919	Copy of document No. 4358 of 1919 of Book 1.	10th December 1919	C. N. Sawm. Nayudu
3rd February 1920	Copy of document No. 892 of 1910 of Book 1.	5th February 1920	Kallamodi Subbiah.
Do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
6th February 1919	Copy of judgment in Appeal No. 21 of 1918.	11th February 1919	W Chakrapani Nayudu.
Do.	Copy of deposition of T. S. Paul in Appeal No. 21 of 1918.	13th February 1919	Do.
17th December 1919	Copy of original Enquiry No. 33 of 1919	18th December 1919	Pupathi Ammal.
24th August 1918	E. C. of 52 Kythamutha Mudali street, Peddanaickenpet Madras	3rd September 1919	Chakravarthi Ayyangar.
14th October 1918	E. C. of 119 Pedatur Cavili street, Peddanaickenpet.	29th October 1918	C. Duraiswami Pillai
9th December 1918	E. C. of 6 and 7 China Bazar street, Peddanaickenpet.	11th December 1918	P. Sabharaya Ayyar.
Do.	E. C. of 12 and 13 China Bazar street Peddanaickenpet.	Do.	Do.
21st December 1918	Power-of-attorney No. 867 of 1918	21st December 1918	Gopala Ayyar.

NOTE.—Certificates of encumbrance and certified copies lying unclaimed for over two years will be destroyed.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS LYING UNCLAIMED IN THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF MADRAS-CHINGLEPUT.

Year and Date of registration or refusal	Book and document number.	Nature and value.	Executant.	Claimant.	Name of party who should take back the document.
1919 19th April ..	1068 of Book 1.	Lease for four years at a monthly rent of Re. 8 with an advance of Rs. 16.	Appadurai Pillai ..	Kalingaraya Mudaliyar, Rajarathna Mudaliyar and Parthasarathi Pillai.	Kalingaraya Mudaliyar.
29th May ..	1703 of Book 1.	Sale for Rs. 60 ..	Yesubdi Ammal ..	Thaiammal ..	Raja Nambu.
24th June ..	2125 of Book 1.	Partition deed ..	Anthony Joseph Quinn and Geo. Alex. William Quinn		A. Quinn
17th Aug ..	3634 of Book 1.	Mortgage for Rs. 8,000 ..	Maduranai Mudaliyar	Muhammad Kasim Sahib.	Abdulla Sheriff.
1919. 17th April ..	997 of Book 4.	Mortgage of a decree for Rs. 3,000.	K. Satyanarayana ..	V. Kondayya ..	V. Kondayya.
22nd July ..	2840 of Book 1.	Lease for seven years at a monthly rent of Rs. 15.	Rama Rao ..	A. Venkatachala Nayaka	Rama Rao.
30th Aug. ..	383 of Book 4.	Release	Jambulingi Chetti.	Chandamarai Ammal.	Chandamarai Ammal.
18th Sep. ..	412 of Book 4 D	Sale of cattle for Rs. 120.	Manuswami Pillai.	Andalammal ..	Manuswami Pillai.
8th Oct ..	4378 of Book 1.	Lease for two years at a monthly rent of Rs. 125 Advance Rs. 1,000.	Haji Muhammad Ibrahim Sait.	C. Rajavarma Nadunad C. Srinivasa Nayudu.	C. Srinivasa Nayudu
18th Sep. ..	9 of Book 3 ..	....	Alexander Sidney Dawson.	Grace Dawson Morey.	Grace Dawson Morey.
27th Nov. ..	391 of Book 4-D.	Sale for Rs. 100 ..	S. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.	K. Seshadri Ayyangar.	S. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
1920. 11th Feb. ..	P/166 of 1919.	Transfer of mortgage ..	T. Rangnatha Mudaliyar and Kannammal.	Venkiapal Rangiah.	T. Rangnatha Mudaliyar.
17th Mar. ..	897 of Book 1.	Sale for Rs. 910 ..	Muddala Munvala-ayya.	Annamalai Chetti and Venkata-subbiah Chetti.	Venkatasubbiah Chetti.

N.B.—A fee of four annas will be levied for safe custody of documents for every fifteen days or part thereof after the first fifteen days from the date of registration or refusal subject to a maximum of Rs. 2. Documents other than wills lying unclaimed for over two years will be destroyed under section 85 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

M. MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN,
Registrar.

Madras, 30th April 1920.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under rule XI (a) of the rules framed by Government under Act II of 1912 (India) that the Registrar has cancelled the registration of the Ungarulagandla Co-operative Society No. 489 in the Dhone taluk of the Kurnool district on the 22nd May 1920 under section 40 of the said Act and has appointed the Assistant Registrar, Anantapur section, as liquidator of the said society under section 42 (1) of the aforesaid Act.

A. VEDACHALA AYYAR,
Acting Registrar.

Madras, 22nd May 1920.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURT.

In addition to this Court's notification, dated 23rd February 1920, notice is hereby given that the District Munsif's Court of Kodaikanal will be closed for the annual vacation for six weeks from Monday the 17th day of May to Saturday the 26th day of June 1920, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment no plaints, petitions, or other papers will be received. Arrangements will however be made for the grant of copies of documents, provided applications for the same have been presented before the adjournment.

P. C. LOBO,
Acting District Judge.

Madura, 15th May 1920.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 13 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, South Arcot.

Thandavaraya Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. Subbiramanya Chetti and another .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under sections 7 and 10 of Act V of 1920 that Thandavaraya Pillai, son of Narayanaswami Pillai, residing at Mathur, Tindivanam taluk (the petitioner abovenamed) has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing before this Court on the 23rd July 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 10 a.m. on the said date.

No. 14 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, South Arcot.

Ramaswami Reddi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Venkatapati Reddi and twenty-six others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 36 of Act V of 1920, that the order of adjudication passed by the Official Receiver of South Arcot in I.P. No. 51 of 1915 on the file of this Court declaring the petitioner herein—Ramaswami Reddi, son of Komerappa Reddi, residing at Thukkanambakkam, Cuddalore taluk—an insolvent has been annulled by the order of this Court dated 1st May 1920.

No. 23 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, South Arcot.

Pachani Subbaroya Mudali .. .. *Petitioner.*
Subrahmanyam Chetti and twelve others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 36 of Act V of 1920, that the order of adjudication passed by this Court in I.P. No. 8 of 1916 on 21st March 1916 declaring the petitioner herein—Pachani Subbaroya Mudali, son of Pachani Rangaswami Mudali, residing at Vizhapallam, Cuddalore taluk—an insolvent has been annulled by the order of this Court dated 30th April 1920.

No. 24 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, South Arcot.

Kulandaivelu Modaliyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Subrahmanyam Chettiyar and five others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 36 of Act V of 1920, that the order of adjudication passed by this Court in I. P. No. 6 of 1916 on 21st March 1916 declaring the petitioner herein-Kulandaivelu Mudali, son of Muruganmudali, residing at Vizhapallam, Cuddalore taluk—an insolvent has been annulled by the order of this Court dated 30th April 1920.

J. C. STODART,
District Judge.

Cuddalore, 21st May 1920.

No. 188 of 1920 (No. 42 of 1916) in the Court of the District Judge, Tanjore.

A. Ramachandra Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner (debtor).*
P. P. A. R. Rm. Firm by agent Venkatachellam Chettiyar and others .. .. *Respondents (creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (1) of section 36 of Act V of 1920, that the above-named petitioner (debtor) has submitted a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs and that his application is posted for hearing to 15th July 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on the said date.

R. NARAYANA AYYAR,
District Judge.

Tanjore, 24th May 1920.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26TH MAY 1920.

Liabilities			Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up			75,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund			43,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 1,07,65,179 13 6					
Public Deposits at Branches .. „ 67,36,174 11 0			1,74,96,354	7	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches			17,60,35,457	0	7
Bank Post Bills,			35,053	10	5
Sundries			25,95,063	5	5
	Total	..	19,57,29,928	7	11

Assets			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		..	1,38,98,383	0	3
Other authorized Investments		..	2,24,605	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		..	4,79,25,015	5	0
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorized Securities		..	4,26,89,000	15	0
Bills discounted and purchased		..	1,05,48,576	12	6
Balances with other Banks		..	39,71,963	7	5
Bullion		..	8,934	13	0
Dead Stock		..	14,17,000	3	9
Stamps		..	32,149	4	5
Sundries		..	2,36,181	14	10
			15,07,64,803	5	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *		..	4,74,66,624	13	1
	Total	..	19,82,29,928	7	11

* Includes 3,263 Sovereigns or Rs. 48,945-0-0.

(By order of the Directors)

H. E. RICHARDSON,
Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans, 9 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand, 57·82 per cent.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 31st May 1920.

LOST.

Allotment letter No. 3284 M/1 of the 5½ per cent War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 100 issued by this office in the names of Ramarwami Pillai, son of Mysler Marudanaickam Pillai, Mohawur, Namakkal taluk, being reported to have not reached the allottee Notice is hereby given that the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, is about to be asked to issue the War Bond and Interest warrants in respect of the above Allotment Letter in favour of the aforesaid allottee. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned Allotment letter.

Madras, 21st May 1920.

Allotment letter No. 2210 M/1 of the 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1920 for Rs. 100 issued by this office in the names of Ravuri Guruseppa and Pesala Kotareddi, Ragavamedram village, Podili division, Gazulakonda post, Kurnool district, being reported to have not reached the allottees, notice is hereby given that the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, is about to be asked to issue the War Bond and interest warrant in respect of the above allotment letter in favour of the aforesaid allottees. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned allotment letter

H. BHIMASENA RAO,
Offg. Accountant-General.

Madras, 20th May 1920.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

MINING CERTIFICATES.

The undermentioned have been granted certificates of approval under the Mining Rules:—

Name and address.	Date of order granting the certificate.	Area over which the person proposes to prospect or mine.
Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. of Calcutta.	21nd May 1920 ..	Madras Presidency.
Messrs. T. R. Tawker & Sons of Madras ..	22nd " ..	

Board (Land Revenue), Madras,
22nd May 1920.

J. A. THORNE,
Acting Secretary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The following revised rules regarding the levy of overtime fees from merchants, ship-owners and others at the port of Madras are framed by the Board of Revenue (as Chief Customs Authority) under sections 9 and 12 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, and in modification of all previous notifications in force on the subject in so far as they relate to the levy of fees at the port of Madras:—

(1) Fees at the following rates will be charged to merchants, ship-owners and others requiring to transact business out of office hours or on ordinary holidays, and double these rates on Sundays and close holidays—the day being reckoned from midnight to midnight:—

Nature of work	Rates of fees.
(1) Boardship duty	Rupee 1 per hour per officer subject to a minimum of Rs. 6.
(2) All other work necessitating the attendance of Customs Officers.	Annas 8 per hour for each officer subject to a minimum of Rs. 3. Annas 4 per hour for each tally-clerk subject to minimum of Rs. 2. Annas 2 per hour for each preventive peon.

(2) Fees at the above rates will also be levied for the services of preventive officers and other out-door staff during the two hours, viz., 10 a.m. to 12 noon, that the Custom House is open for the conduct of emergent business on ordinary holidays notified under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

No. 5.—In virtue of the powers delegated to him in Government Notification Nos. 483, dated 13th July 1906, and 138, dated 20th March 1919, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, hereby directs under section 29 of the Madras Abkari Act (I of 1886, as subsequently amended) that rule XVI of the Hemp Drug Rules contained in Board's Notification No. 99, dated 12th May 1919, shall be altered as follows:—

"No quantity of hemp drugs less than three seers of any one kind shall be removed from the Storehouse at one time. During the month of March, however, indents from licensed vendors for quantities less than this minimum may be complied with."

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras.
14th May 1920.

In the rules made under section 160 of the Sea Customs Act for the free entry at the Custom-house of unmanufactured foreign tobacco imported for the manufacture of cigars intended for export to foreign ports published on pages 1683–1688, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th November 1919, the following amendments shall be made :—

In rule 6.—*For* the words "foreign tobacco not used that day" *read* "foreign tobacco not distributed that day to workmen for use".

In rule 10.—*Delete* the clause "and shall have the unused balance of each native tobacco removed to the store-room at the close of each day's work, noting in his register the quantity so removed".

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
27nd May 1920.

D. N. STRATHIE,
Acting Secretary.

It is hereby notified, that on the 4th May 1920 fourteen ten-rupee notes, eight five rupee notes and some correspondence were found tied in a handkerchief on the floor of the third-class passengers' shed in the Madras Harbour.

The owner of the above notes, etc., should claim them without delay.

Custom House, Madras,
22nd May 1920.

H. H. HOOD,
Collector of Customs.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from 2nd Battalion, the South Wales Borderers, dated at Jhansi, U P this 19th day of May 1920.

Number, rank and name, 75518 Private Stanley Jones; age, 23 years 7 months; height, 5 feet 10 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue; trade, tin plate worker; date of enlistment, 18th September, 1919; place of enlistment, Chester, England; parish and county in which born, Mold, Cheshire; date of desertion or absence, 17th April 1920; place of desertion or absence, Jhansi; marks, scar over forehead and scar on back of right wrist; under six years' service.

W. PEARLESS, Bt.-Colonel,
Commanding, 2nd South Wales Borderers.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 135th Battery R.F.A., dated at Bangalore, this 25th day of May 1920.

Number, rank and name, 86238, Indian Daiwat Abdul Ghffour Khan; age, 18 years; trade, student; height, 5 feet 7 inches; date and place of enlistment, Jubbulpore, 31st October 1919; parish and county in which born, Cantonment Meerut; date and place of desertion or absence, Bangalore, 25th May 1920; marks, mole in front of left shoulder, linear scar on the outer side of right wrist; information which might assist police in tracing deserter or absentee (e.g., recent address of relations, or of employer before enlistment), father Sardar Mohammad Mohsin Khan, address, Cantonment Meerut; district, Meerut telegraph office, Meerut railway station, Meerut; post office, Meerut.

[Illegible],
Commanding, 135th (How.) Battery, R.F.A.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, dated at Calcutta, the 20th day of May 1920.

Number, rank and name, 17648, Private David Cohen; age, 20 years, ten months; height, 5 feet 5¼ inches; colour of complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, neutral; trade, chef; date of enlistment, 19th January 1918; place of enlistment, "H" I.S.D France; parish and county in which born, Whitechapel, London; date of desertion or absence, 23rd May 1920, from Fort William, Calcutta; place of desertion or absence, Fort William, Calcutta; marks, scar, ½ inch long, left forearm, scar, back of right hand, scar 2 inches over end of sternum; under two years' service.

[Illegible],
Commanding, 2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

ABSENTEES FROM DEVLALI CAMP.

Number 109701, Private Bower, S., E. R. A. S. C. and number 77140, Private Mills, J., Second E. Yorks, reported absentees this camp from 27th instant.

Number 15/666/11, Private Maloney, First H. L. I. Proceeding Poona under escort for twelve months' detention. Escaped Kalyan early morning 27th.

[Illegible],
Officer Commanding, British Concentration Camp.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

The wages noted in the annexed statement due to labourers are outstanding for more than three months in the accounts of this division.

If they are not claimed within three months from the date of this notification, the amounts will be credited to Government.

ARREARS OF WAGES DUE TO COOLIES FOR ANNUAL REPAIRS TO T. C. ROAD FOR 1919-1920.

ESTIMATE Rs. 47,860 FOR MARCH 1920.

Month and period to which arrears relate.	Serial number.	Names.	Fathers' names	Amount due.
		I SECTION.		Rs. A. P.
16th to 31st May 1916.	13	Vynam Govindan	Kannan	1 8 0
1st to 15th June 1916 ..	8	Do.	Do	6 10 3
1st to 31st December 1919.	11	Mammatu Chayi	Unnari	0 8 8
Do.	4	Kotakal Kunhikannan	Ramoti	1 8 8
Do.	1	P. T. Chathu	Kunhazhe	7 10 8
Do.	6	Kunnummal Hamsa	Kunhi Kannan	0 4 0
Do.	3	Inyeandi Kannan	Ramen	8 12 8
Do.	9	Pulappadi Kunaran	Raman	8 8 8
Do.	2	Nalyala Bappu	Do.	0 4 0
Do.	5	Nambala Kalu	Kunhan	8 12 0
Do.	7	Chathamballi Kittan	Kalu	8 4 8
Do.	8	Karai Chathu	Kannan	0 12 0
Do.	1	B. Kormabai	Mannan	3 14 8
Do.	8	Kattezhari Mannan	Kannan	8 8 8
Do.	8	Pelappadi Amboo	Kannan	8 14 8
Do.	6	Kattezhari Kunhiman	Chekka	6 0 8
Do.	6	Puthalath Chathunnitty	Kannan	8 1 8
Do.	8	Do. Bappu	Do.	8 8 6
Do.	7	Kunnoli Kalu	Ambalty	2 1 8
Do.	1	Parayi Kalluni	Bappu	8 12 8
Do.	2	Pelappadi Mala	Kunhiraman	8 10 8
Do.	8	U. P. Madhu	Kannan	8 12 8
Do.	4	Pelappadi Chirada	Kunhiraman	3 12 0
Do.	5	Karippadi Chenada	Karan	8 12 8
Do.	6	Tarchicady Kalluni	Govindan	8 10 8
Do.	1	P. T. Chathu	Kunhamba	1 11 0
Do.	2	Kunnummal Mammat	Kunhi Kannan	1 14 8
Do.	3	Inyeandi Kannan	Ramoli	0 4 8
Do.	4	Pelappadi Kunaran	Raman	0 0 0
Do.	6	Chalayil Kunhikannan	Sankaran	1 8 6
Do.	9	Nambeli Kalu	Kandoli	2 8 8
Do.	7	Chettamballi Kittan	Kalu	8 18 0
Do.	8	Karai Chathu	Kannan	6 8 6
Do.	9	Kota Chathu Cutty	Pottan	2 8 6
Do.	10	Do. Kunhappa	Do.	6 6 0
1st to 31st January 1920	1	Pelappadi Amboo	Raman	1 10 8
Do.	2	Kattizhari Mannan	Karnan	1 8 8
Do.	8	Do. Kunhiman	Chekka	1 8 8
Do.	4	Puthalath Chathunnitty	Kannan	1 1 6
Do.	5	Do. Bappa	Do.	1 7 8
Do.	8	Kunnoli Kalu	Ambalty	0 15 0
Do.	1	Parayi Kalluni	Bapu	1 6 6
Do.	2	Pelappadimada	Kunhi Raman	1 6 6
Do.	3	N. P. Madhu	Kannan	1 0 0
Do.	4	Pelappadi Chirutha	Kunhi Raman	1 4 8
Do.	6	Karippadi Chirutha	Karan	1 1 6
Do. ..	9	Tarchi Candy Kalluni	Govindan	1 8 9
			Total ..	148 3 8
		II SECTION.		
16th to 30th June 1918.	1	C. Shankaran	Bappa	1 10 8
1st to 15th July 1918 ..	5	C. Shankaran	Bappa	1 6 0
Do.	6	C. Kattan	Pukka	0 15 0
16th to 31st July 1918.	3	C. Shankaran	Amboo	0 8 8
Do.	9	N. Kunathy	Pachan	0 8 8
Do.	4	C. Kattan	Pokkan	0 15 0
1st to 30th April 1919 ..	6	P. Chathu	Raman	5 4 6
Do. ..	8	P. Chathu	Saroma	8 8 8
1st to 30th September 1919	8	P. Kunhaman	Kanaran	8 10 8
1st to 31st Oct. 1919 ..	8	M. Amboo	Ommkan	8 1 10
1st to 31st Dec 1919 ..	2	K. Chandran	Kannan	0 4 8
Do. ..	8	O. Chathu	Kunhunitty	6 3 8
Do. ..	7	P. K. Mannan	Kunnan	8 12 0
Do. ..	3	K. Kuttacy	Kunhi Raman	4 2 0
Do. ..	6	U. Manikam	Kannan	1 14 0

Month and period to which arrears relate.	Serial number.	Name.	Father's name.	Amount due.
		II Section—cont.		Rs. A. P.
1st to 31st Jan. 1920 ..	1	K. Kunhikannan	Omkhan	4 14 0
Do. ..	2	K. Kannan	Kannan	3 2 0
Do. ..	3	K. Chandan	Do.	2 13 0
Do ..	4	V. Kanaran	Kunhamboo	2 13 6
Do. ..	5	V. Omkhan	Beppu	2 2 6
Do. ..	6	E. Ambu	Do.	1 0 0
Do. ..	1	K. Beppu	Kannan	2 13 0
Do. ..	2	K. Chathu	Do.	2 1 0
Do. ..	1	K. Paujoo	Do.	2 7 0
Do. ..	2	U. Mammu	Do	2 10 0
			Total ..	64 0 1
		III Section.		
1st to 31st May 1919 ..	21	K. Kunhappu	Kannu	1 2 0
1st to 31st Aug. 1919 ..	7	K Kunhanan	Pookan	2 12 0
Do ..	6	V. Aman	Kamad	2 8 0
1st to 15th Nov. 1919 ..	6	N. P. Kellan	Appu	0 4 0
1st to 28th Feb 1919..	2	N K Beppoo	Kunhamboo	2 13 0
Do.	1	K. Chiru	Kidoo	2 2 0
1st to 30th April 1919 ..	1	K. Chathu	Tholoo	0 14 0
1st to 31st Dec. 1919 ..	12	K. K. Kunhamboo	Kannan	0 6 0
			Total ..	7 2 0
		IV Section.		
1st to 31st May 1919	13	A. Pokkar	Mamad	0 10 0
1st to 15th June 1919 ..	8	K. Kannan	Kunhamboo	1 14 0
Do.	11	A. Pokkar	Mamad	0 0 0
Do.	7	A. Kunnuri	Kunhi Raman	0 0 0
Do.	10	A Kelhan	Kunaran	1 0 0
Do.	13	O V. Kannan	Kunhunni	1 8 0
Do.	5	C. K. Kittan	Kannan	1 11 0
Do.	3	A. K. Chathan	Kunhamboo	0 12 0
16th to 30th June 1919.	9	P. K. Appoo	Amboo	1 13 0
Do.	9	C. Kunhi Kannan	Sankaran	0 13 0
1st to 30th April 1919..	6	V. K. Beppu	Narayany	1 0 0
Do.	4	P Kunhi Raman	Kannan	2 0 0
Do.	2	K P Kannan	Kannan	0 7 0
Do. ..	0	K. Krishna Kurup	Kannan	1 5 0
Do.	4	T S Kunhappoo	Ambutti	0 0 0
Do.	1	C Koran	Raman	1 14 0
1st to 31st May 1919 ..	6	M. Kunhappa Nambiyar ..	Krishnan	0 14 0
Do.	5	M. Mammoo	Mamad	0 11 0
1st to 31st July 1919 ..	0	O. Gopalan	Othannan	0 5 0
Do	1	K. C. Kunhi Raman	Ramanni	0 10 0
1st to 31st Aug. 1919 ..	5	K P Kunhiunity	Chandu	0 0 0
1st to 30th Sep. 1919 ..	7	V. K. Pydal	Kunhunity	0 14 0
1st to 30th Oct. 1919. ..	0	Do	Do.	0 14 4
Do.	14	P. Chandu	Kunhamboo	0 0 0
1st to 30th Nov. 1919 ..	9	U. Kittan	Raman	3 9 0
				41 11 0

Calicut, 4th May 1920.

T. P. DILLON,
Executive Engineer, West Coast Division.

Notice is hereby given that the wages of the undermentioned coolies employed on the manufacture work at Government Brickfields, Chetpat, are outstanding in the accounts of this office and if no claim is made within one month from the date of this notification the amount will be credited to Government :—

(Manufacture of bricks and tiles for the season ending 31st October 1920, period 29th November 1919 to 4th December 1919.)

Name.	Father's name.	Amount due.
		Rs. A. P.
Sanjee	Sanga	0 2 0

(Manufacture of lime and burnt shell for 31st October 1920, period 5th to 11th December 1919.)

Ponnan	Mylan	0 7 0
Damukutti	Muthan	0 6 0
	Total ..	0 13 0

(Peace celebrations.)

Name.	Father's name.	Amount due. Rs.	A.	P.
Velisi ..	Mani ..	0	5	0
Eri Chinnappan.	Thamppan ..	0	7	5
Chinnathamby ..	Chengulary ..	0	6	6
Vellammal ..	Ponnan ..	0	6	6
Aiyammal ..	Mahzi ..	0	6	6
Annammal ..	Chinnakolanda ..	0	4	6
Vellammal ..	Thopian ..	0	4	6
Gangi ..	Magian ..	0	4	6
Varadammal ..	Adimoolam ..	0	4	6
Ami Baikanna ..	Ami Muruswamy.	0	4	6
Murugammai ..	Mambalathan ..	0	4	6
Annacanne ..	Ponnuswamy ..	0	4	6
Chinnabanna ..	Chinnaswamy ..	0	4	6
Govindammal ..	Appadurai ..	0	4	6
Tayara ..	Ponnan ..	0	4	0
Arunmmal ..	Poonmmal ..	0	4	0
Kullammal ..	Kuppan ..	0	4	0
Alamela ..	Ramaswamy ..	0	4	0
	Total .	5	10	6

Madras, 14th May 1920.

F. W. IRELAND,
Executive Engineer, South Presidency Division.

Notice is hereby given that the following amounts are outstanding in the accounts of this division and that they will be credited to the Government if not claimed within three months by the parties concerned or their legal heirs, as the case may be—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Amount due to S. Satyanarayanamurti for work done on repairs to Lingala tank of Buravola as per final bill	64	0	0
(2) Amount due to G. Lakshminarayana for work done on "Forming a road from Kunavaram to Ippur" as per final bill	4	0	0

Dowlaishwaram, 14th May 1920.

F. M. WAINWRIGHT,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Northern Division.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 21 of 1920.

INDIA—WEST COAST—CANNANORE

It is hereby notified that the small dome-shaped buoy marking the fairway for native craft approaching the inner anchorage was removed on the 19th May 1920 for overhaul and will be replaced in position on or about the 15th September 1920.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
25th May 1920.

No. 22 of 1920.

INDIA—WEST COAST—TALAYI

Talayi Buoy.

It is hereby notified that the small spherical buoy marking the pinnacle rock off Talayi was removed on 21st May 1920 for overhaul and will be replaced in position about the 1st October 1920.

No. 23 of 1920.

INDIA—EAST COAST BAY OF BENGAL

Madras Harbour.

The temporary fixed red light visible three miles referred to in this office Notice to Mariners No. 65 of 1918 will be re-exhibited at the end of the north arm of the breakwater from the 1st June 1920 till further notice.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
25th May 1920.

F. G. SMITH,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

REPORT OF VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 16th to the 22nd May 1920.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name	Tons.	Nation.	Master.	Where from.	Berth occupied.
1920.							
May 16 ..	Arrived ..	S.S. "Mahala" ..	2,142	B	G. Guthrie ..	Middlesbrough.	No. 6.
,, 17 ..	Do ..	S.S. "Santa Clara",	3,738	A	G. S. Dexter ..	New York..	No. 2.
,, 18 ..	Do ..	S.S. "Bengala" ..	1,938	B	A. J. Watkins..	Rangoon ..	South quay and No. 9.
,, 18 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Ezra" ..	2,345	B	T. R. E. Whitehead.	Rangoon ..	South quay and No. 9.
,, 19 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Hydra II" ..	823	N	S. Nilson ..	Bangkok ..	Rear of No. 1.
,, 20 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Mashow" ..	991	B	T. Pritchard ..	Rangoon ..	No. 4.
,, 20 ..	Do. ..	S.M. "Gandara" ..	3,199	B	T. W. Tallent ..	London ..	No. 8.
,, 20 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Tara" ..	3,651	B	P. L. Braley ..	Singapore ..	South quay and No. 1.
,, 21 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "City of Newcastle."	3,461	B	R. Jones ..	New York..	No. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Master.	Bound to	Berth occupied.
1920.							
May 16 ..	Sailed ..	S.S. H. M. S. "Highflyer."	..	..	..	.....	No. 4.
,, 18 ..	Do. ..	H.M.S. "Comus".	..	..	.....	.....	No. 5.
,, 18 ..	Do. ..	R.I.M.S. "North brook".	3 371	B	.....	.....	West quay, No. 2.
,, 17 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Clan Ogilvy".	3,712	B	W. M. Porterfield	Calcutta ..	No. 9.
,, 18 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Santa Clara".	3,738	A	G. S. Dexter ..	New York.	No. 8
,, 20 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Clan Macdonald."	3 113	B	A. Low ..	London ..	West quay, No. 2.
,, 21 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Gandara" ..	3,199	B	T. W. Tallent ..	Calcutta ..	No. 8
,, 21 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Bengala" ..	1,935	B	A. J. Watkins ..	Rangoon ..	South quay and No. 9.
,, 22 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Hydra II" ..	823	N	S. Nilson ..	Bombay ..	Rear of No. 1.
,, 22 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Mahala" ..	2,142	B	G. Guthrie ..	Calcutta ..	No. 6.
,, 23 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Tara" ..	3,651	B	P. L. Braley ..	Singapore ..	South quay and No. 1.

A = American. B = British. N = Norwegian.

* Government vessels. Other particulars are not available.

Harbour Office, Madras,
26th May 1920.

REPORT OF VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 23rd to the 29th May 1920.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Master.	Where from.	Berth occupied.
1920.							
May 24 ..	Arrived ..	S.S. "Alnwick" ..	2,764	B	E. David ..	Calcutta ..	No 7 and east quay
,, 21 ..	Do ..	S.S. "Narbada" ..	4,926	B	W. H. Walton..	Calcutta ..	No. 5.
,, 24 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Rhodberg" ..	837	H	A. S. Wright ..	Rangoon ..	No. 2.
,, 26 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Holywell" ..	3,060	B	W. Smith ..	Calcutta ..	No 8
,, 25 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Tsingwa" ..	5,498	B	G. H. A. Denna	Singapore ..	South quay and No. 2.
,, 27 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "C/Kennedy"	8,198	B	T. Ferrett ..	Glasgow ..	No. 8
,, 27 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Clan Ross" ..	8,747	B	W. G. M. Christian.	Colombo ..	West quay No. 2.
,, 28 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Rajpur" ..	3,818	B	T. M Peel ..	Calcutta ..	South quay.
,, 29 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Guvana" ..	3,181	G	A. D. Hepburn.	London ..	No. 2.
,, 29 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Clan Macfarlane."	8,978	B	T. G. Westropp	Bombay ..	West quay No. 1.
,, 29 ..	Do ..	S.S. "Shahjahan"..	1,403	B	G. P. Nixon ..	Calcutta ..	No. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Master.	Bound to	Berth occupied
1920							
May 23	Sailed	S.S. "Mashow"	993	B	T. Pritchard	Rangoon	No. 4.
" 24	Do.	S.S. "Egra"	2,246	B	T. R. H. Whytehead.	Rangoon	South quay and No. 2.
" 24	Do.	S.S. "City of Newcastle"	4,464	B	R. Jones	Calcutta	No. 9.
" 26	Do.	S.S. "Karbadda"	4,326	B	W. H. Walton	London	No. 4.
" 26	Do.	S.S. "Khedoeng"	887	BI	A. S. Wright	Rangoon	No. 9.
" 23	Do.	S.S. "Rulyeall"	6,049	B	W. Smith	Rotterdam	No. 6
" 25	Do.	S.S. "Thongwa"	3,426	B	G. H. & Dunne.	Singapore	South quay and No. 2.

B = British. BI = British Indian. F = French.

Harbour Office, Madras,
31st May 1920.

G. H. FINNIS, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES TO THE KING INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, GUINDY.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. precisely on Monday the 14th June 1920 by the Director, King Institute, Guindy, at his office, for the supply of articles mentioned in the schedule hereto at the premises of the Institute:—

(1) Required quantities of these articles should be supplied on short notice on indents.

(2) The rate of each article tendered will be considered in the acceptance of the tender.

(3) Tenders will be opened precisely at 3 p.m. on Monday the 14th June 1920 by the Director, King Institute, Guindy, at his office in the presence of those who may choose to attend.

(4) Tenders should be superscribed in the manner indicated in the heading and on the covers should be written the words 'Tenders for the supply of articles'. Each tender must contain not only the rates but also the total value.

(5) Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in currency notes of Rs 50 as earnest money. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers as early as possible and to the successful tenderers as soon as they have satisfactorily executed their contract bond.

(6) No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw it within thirty days from the date thereof and in the event of his so doing, his earnest money deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

(7) Successful tenderers will be liable to forfeit their earnest money if they fail to execute the bond binding them to supply, the cost of stamp being borne by the contractors executing it. They should also furnish security in cash or Government Promissory notes to an amount not exceeding Rs. 300 but which will be fixed in accordance with the number and value of the articles allotted to them by the Director of the Institute within one week from the date of acceptance of the tender being made known to them.

(8) The supplies should begin from 1st July 1920 and made for one year from that date.

(9) No advance of cash will be made to the contractor Payment for the articles supplied will be made as soon after their receipt as possible.

(10) It shall be optional with the Director of the King Institute to indent for a larger or smaller quantity of articles than those mentioned in the schedule attached

(11) The contract must not be sub-let.

(12) The Director reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender or any items in a tender or a portion thereof without assigning any reason for so doing. The lowest tender need not necessarily be accepted.

(13) In case the contractor after taking the contract be not willing to supply as per his agreement, he shall give at least a month's notice and shall forfeit the security to Government. The contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his withdrawal or failure or by the Director having to purchase the articles specified in the contract locally at higher rates than those contracted for.

(14) No article shall be supplied to the Institute except on the authority of the Director or some responsible officer authorized by him on this behalf.

(15) Printed forms of tenders can be had on application to the Manager at the office of the Institute.

Schedule.

Number and description of articles.	Probable requirements for one year		Amount of earnest money to accompany tenders.	Security from successful tenderers
1. Drill cloth, width 27" American Pepperill Mills, unbleached, Bedford.	Yds.	400	Security required from successful tenderers :—As amount not exceeding Rs. 500 for which will be fixed in each case with the number and value of the articles alloted to them.	
2. Mull, English, Hamburg No. 3, width 45", each piece at 10 yards, superior	Pieces	20		
3. Soldering lead in sticks, best	lb	40		
4. Tin sheet, 1 lb.	Nos.	60		
5. Hemp rope, 3/4" yards long, 2" diameter	"	1000		
6. Dungry cloth, white, thick, each piece of 12 yards ..	Pieces	10		
7. Firewood, 1½" × diameter 3' thoroughly dry, cross-cut, unsplit ..	Tons	70		
8. Do. do. split ..	"	10		
9. Bengal coal, best, free from dust	"	300		
10. Kerosene oil, 125° F. P. white oil, to be supplied in half in quantities of 300 gallons each. ..	Gallr.	7,000		
11. Fuel oil for making gas in quantities of 250 gallons each ..	"	8,000		
12. Cylinder oil for Akroyd oil Engine	"	60		
13. Gas Engine Cylinder Oil	"	60		
14. Zerolene-oil for Ammonia Compressor	"	60		
15. Phenyle to be supplied as required in 5 gallon drums	Drums	30		
16. Refined Cylinder-oil, best (thick)	Gallr.	100		
17. Lubricating-oil (not thin)	"	50		
18. Safety matches, three star brand	Gross	10		
19. Tow, free from dust	lb.	400		
20. Straw from white paddy, undecorticated, free from dust and moisture	"	150,000		
21. Bleached dried grains to be supplied as required in bags of 56 lb each.	Bags	250		
22. Mineral grease	lb.	120		
23. Galvanized iron sheet, No. 27, gauge 8' × 3'	Sheets	20		
24. Coloured cotton waste, free from dust	lb.	500		

TENDERS FOR THE HIRING OUT OF CALVES TO THE KING INSTITUTE, GUINDY, SAIDAPET, MADRAS

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. precisely on Monday, the 14th June 1920, by the Director, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, as his office for the supply of calves on hire for the manufacture of vaccine lymph as noted in the schedule hereto. Not less than two tenderers will be selected and required to supply about 160 calves each a month.

(1) Tenders will be opened precisely at 3 p.m. by the Director, King Institute, at his office at Guindy in the presence of those tenderers who may choose to attend.

(2) Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the hiring of calves." Each tender must contain not only the rate of hire but also the total hire value of the supply.

(3) Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in currency notes only as earnest money of the amounts noted in the schedule. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately or one month after and to the successful tenderers as soon as they have satisfactorily executed their contract bond.

(4) No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw it within thirty days from the date thereof and in the event of his so doing, his earnest money deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

(5) The earnest money deposit of successful tenderers will be liable to forfeiture, if they fail to execute the bond binding them to supply, the cost of stamp being borne by the contractors executing it. They should also furnish security in cash or Government Promissory notes to the extent mentioned in the schedule within one week from the date of the acceptance of the tender being made known to them.

(6) The supplies should begin from 1st July 1920 and be made for one year from that date.

(7) No advance of milk will be made to the contractors. Payment of hire in respect of the accepted calves will be made as soon, after their acceptance, as possible.

(8) It shall be optional with the Director of the King Institute to indent for a larger or smaller number of calves than those mentioned in the schedule, and to suspend supplies as and whenever necessary during the period of contract.

(9) The contract must not be sub-let.

(10) The Director reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

(11) In case the contractors after taking the contract be not willing to supply as per their agreement, they shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security to Government. In case of failure to supply calves on the date required by the Director the contractors shall be fined an amount fixed by the Director which will be deducted from the security. The contractors will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from their withdrawal or failure. In the event of the Director having to purchase or hire out the calves specified in the contract locally at higher rates than those contracted for, the excess price shall be deducted from the other monies due to contractors or the amount of security, without the contract being cancelled by Government.

(12) No calves shall be supplied to the Institute except on the authority of the Director or some responsible officer authorised by him in this behalf.

(13) The calves hired out will be released after the vaccine operations thereon have been carried out and when no longer required. In the event of any casualty occurring among the accepted

H 2

calves during their period of detention at the Institute, the Institute will indemnify the contractor at the rate of Rs. 2-2-0 a calf.

(14) The respective contractors should remove the dead calves within 24 hours after they are released. Calves not so removed will be disposed of by private sale or otherwise and the amount thus realized less departmental expenses incurred will be paid to the owners. The contractors cannot claim this amount as a matter of right.

(15) Printed forms of tenders can be had on application to the Manager at the office of the King Institute, Guindy.

Schedule.

Name and description of articles	Probable quantity required during one year.	Earnest deposit in accompany tenders	Security from successful tenderers
		Rs	Rs.
Live Stock.			
Calves.			
Supply of calves on hire. One to two years old. Must not have been used previously for vaccination purposes. In good general condition and free from obvious disease, or deformity, e.g., eruption or warty condition of tuberculosis, foot-and-mouth disease, diarrhœa, etc. Must not have cut the central incisors of the 2nd dentition. Must stand not less than 3' 6" at the shoulder. Must weigh not less than 95 lb. All the calves should be cow calves.	3,000	100	500

The King Institute, Guindy,
7th May 1920.

M. KESAVA PAI,
Acting Director.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that an old servants' tent measuring 10' × 10' will be sold in public auction in the premises of the District Forest Office, by the District Forest Officer, West Cuddapah, on the 20th June 1920 at 4 p.m. at Cuddapah.

2. Intending bidders will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 10, with the officer conducting the sale, who reserves the right to confirm or reject any bid without assigning reasons therefor.

13th May 1920.

A. HANUMANTHA RAO,
District Forest Officer, West Cuddapah.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1890, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charges. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Chief Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles	Mark.	Date of recovery	Place of recovery.
		1920.	
Two flat iron bars	Nil	14th May	Madras Harbour.
One flat iron piece	.. ..	14th	
Two round iron bars	.. ..	14th	
One galvanised iron wire rope piece ..	.. ..	14th	
Rear coal lamp piece	.. ..	14th	
One iron pipe, 11' 9" × 2½"	.. ..	14th	
Do 17' 6" × 2½"	.. ..	21st	
Do. 17' 6" × 2½"	.. ..	21st	
One empty deal wood case ..	The Manola Co., Ribois, M.O.	23rd	
One case (contents not known) ..	U.T.C., Madras Bundell Spinal, Ltd.	26th	
Two cabin tins	Nil	29th	
Six old cloth pieces	.. ..	29th	
Two flat iron bars	.. ..	29th	
Two square iron bars	.. ..	29th	
Three round iron bars	.. ..	29th	
One light rail	.. ..	29th	
One iron pipe, 18' 3" × 2½"	.. ..	29th	
One flat iron bar	.. ..	29th	
Three round iron bars	.. ..	29th	
One jungle wood seantlings loss (nils).	.. ..	29th	
One mail lamp	.. ..	29th	
		31st	

[illegible]

2	Cap.	1920-க்கு Cardiff	14s.
1	Cap.	Cap.	14s.
2	Cap.	Cap.	14s.
1	Cap.	Cap.	14s.
4	Cap.	Cap.	14s.
1	Cap.	Cap.	21s.
1	Cap.	Cap.	21s.
1	Cap.	Cap.	21s.
	The Manole Co., Simnis M. O.	Cap.	20s.
1	U.T.C Madras Blundell Spinning Ltd.	Cap.	20s.	மதராஸ் துறைமுக வரவு.
2	Cap.	Cap.	20s.
6	Cap.	Cap.	20s.
2	Cap.	Cap.	25s.
2	Cap.	Cap.	25s.
2	Cap.	Cap.	25s.
1	Cap.	Cap.	25s.
1	Cap.	Cap.	25s.
1	Cap.	Cap.	25s.
3	Cap.	Cap.	26s.
1	Cap.	Cap.	26s.
1	Cap.	Cap.	26s.

Harbour Office, Madras,
10th May 1920.

G. H. FINNIS, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

FOR SALE IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF EXPLOSIVES WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES RULES, 1914, which include the rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives issued by the Government of India. Re. 1 per copy.

RULES FOR THE TRANSPORT AND IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES AT THE PORT OF MADRAS. As. 4 per copy.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 186, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.C., AND BY AGENTS.

[*A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mint Buildings, or at Mount Road Branch, Madras.*]

[*The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*]

LIST OF GAZETTED OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, corrected up to 1st May 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (5 *p.*).

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FOREST OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY (WITH COORG), corrected up to 1st May 1920. Imperial 8vo. Paper cover. Anna 1 (3 *p.*).

MADRAS TREASURY MANUAL, VOLS. I AND II. One hundred and second list of corrections. As. 1-6 (3 *p.*).

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES CONSTITUTING THE SEVERAL REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS IN THE REGISTRATION DISTRICTS OF PALGHAT AND CALICUT corrected up to 31st January 1920. Foolscap folio. Board. Each, As. 4 (1 *a.*).

MADRAS REGISTRATION MANUAL, PART II, 1919. Second list of corrections. As. 1-6. (3 *p.*)

MADRAS JAIL MANUAL. Twelfth list of corrections. Pies 6 (3 *p.*).

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATES UNDER THE COURT OF WARDS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR FASLI 1328 (1918-19). Foolscap folio. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 *a.*).

NOTE-BOOK OF AGRICULTURAL FACTS AND FIGURES. Third edition, 1920. Fasli 1330. F. 8vo. Cloth. Re. 1 (4 *as.*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1918-19. Part II, Irrigation. Foolscap folio. Board. Re. 1-6-6. (6 *as.*)

MADRAS SUPPLEMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS. Addenda and Corrigenda No. 15. As. 1-6. (3 *p.*)

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BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 2, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[*A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.*]

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VACANCIES.

WANTED a typist-copyist for the South Arcot Collectorate on the "unpaid" system. The candidate should at least have passed the elementary grade in typewriting and should provide himself with his own typewriter.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
8th May 1920

R. F. B. L. GUPPY,
Acting Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates qualified for public service for acting and permanent vacancies in Taluk and Divisional offices on Rs. 20 plus an allowance of Rs. 10. A knowledge of Telugu or Kanarese is essential.

Bellary Collector's Office,
11th May 1920.

A. F. G. MOSCARDI,
Collector.

WANTED a duly qualified Lady Apothecary for the Ellore municipality. Salary Rs. 100 with house-rent allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem. Private practice allowed. Preference will be given to the candidate who knows Telugu. Applications should reach the undersigned before 15th June 1920.

Municipal Office, Ellore, 20th May 1920.

B. VENKATARAMAYYA,
Vice-Chairman.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified candidates for the post of temporary Surveyor on Rs. 60 per mensem which includes travelling allowance for ordinary tours within a range. The appointment is being sanctioned year after year and will last for a number of years.

20th May 1920.

A. RAJU NAYAKAR,
District Forest Officer, South Salem.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Typist and Camp Clerk on Rs. 30—2—40 (increment annual) in the office of the Sylviculturist, Coimbatore. Applicants who must have passed at least the Elementary Type-writing test should possess the minimum general educational qualifications necessary for any post in the superior service.

Preference will be given to candidates who have experience of forest office work. Applications must reach the undersigned on or before 20th June 1920.

Coimbatore, 21st May 1920.

K. R. VENKATRAMANA AYYAR,
Sylviculturist.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test. College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer in Peddapuram taluk in this district on Rs. 30—5/2—40 per mensem.

2. Candidates must be well acquainted with Telugu.

3. Applications should reach the Collector on or before 1st July 1920.

Cocanada, 21st May 1920.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Acting Collector.

APPLICATIONS from Telugu candidates holding at least completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates are invited by the 15th June next at the latest for the following posts in the office of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kurnool Section, Kurnool:—

(1) One Inspector on Rs. 40—2½ (annual)—60 grade + the usual special allowance of Rs. 5.
(2) One Inspector on Rs. 30—2 (annual)—40 grade + Rs. 5
(3) One clerk on Rs. 30 + Rs. 5.
(4) One clerk on Rs. 25 + Rs. 5

For Nos. (1) only clerks holding some permanent appointment in any public office need apply. Persons who have passed at least the Type-writing examination in the elementary grade will be preferred for appointments Nos. (3) and (4).

Applicants are advised to appear before the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kurnool Section, Kurnool, for selection.

Kurnool, 22nd May 1920.

K. VIRASWAMI AYYA,
Special Deputy Collector.

One Probationary Revenue Inspector immediately.

Applications to be sent in by the 15th June 1920 in a form to be obtained from the Collector's office.

B. A's with honours preferred.

Saidapet, 24th May 1920.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector of Chingleput.

APPLICATIONS are invited for three posts of reporters for the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George on a pay of Rs. 200-10-300 each. The qualifications necessary for applicants for these posts are—

(1) ability accurately to report debates at a speed of at least 150 words a minute and to typewrite the matter so reported expeditiously and correctly,
(2) the possession of a fair general education and
(3) satisfactory testimonials of respectability.

Approved candidates will in the first instance be appointed on probation for six months and at the close of this period will be eligible, if their work is satisfactory, for appointment to permanent posts. During the period when the Council is not in session the services of the reporters would be utilized in other directions.

The applications should reach the undersigned before the 15th June 1920 stating the age and qualifications of the candidates with copies of their testimonials which will not be returned.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Government,
Local and Municipal (Legislative) Dept.

Ootacamund, 26th May 1920.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after the 23rd July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Kottakal, South Malabar, 6th May 1920. P. MADHAVA MENON.

On or after the 31st July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Triplicane, 4th May 1920. R. SUNDARA RAJAN, B.A., B.L.

On or after the 4th August, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Triplicane, 1st May 1920. P. SRINIVASAN.

On or after the 19th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madura, 5th May 1920. A. R. RAMASUBBA AYYAR.

On or after the 17th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 11th May 1920. D. RAMASWAMI.

On or after the 14th August, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Trichinopoly, 5th May 1920. K. G. SRINIVASAN.

On or after the 26th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 14th May 1920. N. R. GOVINDACHARI.

On or after the 12th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 14th May 1920. A. P. C. ALBUQUERQUE, B.A., B.L.

On or after the 25th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 17th May 1920 AKUR SUNDARACHARI.

On or after the 27th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Triplicane, 19th May 1920. P. S. VENKATAVARADA ACHARI.

On or after the 26th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 20th May 1920 K. S. SUBRAMANIAN.

On or after the 20th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Avinayakapuram, 20th May 1920. S. RAMASUBBAN.

On or after the 16th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Gudiyattam, 22nd May 1920. S. KRISHNASWAMI.

On or after the 15th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 22nd May 1920. T. N. SRINIVASA SASTRI M.A., B.L.

On or after the 16th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Saidapet, 24th May 1920. N. BABU RAO.

On or after the 19th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 24th May 1920. C. SRINIVASAN.

On or after the 6th August, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Cherumangalam, 24th May 1920. A. VASUDEVA MENON.

On or after the 10th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Purasawakam, 25th May 1920. V. SUNDARESAN.

On or after the 20th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Sermadevi, 25th May 1920. S. RAMASUBBAN.

On or after the 3rd August, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Tinnevelly Bridge, 27th May 1920. P. V. KRISHNASWAMI.

On or after the 14th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Durgagoshtam, 27th May 1920. C. S. VENKATACHALAM, M.A., B.L.

On or after the 16th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 26th May 1920. S. CHINNASWAMI.

ESTATE OF JOHN ELLIOT SCOTT (DECEASED).

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 20th May 1920 the estate of John Elliot Scott, deceased, late of the Sholayar Estate, Anamalais, Coimbatore district, under letters of administration granted to him on the 23rd April 1920, by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next-of-kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 3rd August 1920 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

D. CHAMIER,
Acting Administrator-General of Madras.

Madras, 21st May 1920.

LOST.

THE upper half of Government promissory-note No. 084110, dated 15th August 1917, for Rs. 200 of 1920 War Loan having been lost in transit, notice is hereby given that the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, will be addressed by the undersigned for the issue of a duplicate.

T. VIJAYARAGHAVA ACHARYA,
Diwan of Cochin.

Camp Coonoor, 25th April 1920.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following change in the Bank's staff is hereby notified:—
Mr J. A. Gill, to act as Agent at Alleppey.

(By order of the Directors)

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer

Madras, 27th May 1920.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1920	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers: Corrected daily means. Dry	Wet.	Observed extremes. Max.	Min	Maximum heat in vacuo.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
May.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles	Inches.	Cts.	Hrs	
24th Mon. ..	29·792	83·6	76·1	93·3	74·3	130·4	74	S.E. by S.	159	..	16	9·3	Fine.
25th Tues. .	·777	84·4	76·8	96·3	80·0	131·6	76	S. S. E.	121	..	28	8·9	Do.
26th Wed. ..	·813	82·7	76·1	88·3	74·2	146·7	81	E. S. E.	113	0·81	63	9·7	Thunderstorm.
27th Thurs	·747	83·6	78·0	94·5	76·0	140·6	78	S.E.	76	..	53	9·1	Distant thunderstorm
28th Fri. ..	·710	85·0	79·2	94·4	78·0	144·0	76	S. by E.	119	..	30	9·3	Do.
29th Sat. .	·754	85·2	78·4	95·5	78·2	146·8	69	S. S. E.	121	..	33	9·7	Fine with passing clouds.
30th Sun. .	·798	85·3	80·2	93·1	79·0	145·4	78	S.E. by S.	149	..	15	8·9	Fine

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the rain-gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current civil day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since 1st January is 9·97 inches, the average due for the same period being 4·23 inches.

C. CHENGALVARAYA MUDALIYAR,
Offg. Deputy Director

Madras Observatory,
31st May 1920.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

TO

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No 22.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1920. [Price, 1 anna.

LIST OF ERRATA TO THE MONTHLY TABLES OF RAINFALL IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1919.

Month.	District.	Station.	Column.	For	Read
January ..	Kistna	Chintalapudi	65	0·50	1·50
Do. ..	Nellore	Udayagiri	7	..	1·40
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	3	..	0·13
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	46	Nil.	1·62
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	36	Nil.	1·03
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	49	..	1·49
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	32	Nil.	1
Do. ..	Do.	Kandukur	7	..	0·99
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	34	Nil.	0·93
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	35	0·32	1·03
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	36	0·93	1·80
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	99	1	2
Do. ..	Do.	Sulurpet	5	..	0·17
Do. ..	Do.	Do	7	0·17	0·43
Do. ..	Do	Do.	6	0·43	..
Do. ..	Do.	District Normal	8	0·02	0·08
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	7	0·07	0·92
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	8	0·11	0·09
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	24	0·80	0·12
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	39	1·21	1·16
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	39	1	2
Do. ..	Travancore	Kottayam Division, Arukutti	35	0·3	0·35
Do. ..	Do.	Do. Vaikam	46	1·35	2·53
Do. ..	Do.	Quilon Division, Kayankulam	30	1·30	0·31
Do. ..	Do.	Do. Ayakkad	6	1·46	0·46
Do. ..	Do.	Do. Aryaga	12	0·01	2·01
Do. ..	Do.	Palmanabhapuram Division, Pechippara ..	29	1·46	1·45
Do. ..	Do.	Do. Mettol ..	27	..	0·15
Do. ..	Do.	Do. Malakkamcda	17	0·19	..
Do. ..	Do.	Do. Division Normal ..	12	0·03	0·02
February ..	Tanjore	Mannargudi	29	Nil	1
Do. ..	Tinnevelly ..	Kulasekarapatnam	14	0·9	0·07
March ..	Kistna	Tenali	24	0 24	0·84
Do. ..	Trichinopoly ..	Jayakondam	28	0·10	0 39
Do. ..	Tinnevelly ..	Nanguneri	16	0·11	0 11
Do. ..	Do.	Tinnevelly	99	0·	0 13
Do. ..	Travancore ..	Devikolam Division, Marayur	19	nil.	1·13
Do. ..	Do.	Palmanabhapuram Division, Tiruvattar ..	29	1·0	1·10
Do. ..	Do.	Do. Mukot ..	39	2 5	2 05
Do. ..	Do.	Do. Aruvamozhi.	23	·08	2·09
April	Kistna	Jaggayyapet	23	·10	0·10
Do.	Do.	Do	29	9·2	0 32
Do.	Do	District Normal	27	..	0·32
Do.	Tanjore	Shiyali	36	0·	0·81
Do.	Ramnad	Pamban	35	1·07	0·07
Do.	Do.	Mattuzhanthalpatnam	34	0 14	0 49
Do.	Travancore	Trivandrum Division, Nedumangad ..	19	0 16	0·45
Do	Cochin	District Normal	23	0·5	0·05
Do.	Malabar	Mammiody	65	1·09	1 94
Do.	Do.	Do.	38	4 70	4·80
Do.	Do.	Tellicherry	36	0·4	0 40
Do.	Do.	Badagara	36	0 7	0·79
Do	Do.	Kuttiyadi	34	1·59	1·55
Do.	Do.	Tirurayar	33	0·45	0·40

Month.	District.	Station	Column.	Per	Total
May	Kistna	Kovvur	14	0·24	0·24
Do.	Do.	Do.	28	0·7	0·76
Do.	Do.	District Normal	6	0·3	1·13
Do.	North Arcot	Chayyar (Tiruvottiyuram)	23	0·20	0·29
Do.	Do. ..	Vantyambadi	31	0·01	0·30
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	35	2·18	2·67
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	36	2·15	3·04
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	39	6	10
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	23	..	0·30
Do.	Do. ..	Chengam	25	1·31	2·61
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	38	0·07	2·17
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	39	11	13
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	23	0·04	0·65
Do.	Do. ..	District Normal	28	2·02	2·68
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	38	3·06	3·19
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	38	3·06	6·38
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	20	0·8	0·38
Do.	South Arcot ..	Kuruppadi	26	0·7	0·37
Do.	Ramnad ..	Vatiarum	24	02	0·24
Do.	Tanjore ..	Devikulam Division, Peermade (Cotokmary)	4	0·16	0·00
Do.	Do.	Kottayam Division, Kachod (Jodupanka).	31	..	2·10
Do.	Do.	Do. Ettumanur ..	25	7·6	7·76
Do.	Do.	Do. do. ..	18	..	1·36
Do.	Do.	Do. Division Normal ..	18	0·2	0·25
Do.	Do.	Quilon Division, Pathanamtitta ..	18	0·27	0·27
Do.	Do.	Padmanabhapuram Division, Nagarkoil ..	38	0·	0·27
Do.	Do.	Do. Division, Normal ..	32	..	0·43
Do.	South Kanara ..	Hosdrug	25	..	0·34
Do.	Coimbatore ..	Perundurai	34	2·46	2·34
Do.	Do. ..	Napakla	35	0·72	1·76
Do.	Coorg	Puliyanda	13	0·24	..
Do.	Cuddapah	Jamalamadugu	13	0·28	0·24
Do.	Do. ..	Predalur	13	..	0·28
Do.	Do.	Owk	35	1·40	0·46
Do.	Kurnool	Do. Normal	13	0·2	0·13
Do.	Kistna	Kattumannarkoil	31	1·24	0·25
June	Tanjore	Do.	36	1·24	1·01
Do.	Do.	District, Normal	7	0·41	0·43
Do.	Do.	Do.	37	1·37	1·26
Do.	Do.	Devikulam Division, Cumbum	16	0·16	..
Do.	Trevandrum	Do. Maryur	18	1·08	0·16
Do.	Do. ..	Do. Manjar	10	0·27	1·23
Do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	31	1·3	1·24
Do.	Do. ..	Do. Devikulam ..	16	0·20	0·27
Do.	Do. ..	Do. Santanpara (Peppara)	18	0·00	0·20
Do.	Do. ..	Do. Kamishi	16	..	0·05
Do.	Do. ..	Do. Peermade (Residency)	32	..	0·00
Do.	Do. ..	Kottayam Division, Always (P.W.D. office)	6	1·72	1·73
Do.	Do. ..	Do Perumpavur (Kanmathanad)	30	1·71	1·17
Do.	Do. ..	Do. Arakuli ..	34	1·05	0·20
Do.	Do. ..	Kottayam division, Changanacheri	8	0·0	0·25
Do.	Do. ..	Quilon division, Alleppy (Assistant Excise Commissioner's office).	6	1	1·30
Do.	Do. ..	Do. Changanacheri	18	0·20	0·25
Do.	Do. ..	Do. Alur (Kunnatur)	4	1·0	1·03
Do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	18	1·53	1·67
Do.	Do. ..	Do. Quilon taluk	18	·78	0·33
Do.	Do. ..	Do. Paravur	34	·50	0·80
Do.	Do. ..	Padmanabhapuram division, Kaliyal	14	·08	0·05
Do.	Do. ..	Do. Piravattar ..	10	0·50	0·05
Do.	Do. ..	Do Shekod ..	34	·30	0·30
Do.	Do. ..	Do Nulakunudu ..	27	0·0	0·50
Do.	Do. ..	Do. Kolachal (entabarry)	34	0·0	0·05
Do.	Do. ..	Do. division normal ..	30	0·70	0·77
Do.	Malabar	Manjeri	24	0·20	0·29
Do.	Do. ..	Nilambur	31	2·50	2·50
Do.	Do. ..	Ishkur	20	2·31	2·21
Do.	Do. ..	Calicut	33	2·25	2·26
Do.	Do. ..	Kasargod	27	2·56	2·66
Do.	South Kanara ..	Coondapoor	14	0·2	0·02
Do.	Do. ..	Belloder	14	1·0	1·33
Do.	Do. ..	Ponnampet	12	0·6	0·19
Do.	Coorg	District normal	20	..	0·05
Do.	Cuddapah	Agency, Polavaram	35	4·12	0·82
July	Godavari	Tuni	31	0·00	0·00
Do.	Kistna	Darsi	28	..	0·28
Do.	Nellore	Do.	25	0·04	0·01
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	26	1·46	1·71
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	29	8	6
Do.	Do. ..	District normal	10	0·10	0·18
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	30	1·44	1·80
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	26	3·14	2·80
Do.	South Arcot ..	Gingee	19	1·0	1·43
Do.	Madura	District normal including Kodaikanal ..	25	1·08	1·16
Do.	Ramnad	Manamadura	28	..	6
Do.	Malabar	Palghat	26	0·21	0·15
Do.	Do.	Park	7	1·15	0·15

Month.	District.	Station.	Column.	Fr*	Read
July	Malabar	Manantoddy	3	0 66	0 66
Do	Do.	Payyanur	3	0 76	0 76
Do.	Do.	Tellicherry	22	0 16	0 16
Do	Do.	Calicut	24	0 91	0 91
Do.	Do	Calpetti	20	0·16	0·16
Do	South Kanara	Mangalore	34	19 05	19·05
Do.	Salem	Yercaud	94	1 93	1·93
Do.	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	84	0 14	0.14
Do.	Coorg	Saniyarasante	18	0·8	0·18
Do	Do.	Do	64	7 32	7·32
Do.	Do	Pannampet	6	0 3	0 30
Do.	Do.	Yemtikoppa	7	0 7	0 28
Do.	Do.	Agency, Pattanghi	10	0 33	0 33
August	Vizagapatam	Do.	25	20 80	13 50
Do.	Do.	Do.	26	16 43	16 00
Do.	Do.	Do.	18	0·50	0 30
Do.	Do.	District perusal	28	10 19	15 14
Do	Do.	Do	36	10 77	10 76
Do.	Do.	Do.	19	2 58	0·15
Do.	Do.	Littoral, Rajapalliagrahm.	65	6 16	0 15
Do	Do	Do.	26	0 31	0 27
Do	Do.	Do.	32	·16	·14
Do.	Do.	Do.	27	0·20	0·05
Do.	Do.	Bimlipatam	28	2·87	0 82
Do.	Do.	Pennaru	84	0·50	0 48
Do.	Do.	Koraput	12	0·80	0 08
Do.	Nellore	Atmakur	16	..	0 01
Do.	Do.	Do.	30	0 10	..
Do.	Do.	Do.	18	1.50	0 47
Do.	Do.	Do.	60	2·50	0·47
Do	Do.	Do.	34	0 30	0 22
Do.	Do.	Do.	20	1	0
Do.	Do.	Do.	11	..	0 50
Do	Do.	Kanigiri	61	0·80	0 05
Do.	Do.	Do.	20	0·90	0 09
Do.	Do.	Do.	28	0·70	0 07
Do.	Do.	Do.	20	..	0 04
Do.	Do.	Do.	34	Nil.	0 03
Do.	Do.	Do.	20	1·00	0 33
Do.	Do.	Do.	34	1·00	0 10
Do.	Do.	Do.	58	0 90	0 50
Do	Do.	Do.	40	0	1
Do.	Do.	Do.	28	0·70	
Do.	Do.	Darsi	45	0 77	0 07
Do.	Do.	Do.	30	0 77	0 07
Do	Do.	Do.	60	0·70	0 07
Do	Do.	Do	60	1	Nil
Do.	Do.	Do.	20	0 90	..
Do.	Do.	Palnadu	70	0 11	0 10
Do	Do.	Do.	62	0 30	..
Do	Do.	Do.	62	0 50	..
Do.	Do.	Do.	24	0 40	..
Do	Do.	Do.	28	0 50	0 02
Do.	Do.	Do.	34	0 00	Nil.
Do.	Do.	Do.	36	2 01	0 00
Do	Do.	Do.	36	2 01	0·00
Do.	Do.	Do	33	0·50	0 03
Do	Do.	Do.	29	0	3
Do	Do.	Kavali	23	0·20	..
Do.	Do.	Do.	68	0·02	..
Do.	Do.	Do.	60	0 11	..
Do	Do.	Do.	65	0 43	Nil.
Do	Do.	Do.	68	0·43	Nil.
Do.	Do.	Do.	68	0 32	..
Do	Do.	Do.	30	0	..
Do	Do.	Ikkapalli	3	0 24	..
Do	Do.	Do.	0	0 03	..
Do	Do.	Do.	0	0 24	..
Do	Do.	Do.	15	0 35	—
Do	Do.	Do.	60	0 68	..
Do.	Do.	Do.	24	0 10	..
Do	Do.	Do.	28	0·70	0·05
Do.	Do.	Do	34	0 11	Nil
Do	Do.	Do.	35	1·24	0·50
Do	Do.	Do.	36	1 95	0·50
Do	Do.	Do.	28	0 60	0·08
Do	Do.	Do.	30	0	1
Do	Do.	Do.	18	..	0·11
Do	Do.	Do.	30	..	0 10
Do	Do.	Do.	38	Nil.	0 13
Do	Do.	Do.	32	0·47	0·83
Do	Do.	Do.	26	0·17	0·14
Do	Do	Do	39	1	0
Do	Do.	Do	28	..	0·16
Do.	Do.	Venkatagiri	14	..	0 33
Do.	Do.	Do	80	0 08	1·37
Do	Do.	Do.	84	1 10	1·07
Do	Do.	Do.	90	0	7
Do	Do.	Do.	22	0·10	..
Do	Do.	Sullurpet	26	0 34	..
Do	Do.	Do.	65	3 04	1 56
Do.	Do.	Do.	85	0 08	1·08

Month.	District.	Station.	Column.	For	Real
		Salerpet	28	0	1
August ..	Nellore	Tada	18	..	0·02
Do.	Do.	Do.	36	0·73	0 75
Do.	Do.	Do.	28	2 03	2 05
Do.	Do.	Do.	3	0·01	..
Do.	Do.	District normal	6	0	..
Do.	Do.	Do.	6	0·04	0 02
Do.	Do.	Do.	10	0 05	..
Do.	Do.	Do.	11	..	0·01
Do.	Do.	Do.	18	0·03	0·04
Do.	Do.	Do.	18	..	0
Do.	Do.	Do.	18	0·05	..
Do.	Do.	Do.	19	0·01	0·01
Do.	Do.	Do.	20	0 11	0 12
Do.	Do.	Do.	21	0 23	0 25
Do.	Do.	Do.	22	0 11	0 04
Do.	Do.	Do.	23	0 03	0 04
Do.	Do.	Do.	24	0 30	0 09
Do.	Do.	Do.	25	0·05	0 01
Do.	Do.	Do.	28	0·18	0·01
Do.	Do.	Do.	28	..	0
Do.	Do.	Do.	30	0 25	0·17
Do.	Do.	Do.	32	0	0·01
Do.	Do.	Do.	34	0·22	0 18
Do.	Do.	Do.	36	1·47	0 75
Do.	Do.	Do.	38	1·30	0·92
Do.	Do.	Do.	39	3	2
Do.	Do.	Do.	8	0·8	0 15
Do.	Travancore ..	Kottayam division, Ettumanur ..	35	4·88	6·85
Do.	Do.	Do. Kottayam (Calabery)	31	·81	0 01
Do.	Do.	Quilon division, Adur (Kunnathur) ..	19	1·26	0 35
Do.	Do.	Trivandrum division, Trivandrum ..	14	0·07	0·79
Do.	Cochin	Mattanchery	34	23·40	23 47
Do.	Malabar	Tellicherry	43	0·8	0·29
Do.	South Kanara ..	Bantwal	39	1·36	1·28
Do.	Coorg	Napoklu	23	0 10	0·15
Do.	Do.	Bantikoppa	19	0 17	..
Do.	Kurnool	Nurkapur	25	0 03	0·11
Do.	Do.	Gumbum	23	..	0 02
Do.	Do.	Giddalore	23	..	0 02
Do.	Do.	Pattikonda	4	1·0	1·03
Do.	Do.	Penaun	31	0·74	0 76
September ..	Kistna	Kovvur	29	1·05	2 85
Do.	Do.	Narasapur	10	..	0 02
Do.	Do.	Do.	11	0 03	..
Do.	Do.	District normal	35	0·08	..
Do.	Nellore	Podili	30	0·71	0 01
Do.	Do.	Do.	31	..	1·07
Do.	Do.	Do.	32	0·78	0 48
Do.	Do.	Do.	35	1·48	2 38
Do.	Do.	Do.	35	4 44	6 81
Do.	Do.	Do.	38	1 85	1 07
Do.	Do.	Do.	39	8	7
Do.	Do.	Do.	6	..	0·17
Do.	Do.	Do.	11	..	0 18
Do.	Do.	Do.	26	..	0 23
Do.	Do.	Do.	31	..	0 44
Do.	Do.	Do.	32	..	1·58
Do.	Do.	Do.	34	1 86	4·61
Do.	Do.	Do.	35	0·05	3·38
Do.	Do.	Do.	38	4 32	8·09
Do.	Do.	Do.	39	3·08	0 44
Do.	Do.	Do.	40	2	7
Do.	Do.	Nellore	34	11 87	1·87
Do.	Do.	Gudur	20	0·1	0 18
Do.	Do.	District normal	8	0·14	0·43
Do.	Do.	Do.	11	0·07	0·08
Do.	Do.	Do.	30	0·87	0 48
Do.	Do.	Do.	31	1·35	1·61
Do.	Do.	Do.	32	0 23	0 31
Do.	Do.	Do.	31	1·53	1·64
Do.	Do.	Do.	36	0·57	3·13
Do.	Do.	Do.	36	0·39	4·76
Do.	Do.	Do.	39	6	8
Do.	Tanjore	Kattumannadi	27	4·09	3·09
Do.	Ramnad	Virudupatti	31	1·4	1·47
Do.	Do.	District normal	34	1 6	1·53
Do.	Travancore ..	Kottayam division, Pirimpattur (Kanjakkad).	15	0	0·30
Do	Do.	Changanacheri	27	0·92	1 35
Do	Do.	Quilon division, Adur (Kunnathur) ..	27	0 01	1·01
Do.	Do.	Do.	31	0·17	0 31
Do.	Do.	Trivandrum division, Trivandrum ..	16	1·7	1 17
Do.	Do.	Padmanabhapuram division, Kulasekharam.	36	13·5	28·45
Do	Do.	Pattan Dam	19	0 15	1 35
Do.	Coimbatore ..	Kreda	8	0 01	0·06
Do.	Coorg	Napoklu	38	10·82	10·47
Do.	Kurnool	Owk	18	0·6	0 22
October ..	Vizagapatam ..	Agency Padwa	2	0	0 32
Do.	Do.	Do.	3	..	0·07
Do	Do.	Do.	14	0·03	0·07
Do.	Do.	Do.	30	7·12	7 39
Do.	Do.	Agency division normal	3	0·07	0 04

Month.	District.	Station.	Column.	Inches.	Inches.
October ..	Vizagapatam ..	Agency, District normal ..	24	3·71	3·73
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	20	3·80	4·01
Do. ..	Do. ..	Littoral, Arakupalle ..	10	0·92	0·04
Do. ..	Kistna ..	Masulipatam	05	1·44	0·06
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tiruvur	14	0·15	0·26
Do. ..	South Arcot ..	Kallakurchi	12	00	0·07
Do. ..	Ramnad ..	Aruppukottai	08	0·6	0·24
Do. ..	Travancore ..	Devikulam Division, Kanjampalli ..	31	0·5	0·60
Do. ..	Do. ..	Quilon Division, Chengannur	27	0·4	0·54
Do. ..	Do. ..	Padmanabhapuram Division, Kaliyal ..	35	·04	0·08
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Kulasekharam.	31	00	1·00
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Mekod.	31	0·5	0·50
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	26	1·79	1·75
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Kulathuvel (catchery)	8	0·2	0·28
Do. ..	Cochin ..	Cochin	33	0·4	0·33
Do. ..	Malabar ..	Chowghat	36	2·02	0·03
Do. ..	Coimbatore ..	Satyamangalam	19	·00	1·00
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kodumudi	10	0·4	0·41
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	27	0·03	0·03
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	32	1·44	1·42
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	36	1·78	1·78
Do. ..	Do. ..	Avanashi	15	0·2	0·15
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sulur	15	0·4	0·52
Do. ..	Karnool ..	Karnool	7	..	0·30
Do. ..	Do. ..	Dhone	7	0·26	0·52
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pyapalli	7	0·50	0·39
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pattikonda	7	0·39	0·04
Do. ..	Do. ..	Gudur	7	0·24	..
November ..	Guntur ..	Pinnai Gopalpur	30	4·22	10·00
Do. ..	Gunlur ..	Mangalgiri	10	0·25	0·37
Do. ..	South Arcot ..	Kurinjipadi	31	2·25	3·26
Do. ..	Do. ..	Srimushnam	38	·70	10·34
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tittagudi	10	0·7	0·27
Do. ..	Tanjore ..	Adirampatnam	37	5·25	6·25
Do. ..	Ramnad ..	Paramagudi	32	·40	4·10
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pamban	37	1·21	10·52
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kattumavadipatnam	10	1·05	0·25
Do. ..	Travancore ..	Devikulam division, Kumichi	8	0·0	0·05
Do. ..	Do.	Do. Peermade (Resi-dency.)	24	0·50	..
Do. ..	Do	Do. do.	28	11·25	11·56
Do. ..	Do	Quilon division, Tenmalai	30	1·31	0·36
Do. ..	Do	Trivandrum division, Neyyattinkara ..	17	0·4	0·54
Do. ..	Do	Padmanabhapuram division, Pechipara...	12	0·2	0·30
Do. ..	Do.	Do. Kaliyal ..	36	·00	3·09
Do. ..	Do.	Do. Pathan Dam	13	0·6	0·15
Do. ..	Do	Do. Tamaraikulam (old Salt Factory)	16	0·8	0·41
Do. ..	Do	Do. division, normal ..	3	0·28	0·28
Do. ..	Malabar ..	Taliparamba	11	0·50	0·69
Do. ..	Coimbatore ..	Kodumudi	4	1·07	1·07
Do. ..	Karnool ..	Giddalore	28	1·19	2·12
Do. ..	Do. ..	Gudur	26	0·50	0·80
December ..	Guntur ..	District, normal	29	1	3
Do. ..	Ramnad ..	Tiruchendathurai	10	0·2	0·22
Do. ..	Travancore ..	Quilon division, Karunagapalli ..	18	·00	1·00
Do. ..	Do.	Padmanabhapuram division Kaliyal ..	24	·0	0·10
Do. ..	Do.	Do. Kulasekharam ..	25	·10	1·23

Madras Observatory,
20th May 1920.

P. R. CHIDAMBARA AYYAR,
Offg. Meteorologist, Madras.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 22.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1920 [Price, 6 *pies*.

SEASON REPORT FOR MARCH 1920.

Statement showing the average fall of rain in each district during the month of March 1920, and also the total fall from 1st April 1919 up to the month, compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year and with the averages for normal years ending 1915.

Districts.	Averages			1918–1919.			1919–1920.		
	In the month.		From 1st April up to the month.	In the month.		From 1st April up to the month.	In the month.		From 1st April up to the month.
	Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days.	Rainfall.	
1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	no.	inches.	inches.	no.	inches.	inches.	no.	inches.	inches.
Divers—									
1. Ganjam	1·4	0·73	48·10	1	0·67	45 12	1	0·89	74 87
2. Vizagapatam { Agency / Littoral } ..	1·8	0 81	59 48	2	1·78	58 84	1	0 39	55 00
	1·0	0·62	38 12	..	0 14	32 27	1	0 48	46 04
3. Godavari	0·8	0 44	49 41	1	0 50	51 09	..	0 03	48·75
4. Kistna	0·5	0·25	36 10	1	1·15	39 80	..	0 03	41·05
5. Guntur	0 4	0·30	35 80	1	0·27	39·34	..	0·04	37·90
Deccan—									
6. Kurnool	0·4	0 24	34 01	..	0·19	20 81	..	..	28 39
7. Bellary	0·4	0·21	32·73	..	..	17 75	..	0·03	33 88
8. Anantapur	0 2	0 17	28·53	1	0 14	19·54	..	..	27 03
9. Cuddapah	0·3	0 26	37 52	1	1·33	31 46	..	0·02	33 84
Carnatic—									
10. Nellore	0·3	0 29	35·10	1	1·48	42 16	..	0 19	35·79
11. Madras	0 5	0 22	49·15	1	1·92	67 08	..	..	54·11
12. Chingleput	0 3	0 19	45 87	1	0 83	48·21	..	..	37·84
13. South Arcot	0·3	0 22	45·91	1	0·33	42·76	..	..	38 19
Central—									
14. Chittoor	0 2	0 20	33·14	1	1·06	28 79	..	0 01	33·28
15. North Arcot	0 2	0 14	37 74	1	0 91	48 88	..	..	47 92
16. Salem *	0 7	0 44	39 43	1	0 45	31·69	..	0·16	33·17
17. Coimbatore	0 6	0 25	28 78	..	0 17	14 82	..	0·05	29 11
18. Trichinopoly	0 3	0 25	33·88	1	0 87	39·18	..	..	42·87
South—									
19. Tanjore	0·5	0·38	43 80	1	0·59	49·83	..	0 01	54·74
20. Madura †	1 3	0 71	33 86	1	0 85	27 70	..	0·12	34 35
21. Ramnad	1·0	0 57	29 46	1	0 84	27 87	..	0·12	34 44
22. Tinnevelly	1 9	1·32	25·23	2	1 44	29 26	2	0 81	33 47
West Coast—									
23. Malabar	1·1	0 88	118·17	1	0·68	90 48	..	0·17	115 18
24. South Kanara	0·8	0 11	140 09	..	..	120 63	..	..	138·03
Nilgiris—									
25. The Nilgiris ..	1·9	1·30	77·61	1	2·30	63 11	1	0·18	91 87

* Excluding Yercaud.

† Excluding Kodaikanal.

Meteorological Office, Madras,
25th May 1920.

P. R. CHIDAMBARA AYYAR,
Offg. Meteorologist, Madras.

Section II.—Statement showing the extent of cultivation (Government and minor inam) for the month of March 1920.

Districts.	In the month.				Up to the month				Up to the month in the previous year				Average of the five previous years (excluding years last year for the corresponding period.			
	First crop on land registered as		Second crop on land registered as		First crop on land registered as		Second crop on land registered as		First crop on land registered as		Second crop on land registered as		First crop on land registered as		Second crop on land registered as	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Ceded—																
Ganjam	267	349	2,412	6,108	178,732	198,230	20,730	63,126	170,811	200,469	14,760	47,878	186,667	229,127	10,706	62,101
Vizagapatam	11	30	670	3,700	101,807	118,127	46,902	46,921	95,460	70,346	48,236	41,723	97,650	83,550	62,408	46,824
Godavari	300	494	1,019	7,791	428,898	384,917	81,715	88,713	319,757	329,789	47,711	62,373	376,050	148,920	45,936	50,488
Kistna	1,98	650	14,393	76,920	466,918	612,004	77,611	153,218	394,318	490,697	83,524	131,296	426,114	(418,671	81,080	106,821
Guntur	470	102	460	830	1,004,620	785,802	128,470	161,403	1,001,422	901,922	107,420	146,346	1,002,831	259,980	101,802	141,147
Total ..	2,057	1,344	19,454	95,382	2,776,043	1,903,851	355,450	475,970	2,440,719	1,290,819	301,714	430,542	2,291,150	1,240,583	249,618	408,521
Ceded—																
Kurnool	434	321	1,606	1,330	1,778,560	80,504	32,221	14,041	1,619,150	83,063	32,204	13,892	1,641,263	50,225	23,625	10,079
Bellary	183	314	250	768	2,031,778	80,214	10,792	13,363	(1,988,352	95,103	4,304	5,423	2,017,793	88,593	10,040	7,891
Anantapur	1,198	333	703	2,765	1,504,828	124,734	34,620	66,256	1,349,933	94,454	30,084	28,833	1,383,168	130,980	39,146	41,349
Cuddapah	3,482	1,960	4,004	6,940	767,347	79,302	30,638	30,099	623,580	79,952	41,228	25,313	660,601	80,256	30,852	34,049
Total ..	5,298	2,947	6,155	11,803	6,997,660	363,896	108,277	115,262	6,412,724	351,852	107,832	69,461	6,610,825	350,053	103,663	93,368
Ceded—																
Nellore	4,477	9,101	2,922	20,100	684,734	322,012	44,004	61,957	468,116	324,336	27,192	34,358	556,221	340,283	60,124	44,089
Chingleput	3,079	1,003	7,240	26 300	233,687	360,075	35,233	140,401	209,726	328,336	30,693	108,113	240,703	345,263	38,161	109,716
North Arcot	30 649	13,034	10,535	19,021	804,242	314,982	107,458	107 718	820,505	316,619	43,277	63,841	811,718	320,731	100,318	69,167
Total ..	43,836	23,240	23,696	66,426	1,722,653	921,840	186,653	309,077	1,541,443	969,491	140,810	206,312	1,737,742	926,309	189,613	222,991
Ceded—																
Chittoor	1,758	2,150	2,466	4,105	320,550	99,365	24,910	44,629	284,875	93,926	16,928	34,343	338,161	84,358	19,653	33,533
North Arcot	6,342	4 000	12,314	23,940	721,003	281,490	111,055	153,971	616,891	290,882	66,147	69,184	169,825	1,2,036	68,930	71,041
Salem	1,071	2,380	4,756	9,377	1,011,602	87 870	143,852	46,280	951 6 8	92,542	109,166	24,891	1,023,470	89,314	131,958	32,521
Coimbatore	315	82	1,266	1,250	1,788 146	0,501	263,078	27,391	1,368,114	88,846	222,656	23,272	1,004,400	86,423	314,288	24 852
Trichinopoly	3,240	957	6,820	6,930	946,544	107,960	86,943	70,804	883,687	137,013	68,723	42,639	1 046,870	104,772	61,340	41,372
Total ..	29,203	16,095	30,343	54,201	4,792 836	701,190	615,548	344,056	4,563,294	817,233	483,223	133,386	4,776,729	827,304	491,050	223 723
South—																
Tanjore	1,745	995	2,350	3,170	379,411	778,775	39,294	78,583	270,214	673,893	18,902	55,073	271,902	770 411	18,797	55,882
Madura	134,436	29,242	14,281	31 764	1,157,782	904,170	76,245	126,741	787,165	792 850	53,406	62,780	811,134	185,245	62,922	63,080
Ramnad	3,601	146	6,980	4,854	317,740	31,846	23,033	16,470	932,239	26,102	14,930	9,190	320,079	32,741	13,761	10,710
Tinnevelly	3,245	1,048	6,717	11,672	671,205	164,071	13,737	131,339	668,162	185,696	84,218	118,894	833,304	142,479	81,703	105,836
Total ..	143,106	27,131	30,414	43,972	2,334,738	1,250,712	152,309	344 376	1,858,290	1,678,572	127,943	240,941	1,936,972	1,108,199	150,203	237,722
West Coast—																
Malabar	13,056	5 849	3	941	960,790	516 261	13,301	252,043	798,742	511,250	10,431	220,480	817,500	504,374	13,717	158,269
South Kanara	1	99	....	(a)4,425	342 973	419 000	2,626	260,216	142,307	497,219	5,033	201,905	99,482	447,179	1,316	206,070
Total ..	13,057	5,948	3	5,366	943,763	939,800	61,927	471,211	937,049	913,469	12,410	422,375	916 971	971,787	21,033	403,329
Hills—																
The Nilgiris	..	....	....	....	*70 433	6,265	*3,209	..	70,703	5,202	2,044	..	63,186	6,569	3,160	..
Grand Total ..	233,952	87,845	108,077	280,012	16,820,288	7,004,804	1,474,373	2,008,897	16,921,982	6,026,413	1,211,960	1,901,433	16,560,685	6,446,897	1,209,456	1,587,266

* Revised figure.

Section III.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food-grains and salt for the month of March 1920.

Group.	Districts.	Rice, second sort.			Ragi.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*
		Numbers of Imperial Seers on 80 Tolas per Rupee.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Circars	1. Ganjam	4·3	4·6	5·0	9·5	9·7	10·0
	2. Vizagapatam	4·3	4·3	5·5	7·7	8·0	10·3
	3. Godavari	5·7	5·4	6·4	7·5	7·2	10·0
	4. Kistna	5·3	5·1	6·0	6·1	6·7	10·4
	5. Guntur	5·0	4·8	5·3	8·4	8·6	..
	6. Karnool	3·8	4·0	5·3	8·4	8·7	..
2. Deccan	7. Bellary	3·5	3·3	7·0	8·5	8·5	..
	8. Anantapur	3·9	4·2	5·2	8·0	8·1	10·7
	9. Cuddapah	3·5	3·8	5·2	6·6	6·1	14·7
	10. Nellore	4·5	4·7	5·2	8·0	8·0	14·0
	11. Chingleput (a)	8·3	..	8·6	5·8	..	11·8
3. Carnatic	12. Madras	4·1	4·1	7·1	6·3	6·0	13·5
	13. South Arcot	4·8	4·7	8·4	6·3	6·1	12·8
	14. Chittoor	4·7	4·7	8·7	6·2	6·9	13·8
	15. North Arcot	4·5	4·7	8·4	6·4	5·8	13·5
4. Central	16. Salem	3·2	3·6	7·8	6·8	5·8	13·7
	17. Coimbatore	3·7	4·0	7·5	6·2	5·8	15·1
	18. Trichinopoly	5·8	4·1	7·9	5·8	6·9	14·8
	19. Tanjore	4·8	5·0	8·1	6·3	6·5	13·1
5. South	20. Madura	4·1	4·9	8·4	5·5	5·6	13·8
	21. Ramnad	5·6	4·1	5·8	6·1	6·2	13·5
	22. Tinnevelly	4·8	4·8	5·6	6·1	6·0	14·1
6. West Coast	23. Malabar	4·1	3·4	5·1	..	..	..
	24. South Kanara	4·3	4·6	9·2	..	..	..
7. Hills	25. The Nilgiris	4·7	5·5	7·8	6·3	6·3	..

Group—cont.	Districts—cont.	Cholam.			Kambu.			Salt.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.†
		Numbers of Imperial Seers on 80 Tolas per Rupee—cont.								
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1	1. Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·5	14·5	16·1
	2. Vizagapatam	..	..	..	7·3	7·5	14·0	15·7	15·7	16·0
	3. Godavari	8·8	7·2	10·0	8·2	8·2	..	16·0	16·1	16·7
	4. Kistna	8·5	8·7	13·0	8·0	8·0	..	17·7	17·8	17·1
	5. Guntur	9·0	8·2	15·0	9·0	8·9	14·5	15·8	16·4	16·4
	6. Karnool	8·5	8·0	16·6	9·1	9·7	13·0	14·5	14·2	13·4
2	7. Bellary	8·7	8·1	14·0	..	..	..	11·0	10·5	11·1
	8. Anantapur	8·8	8·0	14·0	8·0	8·0	14·0	13·7	14·0	10·8
	9. Cuddapah	8·5	8·9	14·7	8·7	8·7	14·0	14·0	13·7	13·8
	10. Nellore	8·1	8·2	13·1	8·4	8·8	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·2
	11. Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·7	..	16·7
3	12. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·2	19·0	19·6
	13. South Arcot	..	..	..	6·0	6·0	11·5	15·6	15·0	13·0
	14. Chittoor	..	..	..	5·5	5·5	10·2	15·0	15·0	14·5
	15. North Arcot	..	..	..	5·6	5·6	12·5	13·0	15·2	14·0
4	16. Salem	8·1	8·4	12·0	4·8	5·1	12·0	13·5	12·0	12·0
	17. Coimbatore	8·6	8·5	12·4	5·6	6·0	12·0	15·1	14·6	13·0
	18. Trichinopoly	8·0	8·3	13·4	5·5	5·7	12·6	15·0	13·8	14·4
	19. Tanjore	..	..	..	6·0	6·7	..	18·0	18·0	18·0
5	20. Madura	8·4	8·9	11·7	6·1	6·1	11·1	16·0	16·8	13·0
	21. Ramnad	8·8	9·1	12·0	6·4	6·3	11·0	16·4	15·6	15·3
	22. Tinnevelly	9·2	9·1	11·7	6·4	6·0	10·6	15·0	14·6	17·7
6	23. Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·2	15·2	12·0
	24. South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	..	17·0	11·2	13·0
7	25. The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·7	10·7	0·0

* Of the fifteen years ending 1918–19 † Of the three years ending 1918–19 ‡ Average of white and yellow cholam.
§ Includes black cholam. (a) Return not received.

Remarks.—As compared with the previous month, the price of rice was stationary in two districts, rose in four and fell in eighteen; ragi was stationary in one, rose in seven and fell in fourteen; cholam was stationary in one and fell in thirteen; kambu was stationary in three, rose in five and fell in ten; salt was stationary in five, rose in seven and fell in twelve.

Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement),
Madras, 21th April 1920.

P. NARAYANA MENON,
Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 22.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1920. [PRICE, 6 *pies*

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29TH MAY 1920.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 29th May 1920.—Rainfall heavy Madura; moderate Circars, the Hills and parts Central and South; light or fair elsewhere. Standing crops fair generally. Harvested paddy and dry crops, outturn generally *fair*. Sowings of paddy and dry crops progressing. Condition of cattle good generally. Water and pasture insufficient in parts. Fodder available. Prices generally steady. Prospects fair.

BOARD OF REVENUE
(R.S., SUR., L. RDS & AGRI.),
MADRAS, *1st June 1920.*

P. NARAYANA MENON,
Secretary.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Rushikonda reservoir 45·50 feet. Surada 54·85 feet. Sowings of paddy, gingelly, ragi and groundnut and transplantation of sugarcane in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi and paddy—outturn not reported. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowings of ragi, gingelly, cumbu, cotton, groundnut, jute, greengram, blackgram, and planting of sugarcane and transplantation of sugarcane proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops thriving. Harvested paddy, potatoes, chillies, gingelly and ragi—outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Godavari 0·5 foot above anicut. Ploughing; manuring, raising seed-beds and sowings of dry grains proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy—outturn poor to normal; chillies and tobacco, normal. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Kistna 2·00 feet below anicut. Agricultural operations not reported. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy—outturn poor to normal. Pasture scarce; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest prevails in one taluk. Employment available except in one taluk. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply not required for irrigation. Ploughing and manuring fields in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, cuttura poor to fair. Pasture nil or scarce in parts; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good but foot-and-mouth disease prevails in one taluk. Employment available except in three talaks. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects normal except in parts of upland taluks where scarcity of employment makes the outlook less favourable.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Tungabhadra 5·68 feet below crest. Sunkesala average discharge 57 cusecs. Ploughing in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy—cuttura fair. Pasture scanty; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing and manuring; sowing of castor and gingelly commencing; and weeding of sugarcane and betel in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy—cuttura fair. Pasture nil; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient under tanks and nalas in parts of three taluks and one division. Ploughing and manuring; sowing of ragi, cholam and cotton commencing; planting of sugarcane, transplantation of ragi and weeding of sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy—cuttura fair to normal; cotton, fair. Pasture sprouting; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of four taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CUDDAPAH.

(Report not received.)

NELLORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in four taluks. No flow over the Nellore and Sangam anicuts. Supply at the Kanigiri reservoir and Sangam delta adequate. Ploughing and manuring, sowing in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy—cuttura fair to bumper, ragi and cholam, bad to normal; cumbu, normal. Pasture generally sufficient except in parts four taluks and one division; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in four villages and black quarter in another village. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and cumbu and transplantation of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, ragi and chillies—cuttura fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in three villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient, but ragi not available in one taluk. Prospects good.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

(Report not received.)

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in two taluks. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi and cholam proceeding in parts; planting of sugarcane coninding; weeding of cholam commencing. Standing crops generally fair except in one division where paddy is affected by blast. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, sugarcane, gingelly and chillies—cuttura poor to normal. Pasture available except in one division and one taluk. Fodder available except in one division. Condition of cattle generally good except in one division where rinderpest and black-quarter prevail. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient except in parts of one division. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing paddy, gingelly, cholam and groundnut; transplanting ragi and paddy; weeding of paddy and ragi. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam, tobacco, ragi—cuttura fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair except in parts where rinderpest prevails. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except under Cauvery channels. Ploughing, sowing of cholam and paddy and transplanting of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and gingelly—outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good except in parts of one taluk where rinderpest prevails. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient to meet local requirements. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except under some wells and tanks. Four feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Ploughing; sowing, weeding of cumbu and cholam and transplantation of sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, sugarcane and paddy—outturn fair. Pasture scanty except in parts and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient. Discharge over the Anicut 0·7 foot. Ploughing; sowing of cumbu and cholam and transplanting of sugarcane, ragi and paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, cholam, sugarcane and gingelly—outturn normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Discharge over the Grand Anicut 0·7 foot. Discharge over the Lower Anicut into the Coleroon northern and southern branches on the last day of the week was 0·5 and 0·3 foot respectively. Ploughing and manuring in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, maize, gingelly, chillies, brinjals and tobacco—outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax and rinderpest prevail in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks available except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in three taluks and in parts of another. Ploughing; sowing of ragi and transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cholam—outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks and three divisions. Ploughing; sowing of cotton and planting of plantains and transplanting of ragi and sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops poor to good. Harvested paddy, cotton, chillies, cholam and gingelly—outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in two divisions; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally insufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. No flow over Srivaikuntam anicut. Discharge through vents adequate. Ploughing, sowing of cholam and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy and cholam—outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply insufficient. Sowing of first crop paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; but foot and mouth disease prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient for present requirements. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing; preparing of seed-beds for first crop paddy proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops fair; but fading in one division for want of rain. Harvested third crop paddy—outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Ploughing commenced. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Harvest over—outturn poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing, weeding and pruning in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea—outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair; but rinderpest prevails in one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26TH MAY 1920.

	District.	Rainfall in inches. In the week. 1920.	In the week. Average of 25 years and eig 1915	Up to the end of the week from 1st April. 1920	Up to the end of the week from 1st April. Average of 25 years ending 1915	Prices of Rupees (80 or thereabouts) per Measure. Rice. Average for May.*	Rice. Last week.	Rice. This week.	Ragi. Average for May.*	Ragi. Last week.	Ragi. This week.	Cholam. Average for May.*	Cholam. Last week.	Cholam. This week.	Cumbu. Average for May.*	Cumbu. Last week.	Cumbu. This week.	District.	
Circars.	Ganjam	1·2	0·7	3·7	3·0	5·5	5·1	5·0	13·6	7·3	7·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ganjam	Circars.
	Vizagapatam (A.)	1·4	0·8	4·8	4·8														
	Vizagapatam (L.)	1·6	0·6	3·8	3·6	6·2	4·4	4·4	24·8	7·1	7·2	..	6·6	6·6	14·4	6·5	6·5	Vizagapatam	
	Godavari	1·8	11·6	4·7	2·7	5·5	4·7	4·4	11·3	7·6	7·6	14·6	6·6	6·6	..	6·5	6·2	Godavari	
	Kistna	2·4	0·4	3·4	2·0	4·5	4·6	4·5	14·8	6·8	6·7	12·2	6·1	6·1	..	6·6	6·6	Kistna	
	Guntur	1·6	0·4	4·6	1·7	6·4	4·6	4·5	..	6·5	6·5	12·6	(a)5·6	5·5	13·1	5·4	5·5	Guntur	
Deccan.	Kurnool	0·6	0·3	1·0	1·6	6·1	4·2	4·2	..	6·7	6·7	18·5	4·2	4·2	12·6	5·5	6·0	Kurnool	Deccan.
	Bellary	1·0	0·6	1·5	2·6	7·6	6·6	4·6	..	7·1	..	14·2	6·4	4·4	..	..	..	Bellary	
	Anantapur	0·9	0·4	2·1	2·1	6·3	4·6	4·6	15·6	6·6	6·6	14·4	7·0	6·5	14·4	6·4	6·4	Anantapur	
	Cuddapah	..	0·4	..	1·6	7·5	4·6	..	15·4	6·6	..	14·4	6·5	..	13·6	6·1	..	Cuddapah	
Carnatic.	Nellore	1·4	0·4	2·1	1·4	6·4	4·6	4·6	14·6	6·4	6·4	16·6	5·6	5·6	12·2	6·1	5·5	Nellore	Carnatic.
	Chenglepat	0·6	0·4	1·6	1·5	6·4	5·2	5·1	11·6	5·7	5·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chenglepat	
	Madras	0·6	0·4	1·4	2·6	7·6	4·5	4·6	12·6	5·7	5·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras	
	South Arcot	..	0·4	..	2·2	6·3	5·6	..	12·6	6·6	..	..	..	..	11·3	6·6	..	South Arcot	
Central.	Chittoor	0·6	0·6	1·7	2·7	6·7	6·6	5·6	14·5	6·6	6·6	..	..	..	13·6	6·2	6·5	Chittoor	Central.
	North Arcot	1·2	1·1	2·7	3·6	6·7	6·6	5·6	15·6	6·2	..	..	..	..	11·6	6·2	6·1	North Arcot	
	Salem	2·4	1·1	5·2	5·3	7·7	4·4	4·4	13·2	7·1	4·9	15·6	5·6	5·4	12·6	5·4	6·4	Salem	
	Coimbatore	0·7	0·6	3·6	5·6	7·4	4·2	4·2	13·2	6·4	6·4	11·6	5·6	5·7	12·1	5·4	6·6	Coimbatore	
	Trichinopoly	2·2	0·7	6·6	4·3	7·6	4·6	4·2	13·6	6·3	4·6	13·3	6·6	..	12·6	6·6	..	Trichinopoly	
South.	Tanjore	1·1	0·7	3·7	3·6	6·6	4·6	4·6	13·5	6·6	6·6	..	..	..	..	6·2	6·2	Tanjore	South.
	Madura	3·1	0·6	4·6	4·7	6·1	4·6	4·5	13·4	6·6	6·1	11·6	6·5	6·5	10·6	6·1	6·2	Madura	
	Ramnad	1·5	0·3	4·6	3·4	7·5	4·2(a)	4·2	13·1	6·3	6·3	12·7	a)6·2	6·2	11·4	6·6	6·6	Ramnad	
	Tinnevelly	0·4	0·1	5·3	3·6	6·5	4·7	4·5	13·4	6·3	6·3	14·1	7·1	7·1	11·4	6·1	6·2	Tinnevelly	
West Coast.	Malabar	1·7	1·1	7·7	6·6	7·6	4·4	5·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malabar	West Coast.
	South Kanara	0·6	1·2	4·1	5·2	8·6	5·5	5·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Kanara	
	Travancore	0·6	1·1	21·5	6·1	..	4·6	5·6	..	3·6	6·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	Travancore	
	Cochin	0·5	†1·1	4·5	†6·5	..	4·2	4·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cochin	
Hills.	The Nilgiris	2·1	2·1	7·7	7·3	7·6	4·2	4·2	12·6	6·4	6·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	The Nilgiris	Hills.

A = Agency. L = Littoral. * Average of the 15 years ending 1918-19. † Average of 10 years. (a) Revised figure.

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Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Saturday the 13th day of March 1920.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord WILLINGDON of RATTON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER, C.S.I.—*Presiding*
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. COX.
The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFARD, C.B.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. GRAHAM.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWIET.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. S. LLOYD.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal, I.S.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*)
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI Garu.
The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL, C.B.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAIDU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA, Eloya Nambidi of Kollengode.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur.

(Mr. Todhunter; Mr. Narasimha Raju; the Advocate-General; Mr. Ramanuja Acharigar.) [13TH MARCH 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. SIMPSON.
The Hon'ble Mr J. H. THONGER.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. RICHARDSON
The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. H. G. MITCHELL, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C MUTTAYA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Rao Sahib T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTY GARU.
The Hon'ble Raja Sri KRISHNA CHANDRA GAJAPATI NARAYANA DEO GARU, Zamindar of Parlakimedi.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO Avargal.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UD-LAH SAHIB Bahadur.

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. In the absence of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter, C.S.I., presided.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"The Hon'ble the Advocate-General proposes to move an amendment to clause 50 which will be placed before the Council a little later. In the meanwhile we may proceed with clauses 54 to 59."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S NARASIMHA RAJU moved the following amendment:—

In clause 53 (1) *omit* the words 'with imprisonment of either description which may extend to three months or'.

In doing so, he said —"Mr. President, my amendment is that the penal provisions in sections 53 to 58 should be omitted which empower the imposition of sentences of imprisonment. I do not think it is desirable that such a provision should be enacted because my fear is it would scare away many desirable candidates to stand for election. In order to avoid such difficulties, I think the expression 'imprisonment of either description which may extend to three months' is to be omitted."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadoss seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I oppose this amendment and I must say that I do so with a considerable amount of regret. I quite agree that in fixing the punishment for offences especially as regards acts which would not be considered heinous, it is not quite safe to fix a heavy punishment but two considerations have weighed with me in opposing this amendment. We are conferring a very wide franchise and it is absolutely necessary to safeguard the proper exercise of that franchise, and to protect such functions by stringent provisions as to their proper exercise. Otherwise they may become worse than useless. In all countries such as England or America where elections are common it is usual and experience has dictated it to them to provide by what we might consider as heavy penalties as regards election offences and that system is followed in the provisions under clauses 53 to 59. Judging from the standard of penalties imposed in England, I do not consider that the penalties fixed by these sections are in any way harsh or unnecessarily severe. I may draw attention for the information of the members that the provision in the English Act as regards offences provided for by clause 53 is a year's imprisonment with or without hard labour with an option of fine. That you will find in the Act of 1878. As regards bribery it is provided for by section 54. The English Statute provides for a year's imprisonment or fine. As regards undue influence it is practically the same. As regards the offences created by sections 56, 57 and 58 you will find that as regards what is called personation the sentence in England is two years' hard labour without option of fine; in other cases six months' hard labour. That is in regard to section 57. In regard to sections 58 and 59 it is two years and six months in the case of a stranger. Considering these provisions, I do not consider the present provision in these clauses as regards imprisonment is too high or unduly severe. There is another consideration which I dare say will not be without its weight. These clauses follow almost word by word the provisions of the City Municipal Act. If, for instance, an offence coming under these clauses is punishable with a particular punishment if it is within the limits of the city, it will be really incongruous to provide a different punishment, if committed in another place say, for instance, Saidapet. Differentiation in this matter is not desirable and persons who commit these election offences which are comparatively new to our country should bear the penalty. After all the object is to create in regard to these offences something like a public opinion. You will also remember the magistrate who can try the offences. All these offences are triable by a first-class magistrate. A superior magistrate should deal with these matters. After all it is the maximum punishment that is fixed. It will be in the discretion of the magistrate either to inflict a fine or simple imprisonment for the offence. There is no chance of the maximum punishment being imposed except in very bad cases. On these grounds I would ask Honourable Members to reconsider their position whether it is not really safe to leave the section as it is"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"In connexion with election money is flowing like water, and if the offender is punished merely with fine, it will be no punishment whatsoever, because a fine of Rs 200 or Rs 300 could easily be paid. Therefore some other punishment should be provided in the Act. For this reason I oppose the amendment."

19TH MARCH 1920.] *(Mr. Venkatapati Raju, Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Todhunter; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; the President; the Advocate-General.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Before we discuss the provisions, may I draw the attention of the President as well as the Council. I am afraid the procedure we adopt seems not to be legal in view of the provisions of section 76 of the Government of India Act which cannot be abrogated as a rule. We cannot suspend the rule and we cannot suspend the provisions of section 75 of the Government of India Act. Though we are anxious that the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter should preside, the Advocate-General should suggest some method of making the procedure legal."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I know whether there is any other amendment on this matter of imprisonment?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju has raised the question of an irregularity in the matter of my being the President."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I may explain that if I take the chair it would not be very convenient to get on with the Bill. I am in charge of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The present thing is illegal according to the Government of India Act. In the absence of the senior Member, the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter can preside."

At this stage the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar left the meeting and a few minutes later came back with His Excellency the Governor.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I understand that a technical difficulty has risen. Under the circumstances it seems to me that the most convenient thing would be for my honourable colleague here to resign his position as Vice-President and for me to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter as Vice-President for the period of this sitting. And I hope this will solve the difficulty."

His Excellency then left the meeting and the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter resumed his seat as President.

Clause 50.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL then moved his amendment to clause 50 (1).

In doing so he said:—"The amendment I propose is this. It is in consequence of some amendment proposed by an Honourable Member.

"*For* clause 50 (1) up to (*a*) I substitute this—

'A person who has been sentenced by a criminal court to transportation or to imprisonment for a period of more than six months (such sentence not having been reversed or the offence pardoned) shall be disqualified for election or appointment as a councillor while undergoing the sentence, and for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.'

"That will be in lieu of 50 (1) (*a*). Then there will be a separate sub-clause as sub-clause (2). The latter (*b*) will be omitted; instead of that you will have (2) and I propose instead of merely omitting (*c*) to repeat the words—

'A person shall be disqualified for election or appointment as a councillor if such person is at the date of nomination, election or appointment, etc.' The rest will follow up to (iv) at page 22. In the circumstances I propose to omit clause (2) altogether. That is the special permission notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*a*) because it is made absolute now and this is not required and there will be no renumbering. I shall read to you again the whole amendment—

'50A (1) A person who has been sentenced by a criminal court to transportation or to imprisonment for a period of more than six months (such sentence not having been reversed or the offence pardoned) shall be disqualified for election or appointment as a councillor while undergoing the sentence and for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

(2) A person shall be disqualified for election or appointment as a councillor if such person is at the date of nomination, election or appointment

(i) of unsound mind, a deaf-mute or a leper;

(ii) an uncertificated bankrupt or undischarged insolvent;

(iii) interested in a subsisting contract made with, or any work being done for, the municipal council except as a shareholder (other than a director) in an incorporated company;

(iv) an officer or servant holding office under this Act, or an honorary magistrate for the municipal town;

(v) already a councillor whose term of office as such will not expire before his fresh election or appointment can take effect; or

(vi) the servant or employer of a councillor.'

Provided that a person shall not be deemed to have any interest in such a contract or work as aforesaid by reason only of his having a share or interest in—

(i) any lease, sale or purchase of immovable property or any agreement for the same; or

(ii) any agreement for the loan of money or any security for the payment of money; only; or

(iii) any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the council is inserted ; or

(iv) the sale to the council of any articles in which he regularly trades, or the purchase from the council of any articles to a value in either case not exceeding fifteen hundred rupees in the aggregate in any year during the period of the contract or work,

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the Governor in Council may direct that such sentence shall not operate as a disqualification

(4) No person shall be qualified for election or appointment for the period fixed in an order passed under section 91 and still in force.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Mr. President, in the amendment now proposed I oppose the omission of clause (2) altogether. Even now the clause is necessary ; it is a very wholesome saving clause. Under the present Municipal Act this sentence will operate as a bar only when it implies a defect of character. I shall just read the present provision—'if he is convicted of any such offence or subjected by a criminal court to any such order as implies in the opinion of the Governor in Council a defect of character which suits him to be a chairman or vice-chairman of a municipal council.' These words have been omitted in the present Bill. I thought that under the clause proposed to be omitted there was ample discretion vested in the Governor in Council to consider those cases which do not imply a defect of character. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Arumainatha Pillai was trying very hard the other day to exclude political offences from the operation of the clause. In the case of other offences which do not imply a defect in character or moral turpitude it is quite open to the Governor in Council to say that such sentence will not operate as a disqualification or a bar. I think therefore that this must be retained. Merely because the amendment has been carried that the conviction should operate as a bar for six years only the necessity for omitting this clause is not clear. It is for the Governor to see whether it really implies a defect of character or moral turpitude. I very much want that the aid power should continue to be vested in the Governor in Council, and the provision question is very much on the lines of the provision in the present Act. Yesterday there was a good deal of discussion as to whether a sentence should operate as a bar at all. That saving clause, I think, will be an effective safeguard. The power to consider in which cases a sentence should operate as a bar should remain in the Governor in Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I think Mr Siva Rao is quite right. The amendment renders matters worse, as he points out, by deleting a power which has very usefully been exercised. You do not give anybody any discretion at all even in cases where it is understood that the conviction is wrong. I think there is no harm in retaining clause (3). The circumstances which necessitated it in the original Bill still exist. We have only the six years' restriction and no harm is done by allowing this further clause to remain."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—"If the general sense of the Honourable Members is for its retention, I for one will not oppose."

The clause as amended was put to vote and carried.

Clause 53 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 53.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU moved the following amendment :—

"In clause 53 (1) *omit* the words 'with imprisonment of either description which may extend to three months or',"

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS :—"I second it. May I ask the President whether it will not be better for me to move my amendment, which includes this and is more comprehensive ?"

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL opposed the amendment.

With the permission of the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS :—"Sir, my amendment is that in clause 53 (1) the words beginning with 'imprisonment of . . . or with both' should be deleted and the words 'fine which may extend to Rs 3,000' should be inserted after the words 'punished with.' My reason in proposing this amendment is that these offences are almost new to this country. I am quite anxious that the electorate should be pure and should be free from corruption and malpractices but at the same time by having a provision for imprisonment, that is to say, by making the punishment too severe, the object may be defeated. By having a very drastic provision in the Act the very object which the Act is expected to accomplish will be defeated. In other words, when a person is charged with an offence which is punishable with imprisonment, we find as a rule the subordinate magistracy including first-class magistrates are reluctant to send him to jail. There are always very serious efforts on the part of the defence to get out of the clutches of law by any means. On the other hand, if it is only punishable with fine the offence will be brought home to the offenders much more easily than if it was punishable with imprisonment. In this country rigorous imprisonment means, that if a man, however respectable he may be, is found guilty and is sent to jail is made to herd with murderers, dacoits and all sorts of disreputable people. Instead of the punishment having any beneficial effect on the man it has a very demoralising effect. In England (please see chapter 31 Vict., 46—47—provisions of the Act of 1884) a person need not be condemned in the third division. He may be condemned in the second or first division which means simple imprisonment. Here in India when a man is

sentenced to rigorous imprisonment or even simple, he has to be kept in jail along with all disreputable characters. So there is always a reluctance on the part of the magistracy to send a respectable man to jail. Would it not therefore be better to fine a man up to Rs. 3,000 and if that be the case it will certainly deter persons from practising corrupt practices. No doubt the Advocate-General said that fines of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 would be beyond the powers of a first-class magistrate. I quite concede it. But it would not be impossible for the legislature to amend sections 33 to 34 of the Criminal Procedure Code so far as this section is concerned. Then the question was asked suppose a man was not able to pay the fine, the answer is you can seize his belongings. There are a number of Acts like the Abkari Act which do not provide for imprisonment and only provide for fines in certain cases. In such cases fine is not collected when the man is poor but whenever he is able to acquire property that property is taken hold of as security for the Crown. There is thus no insuperable difficulty. My main reason in pressing this amendment notwithstanding what fell from the Advocate-General is that if you punish the offenders not by imprisonment but by fine you will have a number of persons addicted to malpractices debarred under sections 50-51. Under the present rules an offender will be prevented from standing again for not less than three years. That would be a sufficient deterrent against malpractices. Another is, considering the present state of the country, it is inadvisable that there should be a number of prosecutions in the hope of getting some people punished with imprisonment. When factions are rampant and feelings run high, it may be that false cases will be brought forward. It will seriously affect not only the working of the Act but also the peace of the country. Therefore I press upon the attention of the Government that these cases should be only punishable with fines. If it is not found possible to do it, I think that simple imprisonment would suffice."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Mr. President, the question of imposing imprisonment for corrupt practices provided in sections 58 to 59 is now being discussed, though apparently we are discussing the sub-clauses under 53.

"With reference to various points we have generally put forward the question whether the punishment of imprisonment is necessary ; if it is not imprisonment, whether any fine is necessary and if so what amount. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General very kindly pointed out that we are after imitating English institutions. Why not then adopt this wholesome procedure adopted in England ? The Hon'ble the Advocate-General referred us to the several corrupt practices falling under the Act of 1883. I propose the same provision here also. I refer here to some corrupt and illegal practices of the Act of 1854, chapter 51. I am thankful to the Advocate-General if he is prepared on behalf of the Government to adopt the other safeguards provided in England with reference to this matter. In England there are two sets of offences—(1) the corrupt practices and (2) illegal practices. Wherever a person is disqualified under illegal practices they have provided fines and for corrupt practices imprisonment. I notice this in chapter 51. There is also another safeguard. It is not every officer that is asked to try cases just as here. There are special election courts to try offences under corrupt practices. The person will be entitled to demand a jury. But here it is not in all cases that we can demand a jury. Of course there are certain provisions which are provided in the Sessions Courts or bring them under jury cases. I would bring another circumstance also to the notice of the Council. As the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss pointed out, imprisonment is regarded in a quite different manner from that in India, because in India they make no distinction whatsoever whether it is merely a case of moral turpitude or not. They treat a murderer in the same way as they treat a small offender because they think that there need be no distinction in the case of Indians. There in England they make distinction according to the gravity of the offence. I find our Government when they wanted to introduce a special section in 1897 they introduced section 10 (*b*) having before them 1878 Act referred to by the Advocate-General and the Act of 1883 also before them. They are satisfied with imposing fine though the English provision was that 'every person convicted shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 200 for every such offence and shall for a term of seven years be disqualified from voting at any such election and from being elected a municipal councillor.' Knowing all these provisions they thought that a fine of Rs 200 and a disqualification for a period of seven years is quite sufficient to meet the situation. What I appeal to Government is let it not be said that whenever a good thing was given there was some terrible consequence to follow, that whenever there was reform it was followed by a Rowlatt Act, that we have got imprisonment for trivial matters. These trivial cases are not found in English Acts. These are new provisions which are introduced in sections 57, 58 and 59. Every person who is not satisfied is permitted to put in a complaint against the principle of a municipal election. In most cases the election will be found valid in the end but the trouble is the necessity to wait, keep attendance till the result of the complaint. For all these cases I submit we ought not to give one uniform term of imprisonment. There may be serious cases in which imprisonment should be the punishment and there may be some in which there should be no imprisonment at all. There should be some distinction ; but no such distinction is made here. I therefore earnestly appeal that there should be no imprisonment in these cases. I have got also an amendment in my name somewhat to this effect ; I may also point out another thing. Mr. Devadoss says we can impose a fine of Rs. 3,000. Even first-class magistrates have no such powers. Taking into consideration all these points, I earnestly appeal to the Government that when you want to give a liberal measure of self-government, let it not be offered with so many difficulties."

(The Advocate-General; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Arunachalam Pillai.) [13TH MARCH 1920.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I don't want to make another speech now. But there seems to be some misapprehension as regards the use of language which are appropriate to election offences. One Honourable Member pointed out that there is a distinction made in England between corrupt practice and illegal practice. That is no doubt true. I may add to this category illegal payments. That also is made an offence. But if you will analyse the particular sections which you have got here you will find that it is not a reproduction of the English practice or the English differentiation between corrupt practice and illegal practice. In the Statute of 1878 there is a provision which corresponds to the provisions in section 53. I am taking section by section, I believe we have not exhausted all these cases and I do not know how far the recent Acts go. I am not familiar with the whole of the English law, but I believe I am substantially correct in this. In the year 1878, the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act was passed. In it you will find a clause, section 25, which states, that if any person falsely or fraudulently signs any declaration as last aforesaid or any declaration either as claimant or witness in respect of a claim to vote as a lodger in the name of any other person, whether that person is living or dead or in a fictitious name or sends as genuine any false or falsified declaration knowing the same to be false or falsified or knowingly or wilfully makes any false statement of facts in any declaration of the nature aforesaid he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and punishable with fine or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year. That is the penalty. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss refers to the distinction between corrupt practice and illegal practice. If he will turn to the latest Statute, i.e., the Act for the better prevention of corrupt and illegal practices at municipal and other elections, he will find the expression 'corrupt practice' in this Act means any of the following offences, namely, treating—I will talk more fully about that when we come to Mr. Arunachalam Pillai's amendment—undue influence, bribery and personation as defined by the enactments set forth in Part I of that schedule and if you turn to the various enactments which define what a corrupt practice is, you will find all the provisions we have got from clause 64 down to clause 58, excepting only one clause to which I went your attention, at page 25 of the agenda paper, where you will find that to publish statements which a man knows to be false and which materially affects a candidate in his election is an offence. That alone out of the various clauses would come under the definition of illegal practice in English law, all the rest will come within the definition of corrupt practices. The Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss is not therefore right in saying that in England offences which are classed here as punishable would not be punishable with imprisonment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I know to what clauses the Hon'ble the Advocate-General refers?"

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I am referring to clauses 57 and 58, which provide for the secrecy of the election and for offences by polling officers. These are considered to be even more serious. These are provided for by an Act of 1872. The definition of these offences and these provisions were repeated in several enactments from the Reforms Act of 1832. In this Act you will find provisions made for offences similar to those mentioned in clauses 57 and 58. The provision runs as follows: 'Whosoever shall be guilty of misdemeanour shall be liable, if he is a returning officer, clerk or other person in attendance at the polling station, to an imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Was not that Act repealed?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUNACHALAM PILLAI:—"The title of that Act."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"The title of the Act is 'Parliamentary and Municipal Election Act, 1884.' I am not delivering a law lecture. I may tell you what I investigated this morning. You start with the Act of 1832 and then you come to 1854, then to 1865, then to the Act of 1868, and then to 1876, 1882, 1883 and lastly to 1884, each one of these referring each to some or other portions of the preceding Acts. As far as I know, this provision has not been repealed and the provision is 'Any officer, or clerk at the polling station who shall be guilty of misdemeanour or of any infringement of secrecy of election shall be liable on summary conviction before two Justices of the Peace to imprisonment not exceeding six months with or without hard labour.' If you compare the standard of punishment laid down in England with the provisions enacted here, you will find that our provisions are not unduly severe. And the penalty in England for offences which correspond to clause 59, i.e., as to the falsification of the result of the election, laid down is a period of two years' imprisonment with or without the option of fine, as far as the officer is concerned and a period of six months without the option of fine in the case of outsider. In these circumstances, I am unable to see any particular hardship in the provisions we have in the Bill.

"I will say one word as regards the observations made by the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss. He seemed to suggest that if the punishment was heavy the magistrates would not award it, because they would be afraid of sending a respectable man to jail. If a magistrate was doing his duty he would impose a fine, simple imprisonment, or rigorous imprisonment according to the gravity of the offence. I do not think it will depend upon whether he ought to send a respectable citizen to jail or sentence a poor man to fine and at the same time it must be remembered that the punishments laid down here are maximum punishments and that a wide discretion is given to the magistrate to award such punishment as the section allows. It is urged that when there are many hotly contested elections there will be many more election offences cases brought forward before the magistrate. But was it not said that these offences would not be

3TH MARCH 1920.] *(The Advocate-General; Mr. Arumainatha Pillai; Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, Mr. Siva Rao.)*

brought forward before a magistrate because the sentence is likely to be heavy. There may be some frivolous petitions also, but I dare say a first-class magistrate, who would be an experienced man, would be able to deal with the case summarily."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"How long after the introduction of the franchise in England was the Act of 1882 introduced?"

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"When I prepare myself for the lecture I shall let you know."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"After hearing the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, I am bound to say that I must support the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Doveton. An history will surely tell us, the electioneering offences began in England from 1882 and long before that period though the elections were held it was not thought fit to introduce all these stringent electioneering offences. After all the first District Municipalities Act was introduced in 1884 and it was on a restricted franchise that we were working. Now we are going to extend the franchise under the present Act. Unless we see that this extended franchise is misused or greatly abused, I submit that it is too soon for us to introduce all these stringent corrupt practices which lead to conviction and imprisonment. Imprisonment in this country, as has already been stated by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Doradoss, is to put a very respectable man in the same position as the worst criminal. There is no difference of treatment. That has been the complaint made when persons who have been sentenced for their differences of opinion return after undergoing incarceration and suffering the severest form of punishment they have ever suffered. So I submit that as we are going to have a new and extended franchise and as most of the voters are illiterate people it does not seem proper to introduce this form of punishment now."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I have already opposed the amendment on the ground that fining will not be a sufficient punishment. It has been suggested that disqualification for a number of years would be sufficient. I do not think that that would be either. For each election puts into the hands of the voter, say, Rs. 5. If a voter is disqualified for seven years, the candidate for whom the vote is given would come forward and offer Rs. 50 and therefore the evil consequences of being disqualified might be removed. It has not been proposed to omit any of these sections. It is admitted that all these offences are offences and the only proposal is that the punishment of imprisonment should be removed. There is an impression that people who commit these offences are respectable people. I do not agree with my Honourable friends. Here are certain sections laid down in order to make election as pure as possible, and these offences aim at protecting the very beginning of political life. One who prevents a proper election being conducted is as guilty as a thief or a dacoit. To consider that these people are respectable people, and that they should be treated leniently appears to me a mistaken view of things. I am sorry that even at the risk of confirming the impression that I am a standing opponent of non-officials I must oppose this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I am in a rather uncomfortable position of having to oppose the amendment proposed and seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Doradoss and the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju, with whom I generally agree in most matters, but I must mention a part of the previous history of this question in this Council. I am myself responsible for an agitation to increase the severity of the punishment for electioneering offences. I myself moved in this Council on previous occasions—I think it was in Sir Sivaswami Ayyar's time—that the provisions of clause 10 (b) of the existing Act are absolutely inadequate. The present Act does not deter any one from committing these offences and I have over and over again urged that the Government must take prompt and immediate steps to make more stringent provisions and yet at the same time I see that there is a good deal of force in some of the arguments advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Doradoss and that makes it necessary for us to examine the provisions put down. There is considerable truth in the argument that under the existing provision, an innocent man may be trapped. Clause 33 (2) says, 'Every Municipal officer, etc., wilfully makes or procures the improper entry of any name in the electoral roll, etc.',—that means that, if the entry is found to be improper, the person who recognised the qualification is guilty whether he acted without knowing that it was wrong or false and even though he may not have any information to show that the entry was improper. The attention of all District Collectors might be drawn to this and they must be instructed to interpret these provisions carefully, or better still, the law may now be made sufficiently clear so that really guilty people alone might be punished.

I believe the Hon'ble Mr. Doradoss' amendment has got some merit about it, but I would suggest that the best thing for us would be to allow this clause to remain as it is and to join and support the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao's amendment providing for a sanction in cases of electioneering offences something to restrict the scope given to any person to present a complaint regarding election offences. Therefore if we make up our mind to support Mr. Siva Rao's amendment I do not think any harm will be done by allowing the existing wording of this clause to stand."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I have sent up a similar amendment on the agenda paper. I was a member of the Select Committee and I struggled very hard before it to get rid of these provisions. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General said that there has been considerable extension of franchise and with it there must be a safeguard for the effective and proper discharge of that franchise. In other words, we should try to secure purity of elections and

for that purpose all these strange and fantastic offences are necessary to be created. I am one of those who think that the creation of elaborate offences is not necessary. I am not now suggesting that no offences need be created at all, but I want to lessen the evil and to choose the lesser alternative. I move, the punishment at least may be made less rigorous. Let us picture to ourselves what will happen in the case of elections. The Honourable Members of the Council are aware that, these elections, contested elections, have always provoked strong feelings of hatred and animosity and sometimes the rival candidates cherish them throughout their lives and the disappointed candidate will never overcome the terrible temptation to bring in frivolous and false accusations. The Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar told us that a candidate who spends Rs. 5,000 upon an election can easily pay a fine of Rs. 200 and escape. The other side of the picture he has not seen. In every highly contested election, the defeated candidate will try to drag in every polling officer or the municipal clerk, the polling officer who was kind enough to render his services—drag all these persons—and he will launch his complaint before the magistrate. The conditions in this country are very different from those in England. This country ought to be treated separately. There will be formidable attempt to bring in false evidence just to take revenge on his opponent. There would be thousand and more corrupt and illegal practices on the part of the disappointed candidate to secure the conviction of his rival and by some means to get rid of him. This I imagine would be the result of these provisions. There will be several contested elections and the moment the chairman in the case of elections and the Collector in the case of the contested elections of the chairmanship declares the result, the first impulse will be to rush to a criminal court to satisfy one's spite. The rival candidates will never become reconciled and they become deadly enemies. It will be a serious affair and they might put up false complaints. By introducing these sections, there will be litigation fomented. One reason why I suggest that they should not be imprisoned in cases like this is, that there will be many false convictions in cases brought about by powerful rival candidates. The Advocate-General said that in England they are punishable with imprisonment with or without fine. It is quite true. But I would respectfully ask the Advocate-General how long have elections been going on in England. There, public opinion is far advanced and elections and democratic institutions have prevailed for some centuries. The same conditions, you want to impose here because you have granted a certain quantum of democracy in this country. If you want to import all these provisions I should simply say it is premature. Another reason why I would eliminate imprisonment is, that most of these offences are technical. I would respectfully ask whether 'exercising undue influence on a voter' is a grave offence from a moral point of view. In cases like these, the only punishment should be to deprive him of the franchise. Fine in my humble opinion is a sufficient deterrent. The Hon'ble the Advocate General is aiming at very good results. He wants to bring about purity of elections. But imprisonment is not the only mode of securing purer elections. You have got fine. If he is fined Rs. 50 is it not a sufficient deterrent? If he does not pay the fine he may be sent to jail. I would at once point out to the Honourable Members of the Council what startling conditions these provisions would bring in. There will not be free contest. Magistrates' files will be swollen. Every year elections will be fought and in that case it will be necessary for the Government to appoint special magistrates to try these election offences in every municipal area. What more will happen. The polling officer would not care to serve. Section 57 dealing with polling officers says that 'if he lets out a secret he is liable to be sent to jail for six months.' Even though he has not done there would be false evidence that the polling officer had done so and so. It is extremely easy for a man to make one or two witnesses to say that the polling officer gave out the secret. Look at the other side of the question. Is it possible to get any polling officer under those circumstances? I don't think in future, with these stringent and drastic provisions, it is possible to have a free contest. The horrible state of the present jails has been put before the Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss. The Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar goes so far as to think that the murderer and the man who exercises undue influence, on a voter both of them must be put on the same level. I do not know what to call his attitude, whether this is want of perception or want of proper sense of discrimination on his part. With this, Mr. President, I strongly support the amendment."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I never intended to speak, but after Mr. Siva Rao's remarks I feel I must do so. I confess that if I believed that the lucid picture he has drawn were correct and that the colours were as dark as he has described them to be, I should think we were doing a wrong thing to-day in passing a Bill for conferring powers on a municipality. If the result of our labours here were to produce the state of affairs that he has described, then I consider the sooner all municipalities were abolished the better and we ought to return to something of a more primitive kind in the way of Government. It has been asked by one or two speakers why these offences should be brought in here and the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao characterised some of the punishments proposed as being very drastic. These offences are created by the existence of new conditions. The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arunamantha Pillai said that constitutional conditions have existed for long in England, and that they have had the franchise in England for a long time. These arguments are put forward in this connexion. It is argued that because these constitutional reforms are now, severe penalties should not be imposed for the new offences because such penalties are comparatively recent in England. The point I would like the Honourable Members to notice is, that we are introducing into India brand new democratic institutions and as soon as in England brand new democratic institutions were introduced 100 years ago, the same provisions had to be introduced for dealing with exactly the same kind of offences. I suppose most of the Honourable Members have read an account of the

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Elanswill election in the Pickwick Papers. As soon as the reforms were introduced and when the management of the country began to be put into the hands of the people then it became necessary to impose heavy penalties on those who try by unrighteous methods to interfere with the proper working of the machinery of Government. That is what it means here. It is said that a respectable gentleman ought not to be sent to jail. I consider that respectable gentleman who 'in the course of electoral operations falsifies or attempts to falsify the record of an election by removing, destroying, altering or fabricating nomination papers or voting papers or by any other act' is just the person that should find his way to the Penitentiary. He is as great a criminal as many a poor thief who has stolen because he is hungry. A man who wants to get into power by destroying and falsifying and fabricating voting papers, etc., such a man deserves to be imprisoned. The more respectable that he is to begin with the more desirable it is that he should not be allowed to pay a fine but that he should find his way to the jail. It is true that new offences are now coming into existence. I am personally opposed to creating new offences, unless these offences are really very serious. But if we are going to stop such offences, the lawyers who are here can understand that there must be a sanction to enforce the law. So what I say is, we must have a sanction especially deterrent to prevent corrupt practices when we are going to put power into the hands of these popularly elected bodies. As the Advocate-General pointed out, when the Ballot Act was passed it became desirable that secrecy should be observed, and to enforce that secrecy, it became necessary to impose penalties such as are proposed here. That is the point to-day. Although I sympathise with the idea of not imposing penalties if possible, I think that if we are going to have real popular self-Government, it is necessary in spite of all the dangers that may arise to put in these penalties in order that we may possibly deter people who would like to use improper means and methods to obtain power and position in this country."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO :—"After hearing the arguments on both sides I find that much can be said on either side. The reason which influences me to oppose the amendment is this: is it better to say that some innocent persons should be imprisoned or is it better that the atmosphere of local self-government should be pure. I would certainly vote in favour of saying that the atmosphere of local self-government should be made pure rather than see some of our respectable people being sent to jail probably on insufficient grounds. I was also one of the members of the Select Committee and we thought that we should have some safeguard such as is provided for in clause (c) of section 60, viz., the person complaining should deposit such sum not less than Rs. 50 nor more than Rs. 200 as the Magistrate may direct. So there is some sort of safeguard that complaints are not unnecessarily and falsely made. Not only that; under the Indian Penal Code one could also be prosecuted for giving false information and he can also be imprisoned if his complaint is false. So you will find that there are safeguards for any false complaints being made. There are safeguards in the case of innocent persons convicted, because the decision of the first-class magistrate is not final. He has a right to appeal to the District Judge and a revision to the High Court. It was said that it took nearly 100 years to put this penal provision in some enactment in England. It may be so or, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail, that it was brought into force at the same time when the franchise was given. Even granting that the penal clause was introduced 100 years later it is an argument that we should begin with such penal clause when we are introducing such democratic institutions in India, because it is only on finding that such penal clause was necessary that the laws of England incorporated them. So there is no reason why we should not profit by the example of England. I should think it would be rather cruel sympathy that we should try to exonerate persons who are doing such cruel acts against society and against the pure atmosphere of local self-government that they should be made to go Scot-free."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R RAMACHANDRA AYYAR :—"I strongly oppose the amendment. I am very sorry that gentlemen occupying the position of experienced lawyers should have chosen to adduce such arguments which cannot be acceptable to reasonable men. It was said seriously that false charges may be brought and wrong convictions may take place. Now we have in the Statute book more than hundred acts and every enactment contains some penal clause, and there are magistrates and judges who are trying people. Will not this argument apply to every crime?

"Then it is said that India is not sufficiently advanced. We found Indian women sufficiently advanced yesterday. They were able to compete with men. To-day we find even the men are degraded, they don't understand things, they are corrupt and that you must train them. This is a hopeless argument. I do not accept that condition. Then certain dangers are apprehended if these provisions are introduced: We had an election only the other day in connexion with the Madras Corporation and what has become of that imaginary fear. There was not a single case of complaint. It is not in the conviction that the safeguard lies. It is in the deterrent effect of imprisonment which is so much feared by my Honourable friends. It is said that imprisonment is a very serious matter and that rigorous imprisonment is still more serious. They will have a deterrent effect on the gentleman who stands for election. If a person who wishes to exercise political privileges for the country will stoop so low as to commit offences which are described here, then he is a contemptible man whose proper place is the jail. It was said by the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao that we are introducing a drastic provision. Can anybody say this ought not to be. After all where has the Act erred? It has erred only on the side of leniency. I find with regard to illegal practices in some cases it is an indictable

misdemeanour, but in the majority of cases it is not. After all I must say these are wise provisions which ought to find a place in the Statute book. If we say these are not to be here we may as well say we are not fit for self-government."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"I yield to none in my anxiety to have public life of this country pure, and I am also anxious that elections should be free from corrupt and illegal practices. But the question is: are you going to stop illegal practices by providing very heavy punishment? If you provide a punishment which is considered too heavy, there is a tendency in the magistracy not to convict a person lest he should be sent to jail. During the early part of the last century 130 cases were punishable with death in England. When the law became humane crime decreased. In England offences now are not so numerous as in the early part of the last century. That is my main reason for my opposing the clause in the Bill for providing for imprisonment. We are reluctant to bring home a charge against any person for fear that he might be sent to jail. That of course is very patent. The consequence is that unless it be that a person is actuated by very strong motives he does not bring the offender to book. But, if on the other hand the punishment is not too heavy the offender would be brought to book without much difficulty and the odium that attaches to conviction will nevertheless be as strong as if he be actually sent to jail and the punishment that follows from the conviction is that he is prevented from standing for election from three to seven years. I deprecate legislation in India simply because such legislation prevails either in England or in any other country. We must have what is adopted to the genius of the people. I certainly do approve of a good many things that are found in the English Statute book, but I won't transplant the whole of English Statute to India, for the conditions are different. For instance, offences are divided into three classes. In England if a man brings a false charge the complainant can be made to pay costs. Therefore when we consider the conditions here I am strongly of opinion that a provision for the deterrent punishment of imprisonment will defeat the very object of the Act. I would rather have a law which is not a dead letter but a living one, and would be put into force whenever occasion arises. I certainly approve of what the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao said under the conditions here all people are not ready to bribe and resort to corrupt practices. The people do not know what they should do. The man who probably knows the law is guilty of a serious crime, if he goes against the law but it is not right that a man should be sent to jail when he does not know the law. Therefore I oppose very strongly the proposal to make offences punishable with rigorous imprisonment. The punishment may be made very deterrent if it be a heavy fine. I have fixed the fine at a very high figure and the Council may, if they like, reduce the figure. If a person is so debased in mind or that he has not got moral character, never mind what the punishment is, he will escape the law by some means or other. It is not therefore the law that prevents people committing offences. I therefore appeal to the house to consider whether they would make the public life of the country pure and the elections free from the corrupt practices by making such stringent provisions."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

With the permission of the President, the following amendments were withdrawn —

"In clause 53 (2) and in sections 54, 55, 56, 57 and 58 *omit* the words 'with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or'."

"In clause 53 (2), *omit* the words 'Imprisonment of . . . or with both'; and *insert* after the words 'punished with' the words 'fine which may extend to Rs 3,000'."

With the permission of the President, the Honourable Members who had given notice of the following amendments withdrew the same so far as they concern clause 53:—

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—

"In clauses 53 to 59 *omit* the punishment of 'Imprisonment'."

The Hon'ble Mr. B VENKATAPATI RAJU:—

"In clauses 53 to 59, *omit* the words 'imprisonment of either description'."

The PRESIDENT:—"I now propose that clause 53 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 54.

With the permission of the President, the Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadoss withdrew the following amendment:—

"In clause 54 (1) *omit* the words 'Imprisonment of . . . or with both'; and *insert* after the words 'punished with' the words 'fine which may extend to Rs. 3,000'."

With the permission of the President, the following amendments as far as they concern clause 54 were withdrawn:—

"In clauses 53 to 59 *omit* the punishment of 'Imprisonment'."

"In clauses 53 to 59 *omit* the words 'imprisonment of either description'."

The PRESIDENT:—"I propose that clause 54 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 55.

With the permission of the President, the Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadoss withdrew the following amendment:—

"In clause 55, *omit* the words 'Imprisonment of . . . or with both'; and *insert* after the words 'punished with' the words 'fine which may extend to Rs 3,000'."

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The PRESIDENT:—"I propose that clause 55 do stand part of the Bill."
The motion was carried.

CLAUSE 56.

With the permission of the President, the Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadoss withdrew the following amendment:—

"In clause 56 *omit* the words 'Imprisonment of . . . or with both'; and *insert* after the words 'punished with' the words 'fine which may extend to Rs. 3,000'."

The following amendments so far as they concern clause 56 were withdrawn:—

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVA RAO:—

"In clauses 53 to 59 *omit* the punishment of 'Imprisonment'."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—

"In clauses 53 to 59 *omit* the words 'imprisonment of either description'."

The PRESIDENT:—"I move that clause 56 do stand part of the Bill."
The motion was carried.

CLAUSES 57 TO 59.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"*Add* the following new clauses as clauses 57, 58 and 59:—

'57 (*a*) Any person who corruptly by himself or by any other person either before, during or after an election directly or indirectly gives or provides or pays wholly or in part the expense of giving or providing any meal, refreshments, drink, entertainment or provision to or for any person for the purpose of corruptly influencing that person to give or refrain from giving his vote at the election on account of such person or any other person having voted or refrained from voting or being about to vote or refrain from voting at such election shall be guilty of treating.

'(*b*) And every elector who corruptly accepts or takes any such meal, refreshment, drink, entertainment or provision shall also be guilty of treating.

'58. (*a*) A person shall not let, lend, borrow or employ for the purpose of the conveyance of electors to or from the poll at a municipal election any motor-car, bus or any carriage or any horse or other animal kept or used for drawing the same and if he lets, lends, borrows or employs such motor-car, bus or carriage knowing that it is intended to be used for the purpose of the conveyance of electors to or from the poll he shall be guilty of illegal hiring.

'(*b*) Nothing in this section shall prevent a motor-car, bus or carriage being let to or hired, employed or used by an elector or several electors at their joint cost for the purpose of conveying him or them to or from the poll.

'59. Any person found guilty of treating or illegal hiring as defined in sections 57 and 58 shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding rupees five hundred'

"Clause 57 and the clauses following it to be renumbered as clauses 60 and onwards."

"I was very much doubtful whether I should move the amendment standing against my name or not. My amendment does not involve any imprisonment, but only fines. I beg to place this amendment before this Council. So far as election offences that have been put in sections 53 to 59 are concerned, I believe they are all offences which though committed every day in every election, most of them go undetected. Though the offences mentioned in these sections do influence the voters in casting their votes, still the most important thing that influences the voter and influences him at the last moment of election before he goes to the polling station is the inducements that are contained in my new clauses 57 to 59. It is these things that we ought to put a stop to. These clauses were originally introduced in 1883 so far as the Parliamentary elections were concerned, but next year, in 1884, they were introduced so far as the municipal corporations also were concerned. Now as you are going to extend franchise and as it is found necessary to see that these poor illiterate voters should not be influenced and, as it has been found essential that these poor people must be left to themselves to exercise their judgment in favour of A or B, it is but essential that we must incorporate in the election offences this clause as well. The one main reason for it is this. According to the Joint Committee Report we are going to have a strict Corrupt Practices Act. That is the recommendation of the Joint Committee. I believe that most of the non-official friends swear by that committee's report as if it were a gospel. It may be necessary that Stringent Malpractices Act could be introduced in rural areas which perhaps would extend over a distance of about seven or eight miles and even more. It is nothing more but reasonable to have these clauses in a District Municipality or any other Municipality Act.

"According to these sections there is no necessity for giving treat to the voters or carrying them in cars to give them joy rides. It would not be necessary to influence the voters to come to the polling station and vote. We are assured that we want these democratic institutions and that our people are ready to go and vote at these stations, then I believe my non-official friends here and the Government too will accept this amendment. There is no use on the part of the Government to put up all sorts of election offences which would not deter any man from committing these offences because he is perfectly sure he will not be found out. Take the question of bribing. The man who gives and receives money is punished. The man who gives it will not do it openly. In such cases it will be impossible to find out that any offence has been committed or not. If you are going to carry the doctrine of the purity of public election to its logical extent, then I submit the omission of these clauses is a serious omission and that serious omission I wish to correct by adding these clauses. With these few words I propose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr T. R RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"I second the amendment. I only wish to make a very few remarks Now these are provisions which are found in the English statute except the last portion which I do not find Of course this is a logical explanation of the rules that is embodied in the statute already and I may say that this is really resorted to and does influence the voters to vote in many cases. In recent municipal elections when my car was out of order I wanted to hire a car, but I could not get one because it was municipal election time and every car was hired. These malpractices should be put down with a high hand. Persons who resort to this practice are under a great advantage They should not be allowed to resort to it In connexion with the election of fellows I find a similar rule has been introduced recently. It is said to be wrong to hire a car or carriage by a voter. I think it is an important improvement upon the Act Therefore I gladly support it."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I quite sympathize with the object of the mover and the seconder that we should have something like a complete code of morals for election. But I am afraid it is likely to be too much of a good thing. So far as I know, in England the provision as regards treating was introduced somewhere in the year 1882 or 1883 and from knowledge which I have picked up from books this question of treating in England became so much of a scandal that it was thought necessary to put a stop to it. That is the electors who were taken over to the places of voting were put up in rooms for days together and treated with large doses of whisky or other stimulants and kept there for days That is not the kind of thing which is likely to happen in a mufussal station in India, if this is passed. I am not particularly anxious about the protection of the candidate If any voter happens to be there and if he is offered a cocoanut and takes it he may come within the clutches of the law A small plate of what we call uppuma and bad coffee would bring him under the penalties imposed I am anxious about the protection of the voter but not the councillor I rather think that we should wait before we introduce these provisions so that our people may get a little more accustomed to these classes of offences. Offences for which provision is made under 53 to 59 are of course much more serious in character. To attain artistic perfection I agree that these also ought to be here That is why I oppose the introduction of this provision at present. With regard to carriages I am afraid my Honourable friend when he took it out of the English statute forgot some very important words and the provision was really aimed at to prevent a nuisance of the sort which was referred by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar Let me just tell you what the carriage matter is I am reading from the Act of 1884, section 10, 'a person shall not let, lend, or employ for the purpose of the conveyance of electors to or from the poll at a municipal election any public stage or hackney carriage.' According to this if I choose to lend my carriage to Mr Ramachandra Ayyar, then he will be bound to pay Rs 500, hackney carriage or any horse or other animal—that is public stage or hackney carriage or any carriage, horse or animal which be keeps for the purpose of letting out for hire People keep carriages for business purposes. That is the provision in the English law. I think it is almost impossible to work the latter clause especially in a mufussal station as regards election. In any event I think it is premature, and I think it should not be introduced now and we must wait and see how the present provisions of sections 53 to 59 work and when the people realize the responsibility they have taken in the matter of franchise, then it is easy for us to introduce it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"We have heard only a few minutes ago from the Government benches and from all around the house so much that we should purify the atmosphere altogether. I regret the backward step taken by Government in this case, because the Government are satisfied of the offences for which provision is made. There would be only one such offence in a million cases. These are the offences that are being done to the knowledge of everybody in Madras and particularly in the mufussal in many cases. We find wherever poor people live most of these people are treated with toddy and arrack and it is not a new thing. It is not confined to England alone. There are hundreds of cases where voters are treated with toddy and arrack, and there are people who have got riches though not other qualifications and they can employ a number of cars to bring in a number of voters whereas the poor but well-qualified men cannot afford to pay. Is it any disqualification for him not to employ cars? I do not see why the Government should discriminate between one and the other. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General suggested, supposing a candidate is offered a cocoanut or pansupari why he should be asked to pay a fine. We have just now heard that we ought not to tempt others. Let us see how the position is in Madras and other places. I may bring to the notice of Government that in the rules issued with reference to election matters which are already in vogue with reference to Legislative Council elections in the mufussal no person can hire a carriage to bring a voter. You cannot use or hire a carriage to bring any voters to the poll. That is not provided here. If there is such a rule it is useful. Because that is the rule provided for legislative elections. Instead of hiring openly they say 'we got it from friends'. Whether they pay privately or whether they got it from friends it does not matter. They employ them and take undue advantage. Riches take undue advantage over the poor. That is a qualification in order to secure appreciation of the voters. I hope the Government will reconsider this view and in view of the purity of local administration they will introduce it."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"There is already provision for dealing with any one who takes anything in the nature of illegal gratification. In a previous clause it is said that every voter or candidate who accepts any such offer or promise or gift of property has taken an illegal gratification but of course any food or drink unless it is valuable enough cannot be considered as illegal gratification. As regards the hiring of carriages, my recollection is that the reason why that provision was introduced in England was because it was an indirect method

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by which bribery was carried on. If I remember well, I do not think that a candidate who hires carriages to go and bring voters was forbidden to do so. I do not feel myself that it would be a corrupt thing, if I take a lift in a motor-car. Consequently it seems to me that the Hon'ble Mr Arumainatha Pillai is introducing more stringent legislation than we have already got in England."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"I may be permitted to make a few observations on this amendment In the *Fort St. George Gazette* we find certain rules in the case of elections of ordinary fellows by the registered graduates and I find in clause (12) 'a person shall be deemed to commit a corrupt practice within the meaning of Regulation 11

'(v) who lets, lends, employs, hires, borrows, or uses for the purpose of conveying any voter to or from any place for the purpose of recording any such vote any vehicle, horse or other animal which is kept or used by any person for the purpose of letting out on hire or conveying passengers for hire provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to (a)', we can adopt a similar provision in the Act.

"What I submit is this. As far as the toddy cocoanut or appams or a little bad coffee is concerned it does not matter. But I am very very keen in seeing that no intoxicating drinks are allowed near the booths when elections are going on and I would certainly request the Advocate-General if he agrees to the general sense of this Council that some rules may be drafted in the case of conveyances as published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* I would propose to him that the amendment may be so drafted that we may not allow any intoxicating drinks such as European spirits, arrack and toddy. I will leave it to the Advocate-General. As regards refreshments, or entertainments, they are certainly harmless. No doubt it is being done. So I would certainly oppose some of these provisions, but I would leave the matter for the consideration of you, sir, and the Advocate-General."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I know the existing rule on the subject?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"There is no rule in the case of municipal elections. But there is this rule regarding the hiring of hackney carriages. In regard to the Legislative Council elections it is borrowed from the English laws I think Mr. Arumainatha Pillai wants to prohibit the hiring of hackney carriages for the purpose."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"As some of my Honourable friends think and as also pointed out by the Advocate-General, the amendment given by me is very drastic and as it may be possible to introduce these things some time later on I don't want to press my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Is it permissible, Mr. President, to withdraw the amendment at this stage? I went to press this."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N SUBBA RAO:—"I second Mr Venkatapati Raju's motion."

The amendment was put to vote and declared lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. B VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I call for a poll"

Poll was taken with the following result:—

For.	*Against.*
The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadoss	The Hon'ble Mr. R. Littlehailes.
" Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.	" Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
" Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.	" Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avargal, r s o
" Mr. C V S Narasimha Raju.	" Rao Sahib M C. Muttayya Chettiyar.
" Mr T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar.	" Mr. V. Madhava Raja.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu.
" Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao.	" the Rev. E M. Macphail, c.b.e.
	" Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar.
	" Major-General G. G. Giffard, c.b.e.
	" Rai Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai.
	" the Advocate-General.
	" Diwan Bahadur Sir P Rajagopala Achariyar, k.c.s.i., c.i.e.
	" Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
	" Mr. J. H Thonger.
	" Mr. J A. Richardson.
	" Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.

The amendment was lost, seven voting *for* and sixteen *against*.

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; the Advocate-General; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Siva Rao; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar.) [18TH MARCH 1920.

With the permission of the President, the Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadoss withdrew the following amendments:—

"In clause 57 *omit* the words 'Imprisonment of . . . or with both'; and *insert* after the words 'punished with' the words 'fine which may extend to Rs. 3,000.'

"In clause 58 *omit* the words 'Imprisonment of . . . or with both'; and *insert* after the words 'punished with' the words 'fine which may extend to Rs 3,000.'

"In clause 59 *omit* the words 'Imprisonment of . . . or with both'; and *insert* after the words 'punished with' the words 'fine which may extend to Rs. 3,000'."

With the permission of the President, the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao withdrew the following amendment so far as it concerns clauses 57 to 59:—

"In clauses 53 to 59 *omit* the punishment of 'Imprisonment'."

The amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble MR. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I withdraw the following amendments:—

"In clauses 57 to 59 *omit* the words 'imprisonment of either description.'

"*Substitute* the words 'fine not exceeding Rs. 200' wherever the words 'with fine or with both' occur in the aforesaid seven sections."

The amendments were by leave withdrawn.

Clauses 57—59 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 60.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I move that the figures 53 to 59 be substituted for the words 54 to 59 in section 60."

The Hon'ble Mr B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"There is no objection I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"The amendment which I wish to propose relates to clause 60, sub-clause (*b*) and is as follows—*Omit* the words 'or within seven days of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed', and *add* the following in the fourth line after the word 'relates':—'and unless the sanction of the Collector or of the final authority declaring the result of an election is obtained for the purpose'. The section as thus amended will read thus:—'No magistrate other than a first-class magistrate shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under sections 54 to 59 (both inclusive), nor shall he take cognizance unless such complaint has been made within seven days of the date of the declaration of the result of any election to which the offence relates, and unless the sanction of the Collector or of the final authority declaring the result of an election is obtained for the purpose'. The amendment simply provides a safeguard against reckless institution of prosecutions in such cases; I propose that the sanction of the Collector shall be an addition precedent to the institution of criminal proceedings. Under clause (*b*) it is open to any person whose name appears on the electoral roll to complain either within the seven days of the date of the declaration of the result of any election to which the offence relates, or within seven days of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed. This is unworkable in practice. Under the present rules, when the election is impeached on the ground of corruption, intimidation or otherwise, the matter is taken before the Collector and an objection petition filed. The Collector gives notice to the parties, makes an inquiry either by himself or by a Divisional officer, arrives at a conclusion and finally decides one way or the other—either he declares the election valid or invalid. His decision in the case of a councillor is final; but in the case of the chairman he reports it for the orders of Government. Those are the present rules. I think that some such rules would be incorporated in the present Bill also, making the Collector the inquiring officer. If it is open to any voter to rush at once to the criminal court within seven days, i.e., a few days immediately after the election, of the commission of the offence, the magistrate goes on inquiring and if he convicts the man he will be unseated and punished. At the same time there is the election inquiry by the Collector while the magistrate also will be inquiring. There is thus an anomaly. If the rules provide that the objection petition should be filed within 15 days or any such time, then there is no need to rush to the criminal courts at once. There is no provision for staying of inquiries either before the Collector or before the magistrate. It is just possible that the Collector before whom the objection statement is laid may declare the election to be valid; while the magistrate may declare it to be otherwise. Thus there might be conflict of findings. What I provide is this, relating to elections. I only want that these complaints should be made within seven days of the date of the declaration of the result of election and with the previous sanction of the Collector I have already referred to the undesirable state of things that might crop up if the previous sanction of the Collector is not obtained. I want to provide against reckless prosecutions. In some cases they will rush to the criminal court just to revenge themselves on their opponents. I want to propose that before the Collector sanctions the prosecutions no such cases should be instituted."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Is the Collector entitled to hold election inquiries under the Bill?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"The rules will provide this. Some rules have to be framed in this matter for the conduct of appeals and inquiries and any rules that may be framed will have to provide for some inquiring officer and the Collector will be the inquiring officer.

18TH MARCH 1920.] *(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Sir Rajagopala Aehariyar; Mr. Subba Rao; Mr. Tyagaraya Chetti; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

Whether the rules provide or not I insist upon the previous sanction of the Collector in these cases to check the reckless institution of prosecutions. I want this safeguard because it is necessary to prevent reckless prosecutions."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I second this amendment."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, we have had on previous occasions some difficulty in convincing some Honourable Members that the Collector should have some amount of control over municipal affairs. Then Honourable Members did not like the control of the Collector. In the case now before us I have to ask Honourable Members not to bring in the Collector. There are ample safeguards in the clause. The first is that the person who takes cognizance of the case must be a magistrate of the first class; it is open to the magistrate to question the complainant and, unless he sees valid grounds for proceeding further, he will throw the case out: then again the complaint has to be made within seven days of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed: then again the person complaining has to make a deposit of not less than Rs. 50. These are all safeguards. But it is now proposed that the sanction of the Collector should also be obtained. That will really mean a great enlargement of the period of time available for a complainant. Under this new proposal, the moment an election is over, anyone may put in a petition to the Collector for sanction and an inquiry will have to be made into that. Even as it is, many Collectors find it difficult to get through their work and, when so many elections are going on in the district, if the task of looking into complaints preliminarily is imposed upon the Collector, I very much fear that he will not be able to discharge his duties. Under the clause the complainant faces certain risks; if the complaint is frivolous, he is liable to be prosecuted for false prosecution, when the complainant has to face these contingencies, he will be cautious. I rather fear that the proposal that departmental sanction must be taken from the Collector may aggravate the evils which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Siva Rao apprehends. The present clause is a reproduction from the City Act. How many complaints have there been of corruption in the Madras city? Practically none.

"I do not think that Honourable Members are correct in apprehending that, when we have these new elections, we would have election prosecutions on a large scale. I think the fear is groundless. This particular section is an exact reproduction of the City Act, section 69. Now let me ask how many complaints were brought forward, as the result of the recent elections in the Madras city, of corrupt practices. A man would think twice before he starts a prosecution for which he must take responsibility. I do not think, if a departmental sanction is made a *sine qua non* for a prosecution, it would stop frivolous prosecutions. The idea that the moment an election is over, people would spend their time in hunting up their opponents in the criminal courts is a groundless one. On the whole I think that the existing provisions are sufficient. If the amendment is accepted, some other machinery than the Collector will have to be devised for making the preliminary inquiry; for I do not think that the Collector will have time to make these preliminary inquiries and, when he has not the time, the whole thing becomes illusory. I would strongly deprecate putting in an amendment like this."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"For the reason that the Collector of whom we were very nervous yesterday and the day before is to be the trusted officer, I would have voted for the amendment, but there are many practical difficulties in accepting the amendment, because if the Collector is to be the sanctioning authority it would mean that he would not be able to take up this double inquiry as he is a busy officer and consequently he will refer the matter to a Deputy Collector before whom probably the case would have to be launched. Then if he is to be the inquiring officer, the difficulty arises that the complaint would have to be taken up by some other magistrate or it may be that it will have to be transferred to some other district. This is one difficulty staring at our face. The other difficulty is that I am not aware of many Deputy Collectors who will be bold enough to give a final decision, which may be considered impartial by the accused, because the fact that the Collector has given sanction would weigh much with many Deputy Collectors that they ought invariably to convict. So I think for these two reasons I am unable to support this amendment."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"There is one more aspect to be considered and that is that if this process is admitted there will be two processes before man can get justice. Once he has to go before the officer who has to give sanction and then again before another officer or perhaps the same officer to conduct the suit in order to get a decision. So this means two courts for the party seeking justice. Also he will have to pay two vakils or two fees for the same vakil and spend money for various other incidental charges. It seems to me that we are inflicting a punishment on a man who seeks justice, and I do not think that we should give room to increasing litigation in that line."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I rather feel strongly with the Honourable mover of this amendment and that, in spite of the reasons which have been advanced by the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Aehariyar and Messrs. Subba Rao and Tyagaraya Chettiyar, these gentlemen have proceeded upon the misapprehension of the exact position. What we want is that there should be a safeguard against the evils which may sometimes flow in certain municipalities from the existence of faction. I must point out that the tendency to resort to law against a brother voter or against a fellow councillor is unmistakably manifest. Every year more election petitions are coming in. When I was first elected to the council ten years back

there were no petitions. But now, nobody ever comes in to any council without being followed by a number of petitions. Vakils are engaged, witnesses are suborned and false evidence is put forward and there is an increasing manifestation of factious spirit in the matter of elections of local bodies. Of course as yet we have not got election prosecutions. I notice the Hon'ble Sir Rajagopala Achariyar points out the difference between election petitions and election prosecutions. But the faction which is now under current which accounts for the increase of election petitions will very soon result in election prosecutions. Therefore a safeguard is wanted. We must provide some safeguard against any voter and every voter paying Rs. 50 as deposit and rushing up to a court with a complaint against his antagonist.

"It was urged that in cases where the prosecution is frivolous or malicious, action could be taken against the complainant under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code; but an examination of the criminal statistics will show that 95 per cent of the cases under this section are failures. The threat of section 211, Indian Penal Code, will not deter a man bringing a false complaint against his opponent.

"The other point advanced by the Hon'ble Sir Rajagopala Achariyar is that the trying magistrate will be a first-class magistrate. But it will only give him a chance of ultimately getting out of the case successfully. But the worry of being subjected to a trial and the possibility of being convicted on false evidence still exist. Then again it is urged that under the existing section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code when a false complaint is brought in, the magistrate may reject it, but I submit that the man who comes with a false complaint will not make statements on which a first-class magistrate can dismiss the complaint. He has not got sufficient material, but if the same complaint is brought before the Collector he can make the inquiry on affidavits it may be and dispose of it in five minutes. In most cases the fact that sanction has to be applied for would deter many men from taking up false cases.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chettiyar stated that if the amendment were accepted it would be having two processes, doubling the fees and doubling the expenditure, thus driving applicants for justice out of the court. But a man who goes in court knows that he has to spend money. He has got to produce witnesses, he has to engage vakils, but the first process will not be a very exhaustive inquiry. We have a very similar procedure in the Religious and Charitable Endowments Act and I do not see any reason why it should not be brought here.

"The other position taken up by the Hon'ble Sir Rajagopala Achariyar is that under the plan suggested the Collector will be the man who will have to grant sanction and that he is generally too busy to do it. I submit we have no objection to some other officer making the inquiry. Election inquiries have to be provided for somehow and we do not care who the officer is.

"Again it is urged that if the Collector is to give sanction, he will have to make two inquiries, but I may point out that he can conduct both the inquiries simultaneously. When an election is over, before deciding on a sanction petition he may wait for a week or two and see whether there are any objection petitions. If any such come he can make both the inquiries before submitting his report to Government. It appears to me therefore that this is a safeguard which will work no harm. On the other hand it will save the Collector some trouble.

"It is stated that if the Collector gives sanction the deputy magistrate who tries the case will not be bold enough to give a decision against the order of the Collector. But that is an argument against all sanction and I do not think our judicial authorities are so servile. Therefore I have met all the four points put forward by the other side even at the risk of tiring the council."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I am sorry my position has not been well understood or rather misunderstood by the Honourable Member in charge. The Honourable Member in charge said that if my amendment were to be accepted it will lead to dilatory procedure. But I think it will not lead to delay, because under the present Bill a complainant may bring the complaint within seven days of the declaration of the result of any election to which the offence relates. I want to retain this provision in the amended clause and therefore my amendment does not lead to any more delay.

"Then it is stated why should a man be apprehensive that false complaints would be brought against him. I have already fully explained my reasons about the likely abuse of these powers. It is not on the ground of safeguards alone I put it. Let the Honourable Member in charge concentrate his attention how the Act is going to be worked out. If he considers these provisions together with the rules framed under the Act, then the anomalous position of these provisions would be forcibly striking. If this provision is retained within seven days of the election the complainant goes to a magistrate and launches a prosecution and the magistrate goes on with the inquiry. At the same time the Collector who would be the authority to inquire into election petitions might have another enquiry before him, and then one of the inquiries would have to be stopped.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao stated that the magistrate might find it difficult to give an impartial decision if the Collector's sanction is insisted on, but I do not think that things are so bad. The sanction of the Collector simply says that the case is a fit one to go before a court. The Honourable Member in charge will therefore seriously consider the point as and see how he is going to reconcile this provision with the rules which will be framed under the Act. If he does that, I am sure he himself will bring forward some amendment to this clause so as to prevent the anomalous position."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

18TH MARCH 1920.] *(Mr. Devadoss ; Mr. Tyagaraya Chetti ; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar ; Mr. Narasimha Raju ; Mr. Habib-ul-lah.)*

The Hon'ble Mr M. D. DEVADOSS:—" Your Excellency, in clause (c) of section 60 I want the words 'such sum . . . . . may direct' to be deleted and after the word 'deposited' the words 'Rs. 200' may be put in. The object is this that when an objection petition is presented or any other action under this section is taken it should not be left to the discretion of the magistrate to say what amount should be deposited. It is much better that a certain amount is definitely fixed as the amount that should be paid before the petition is actually launched. The reason for this is, the magistrate will not be in a position before he inquires to say what amount should be deposited. Suppose one man presents an objection petition and to him the magistrate says 'pay Rs 50' and in another case Rs. 100. In the second case it would not be at all unreasonable to expect a transfer application on the ground that the magistrate has already prejudged his case. If a magistrate passes an order in one case slightly different from other before he inquires into it the party against whom the order is passed, thinks the magistrate has prejudged the case. Again frivolous petition should not be preferred on payment of Rs. 50 only. In order to make these elections really worth having no person who has been successful should be made to go through the ordeal of trial of an election petition merely on payment of Rs 50 and there is no penalty attached for a person who brings a false election petition or a petition which is not a really substantial one. Therefore I would ask your Excellency to see whether the amount should not be Rs 200 in all cases. That will obviate a lot of trouble and will also obviate heart-burning and transfer applications. Only one amount should be fixed as payable before a petition is launched or action taken under section 60, clause (c). I would therefore strongly urge the desirability as to our fixing what amount should be paid before the objection petition is launched."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"I rise to second this amendment. It must be the object of the Government to see as little litigation exists on this point as possible and minimize the litigation. Rupees 200 should be the amount fixed."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I accept the amendment."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 60 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 61.

With the permission of the President the following amendments were withdrawn by the Honourable Members who had given notice of them:—

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arunainatha Pillai.—In clause 61, *for* the figure '59', *substitute* '62'.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.—*Add* the words 'vice-chairman and alderman' *after* the word 'councillor'.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju moved the following amendment:—*Substitute* the words 'not exceeding three years as the Court may by order determine' *for* the words beginning with 'not being less' to the end. In doing so he said:—"The discretion might be given to the court to determine instead of saying it should not be 'not less than three years.' Therefore what I want to suggest is it may be a thing which the court might think as the Governor in Council would think as regards other offences. You need not put any minimum; we can fix maximum. I suggest three years and commend this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Your Excellency, this clause also follows exactly a similar section in the City Municipal Act. I believe we have by now settled ourselves to the position that every voter or other individual who vitiates the purity of an election deserves no compassion at our hands. And we have agreed to the acceptance of the clauses that now stand in this Bill with all the rigour and severity with which they have been loaded by the framers of the Bill. Nay more we have also heard from other Honourable Members that if the Government is to be charged at all for the introduction of these clauses, it is not for anything like over severity but with laxness, and in order to supply certain deficiencies in these clauses, we also had a proposal from the Hon'ble Mr Arunainatha Pillai to import into these clauses certain provisions which he considered necessary. Having therefore accustomed ourselves to this position, I ask whether clause 61 needs any further consideration. All that is tried to be aimed at is that we do not intend to prescribe anything like an indefinite period of disqualification in the case of the individual who might be found guilty of offences under clauses 53 to 59. We intended to give the Governor in Council an opportunity to deal with these offences according to the nature of their severity, and if there were cases in which the severity of disqualification could be regarded as amply sufficient, the Governor in Council must have the discretion to apportion the guilt accordingly. I think the Honourable Member will agree with me in thinking that any individual who is found guilty of nefarious practices that are referred to in clauses 53 to 59 should not be regarded with anything like respect by those with whom he wishes to sit on municipal boards. I presume that there cannot be any sympathy for such a man, and such an individual should be debarred, not only from holding the office of a councillor but also debarred from holding the office of chairman as well for the period specified in that clause. Three years which is prescribed as a minimum appear to some of us to be rather too

low. For the existing practice has been to debar councillors even up to twenty years. We had intended to fix the minimum as well as a maximum, even somewhat higher. However I am prepared to suggest a slight modification of this clause in view of the fact that we have only yesterday discussed the desirability of changing sub-clause 59 so as to be in line with similar disqualifications which find a place for the election of members to higher assemblies We have this morning adopted the redrafting of that clause by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General which prevents men from seeking election for a period of five years from the date of the expiry of imprisonment. I don't think that I would regard a voter who is found guilty of the offences enumerated in clauses 53 to 59 more leniently, for I think some of the Honourable Members were prepared to call him no better than a murderer, others were prepared to say that he was no better than a felon or thief, and so on. I believe the gravity of these offences has already been correctly appreciated and I am certainly not prepared to think that Honourable Members will now draw a line of demarcation in the case of offences falling under clauses 53 to 59, or try to distinguish between the period which is prescribed as a bar against the entry into the council of an individual who is convicted under clauses 53 to 59. In view, however, of what we have already done this morning on the advice of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, if you have no objection, I would substitute the word 'five' for the word 'seven' which occurs in clause 61."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I thankfully accept five years for seven years. The Hon'ble Mr Habib-ul-lah refers that we have got this provision from the City Municipal Bill. I may once for all state that we are breathing fresher air here and let us discuss on merits here and not refer to the City Municipal Bill."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I beg to move that the word 'five' be substituted for the word 'seven' in clause 61."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I second it."

The amendment as revised was put to vote and carried.

Clauses 61 to 63 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 64.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I do not propose to move the following amendments because the Advocate-General points out certain legal defects:—

'*Add* the words "or any trust property under the management of the Official Trustee" after the figure "1817."

'*Insert* the words "Official Trustee" between the words "Revenue" and "in respect thereof."'

With the permission of the President the amendments were withdrawn.

Clause 64 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 65.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I beg to move the following amendment:—'In clause 65 (2), *omit* the words 'in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer of the division in which the municipality lies or where there is no division' . . . ; and the words "said officer or." "I think it is enough if the inventory is lodged in the Collector's office. I think there is no harm if we omit the words I proposed."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MOHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I would merely point out that the revenue divisional officer has been introduced in this clause not with the idea of giving him supervisory or executive control over the affairs of the municipality. This question was, I think, discussed as carefully as possible and the balance of convenience was found to be in favour of depositing this inventory of property in the office of the revenue divisional officer of the division in which the municipality is situated in preference to the office of the Collector. For the office of the Collector is only in one place in a district, whereas revenue divisional offices are situated more often in almost every place where there is a municipality. And for auditing purposes this inventory becomes a very important record. The auditors will find it very easy to handle these documents if they are readily available. Otherwise whenever they are wanted even for making slight alterations they will have to be sent by registered post from and to the Collector. Whenever an auditor comes and calls for this record for inspecting it, you will have to be sending for it from time to time. All these difficulties would be obviated if this record could be kept in the revenue divisional office But mark my words, the record is there, not because the revenue divisional officer is considered to have control over the municipality! I don't think that we need carry our sentiments so far as to imagine that this inventory, if it found a place in the record room of the revenue divisional officer, would undergo any kind of scrutiny by the revenue divisional officer, who, let me repeat, has no supervision over it. He cannot call for the inventory himself. It is merely a duplicate copy. You keep a copy in the municipal office and under the Code you deposit another copy in some other office other than the municipal office. The best convenient office is the revenue divisional office in preference to the Collector's office. This is merely a matter of formality of procedure rather than a matter of authority which we intended to give to the revenue divisional officer over the chairman and it is more or less one of those harmless provisions."

13TH MARCH 1920.] *(Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Habib-ul-lah; Mr. Venkatapati Raja; the Advocate-General; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"I don't think any convenience is to be gained by keeping it in the revenue divisional office, because the auditors will come from the Collector's office."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"The auditors to municipalities do not come from Collector's office, but the auditors to the different municipal offices come from the Accountant-General's office."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"After hearing the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib I do not see any objection to leave it in the divisional office because the auditor and his clerk come from the Collector's office and not from the divisional office."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur *(interrupting)* :—"I wish to make a correction. The auditor does not come from the Collector's office. The auditors who audit the municipal office come from the Accountant-General's office."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"I beg to withdraw my amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"I do not press the following amendment :—

'*For* clause 65 (2) *substitute* the words : A copy of the said inventory shall be deposited with the Treasury officer of the district'."

With the permission of the President the amendment was withdrawn.

Clauses 65 and 66 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment :—"*After* clause 66 *insert* the following as clause 67 and *renumber* the succeeding clauses up to 124 accordingly :—

'The Governor in Council may, with the consent of the council of any municipality, transfer to any municipal council the management of any institution or the execution of any work not provided for by this Act, and it shall thereupon be lawful for such council to undertake the management of the institution or the execution of the work.'

'Provided that in every such case the funds required for such management or execution shall be placed at the disposal of the council by the Governor in Council.'

In doing so he said :—"Your Excellency, I propose the introduction of a new clause as clause 67. The clause is printed in the agenda. The object is merely to remove clause 125 and take it over to its place here as clause 67, because it is more logical to have it under this clause than to place it as clause 125."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 2-10 p.m.

The Council reassembled at 3 p.m. His Excellency the President presiding.

Clause 67.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO moved the following amendment :—

After the 'Land Acquisition Act, 1894' *add* 'or by private management'.

In doing so he said :—"Your Excellency, my amendment relates to clause 67 which authorizes the acquisition of immovable property by the municipal council through the Land Acquisition Act. It says 'Any immovable property which any municipal authority is authorized by this Act to acquire may be acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and no payment of the compensation awarded under the said Act in respect of such property and of any other charges incurred in acquiring it the said property shall vest in the council.' This is only an enabling provision, but it does not prohibit the municipal council acquiring property by private arrangement. The question is, whether it is not open to any municipal council to acquire property by private arrangement, and whether the municipal council can acquire only through this machinery. It is to clear this doubt that I have brought this amendment. It may be stated that the machinery of the Land Acquisition Act is the best in all cases because thereby the municipal council gets an indefeasible right to the property; but on the other hand it may be said that it is a cumbersome procedure when the title to the property is absolutely clear. In a recent Government Order Government have directed that in all these cases private negotiations should be tried first before compulsory measures are taken under the Land Acquisition Act. The other day a divisional officer was pleased to say that it was quite open to the municipal council to resort to private treaty first before the divisional officer was called upon to work the machinery of the Land Acquisition Act. It is, therefore, that the matter may be cleared one way or the other that I move the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU :—"I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—"I do not think it is necessary at all to introduce the words 'or by private arrangement'. Under section 6 the municipal council is created a corporation and it is given power to hold or transfer immovable property for the purpose of the

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corporation. Outside the corporate purposes, of course, no corporate body like this can acquire or transfer property. If it is for corporate purposes it will have power to acquire property by private arrangement. Nobody can prevent them from doing so."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"In the light of this explanation by the Advocate-General I do not wish to press the amendment. But I wish to make only one remark and that is that the present provision in the Account Code should be deleted."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"We will make a note of it and take necessary action."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I move that clauses 67 and 68 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was carried

Clause 69.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju withdrew the following amendment :—

"In clause 69 (1), *substitute* the words 'Municipal Council' *for* the words 'Municipal councillors'.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment :—

"To clause 69 (2) *add* the following sentence at the end :—'The council may sanction any compensation they think proper for the work bona fide done and the municipality was profited thereby.'

In doing so he said :—"Your Excellency, in case the council proposes to pay something for the benefit the council receives for work done bona fide by the contractor, it cannot do so on account of this provision or the previous provisions. I suggest this amendment on account of equity, because some benefit is received by the municipality and the work is carried out by the contractor. On account of mistakes of the office or the council or the chairman, why should a contractor be deprived of the amount, provided he has done the work bona fide? It is not, however, a legal obligation but a moral obligation. On grounds of equity I move this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU :—"I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Mover has himself admitted that he does not regard such payment as anything like a legal obligation but more of the nature of moral obligation. I understand laws to provide for legal obligations only. That is why I am not prepared to accept this amendment. There are certain conditions precedent as specified in the clause which enjoin the municipal council or the chairman, as the case may be, to give contracts subject to those conditions. Where those conditions are not fulfilled we do not want to encourage their evasion."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"I beg to withdraw the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I move that clause 69 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was carried

Clauses 70 *to* 71.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO moved the following amendment :—

"*For* clause 70 *substitute* the following :—

'The chairman shall from time to time lay before the council a schedule setting forth the designations and grades of the officers and servants who should in his opinion constitute its establishment and embodying his proposals with regard to the salaries, fees and allowances payable to them.'

In doing so he said :—"Your Excellency, this amendment relates to clause 70 which deals with establishment. The gist of the present provision is that the 'council at its first meeting shall prepare an establishment schedule which should be submitted for the approval of Government, and section 71 says that proposals for the revision of the establishment schedule may at any time be laid before the council by the chairman, and, subject to the rules and regulations governing the procedure of the council, by any member of the council'. It also lays down 'any such proposals as are not inconsistent with the limits of expenditure for establishment or on any particular class of appointment that may have been prescribed by the Governor in Council by rules restricting the powers of all or any councils may be sanctioned by the council'. So the section contemplates at the first instance when the council is formed the municipal council has to submit its establishment schedule for the approval of the Government. The Government may pass such orders as they deem fit, they may modify or confirm it; they may restore some of the proposals of the council or strike off some. In a matter like this I think, Your Excellency, that full power should be given to the council. After all a municipality can be trusted in a matter like that. In the City Municipal Act the Corporation has got the sole right in such matters."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Does the Honourable Member want that his amendment should stand in place of the whole clause 70?"

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The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Yes, Your Excellency, 'The chairman shall from time to time lay before the council a schedule setting forth the designations and grades of the officers and servants who should in his opinion constitute its establishment and embodying his proposals with regard to the salary, fees and allowances payable to them' The chairman has to submit it before the council and get its sanction According to my amendment it is not necessary to refer the matter to Government or seek their approval. Looking to the City Municipal Act there is a provision in section 91:—'The Commissioner shall from time to time lay before the Standing Committee a schedule setting forth the designations and grades of the officers and servants who should in his opinion constitute the Corporation establishment and embodying his proposals with regard to the salaries, fees and allowances payable to them The Standing Committee may either approve or amend such schedule as it thinks fit and shall lay it before the council with its remarks if any'. We have been hitherto following the City Municipal Act as our model, and I do not see any reason why the mufassal municipalities should not be trusted with this power. If my amendment is carried out, then it is open to the council to frame its own establishment schedule and fix the salary, the conditions of service, leave, etc., irrespective of the sanction of Government. But then it may be said that the Corporation of Madras stands on a different footing; it is not advisable to trust the municipalities with these large powers which should be entrusted to the Corporation of Madras I have got in my hand the United Provinces Municipalities Act; there also they have passed a corresponding provision: 'The board may by resolution determine what servants (other than executive officer, secretaries appointed under section 66, engineers, the health officer or temporary servants appointed under section 70) are required for the discharge of the duties of the board and the salaries to be paid to them respectively.' They do not prescribe that any sanction of Government should be obtained. Surely, Your Excellency, at this stage the municipalities should be trusted to determine their own servants and their staff without being told to obtain the sanction of Government, except in the case of high officers, such as the health officer, the secretary or an engineer and so on. With these words I commend this amendment for the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, the amendment is open to one objection. It does not say that the sanction of the council is required"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"That provision is contained in amendment No. 215 which is as follows:—

'*For* clause 71 *substitute* the following:—

"The council shall sanction such schedule with or without modifications as it thinks fit and may from time to time amend it at the instance of the chairman

"Provided that no new office shall be created without the sanction of the Governor in Council if the maximum monthly salary exceeds one hundred rupees."'

Council if the maximum monthly salary exceeds one hundred rupees."'

"I think we may take 215 along with this amendment, *i.e.*, 213 They both run together"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Just one word Amendments 213 and 215 go together. I do not know why 215 is put under clause 71. For 70 and 71 I propose these two amendments"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I agree that this is a matter of internal administration and that the local body should have complete discretion in regard to it. It is for Honourable Members to say if there will be need hereafter to maintain any model scale or schedule showing the maximum or minimum pay of officers. Municipalities are now classified into certain groups according to revenue and the Government indicate a suitable scale for each group of municipalities and ordinarily every municipality adjusts its establishment according to the scale. I have heard several local bodies express the view that it would be convenient to have general lines laid down for them without however their being unduly rigid.' There are other bodies whose wishes are different. This is not a matter in which we want to retain control against the wishes of local bodies Before I agree to the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao's proposals let me know what the wishes of other Honourable Members are."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"We are thankful to Government that they are not going to retain the local administration in their own hands. It is true there will be some municipality which at the first instance will lavish some amount on their establishments but when they find that from the grant which the Government will make the municipalities spend more than necessary on establishments, the Government can enforce their action. It will be a better check than by leading them by a string step by step. For the last 25 or 30 years they are spending some amount They must know what they must pay. As it is, even for petty matters they have to obtain the sanction of the Governor in Council. I think just to train these people leave them alone for some time, and if they make mistakes you may consider it some years hence. Some provision may be introduced after some years if they abuse the power I think the proposal of Government is very excellent and we should accept it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I think the interference of Government in this matter is very inconvenient. The Government prescribe certain limits and ask us to keep within these limits. If we exceed them, we have to come up to Government. We should be given a free hand. If we make mistakes, we shall learn by experience."

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The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I think that in this matter except in the services which are going to be provincialized a free hand might be given: I heard vaguely of a scheme for provincialising the municipal engineering service and the health officer's service. If any such scheme is afoot I will not vote for the amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO :—"My difficulty is if a certain standard is not laid down by which the council is to be guided then each council will sit and fix a pay not in accordance with the work which such officer has to do but factions and many other considerations will come into play. I would certainly recommend a certain standard and then the council may be given the choice either to start from the lowest minimum up to the maximum. Suppose that the manager is to be paid Rs. 50 to 75, the council should be given power to fix Rs. 60, 70 or 75. A certain standard may be given to the council for guidance. I would certainly recommend that a certain scale may be put down whereby the municipal council should be given some sort of latitude to fix their pay."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR :—"As far as possible municipal councils may be left to themselves in the matter of expenditure. That principle is carried out in clause 121 as redrafted by the Select Committee. The municipality may entertain its establishment fixed in the schedule approved by the council. The council may be allowed to take care of its affairs provided it maintains a working balance after discharging all its liabilities. If on this head the Government were satisfied there was no need for the Government to interfere with the establishment schedules of the municipality."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"Before we finally agree to this I should like to draw attention to a point in the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao's amendment which says 'the council shall sanction such schedule with or without modification as it thinks fit and may from time to time amend it at the instance of the chairman.'

"Provided that no new office shall be created without the sanction of the Governor in Council if the maximum monthly salary exceeds Rs. 100.

"In the result no councillor can move in the matter of revising the establishment, only the chairman can do so. Personally I think it is right, because the chairman is the head of the establishment, and he controls it. I do not think it is desirable that any individual councillor should take it upon himself to propose a revision of the staff. And the Advocate-General advises that the two things should be put into one section."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR :—"I would omit the proviso which would give a free hand and my friend has agreed and several others have agreed. I think it is necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I accept the proposition."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"Then you will formally move it."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I move this amendment. *For* clauses 70 and 71 *substitute* the following :—

"The chairman shall from time to time lay before the council a schedule setting forth the designations and grades of the officers and servants who should in his opinion constitute its establishment and embodying his proposals with regard to the salaries, fees and allowances payable to them.

"The council shall sanction such schedule with or without modifications as it thinks fit and may from time to time amend it at the instance of the chairman."

The amendment as revised was put to vote and carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the second part of amendment No. 215 is withdrawn.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju withdrew the following amendment of which he had given notice :—

"In clause 71 (1) *add* at the end the following :—

'If it does not involve additional cost to the municipality except on the occasion of budget discussion.'"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I propose to move from the chair that clause 70 be renumbered as clause 71 goes out."

The motion was carried.

Clause 72.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO moved the following amendment :—

"*Omit* clause 72 (1)."

In doing so he said :—"According to section 72 (1) if in any municipality, there is no salary attached to the office of chairman a post of secretary may be included in the schedule. If we go back to the history of this post of secretary we will find that from 1884 to 1897 the municipalities went on without any secretary. It was by Act III of 1897 section 39 (a) of the Madras District Municipalities Act was incorporated. Section 39 (a) gave power to the municipal council subject to the approval of the Governor in Council to appoint a person called a secretary only in the case of municipalities whose income exceeded Rs. 30,000, and the powers

given to this secretary were that 'subject to the approval of the Governor in Council the chairman shall delegate to the secretary his powers under section 42 as regards the servants of the municipal council employed in the municipal office and the collection of municipal revenues and such of his other powers except those relating to the conduct of the proceedings in the meeting as the municipal council may determine.

"These were the powers which were intended to be delegated to the secretary and the word used is not 'may' but 'shall' Moreover there is a proviso in which it is stated that when the chairman has so delegated any or all of his powers he shall cease to exercise them himself. The powers once delegated to the secretary shall not be withdrawn without the sanction of Government. After this office was created there was a good deal of commotion It was said that these secretaries were appointed by the Government more or less to watch the work of the council and the chairman and a few thought that it was only to help the administration by the creation of an appointment called the secretary who would divest the chairman of many of his powers and duties But Your Excellency will remember that the post of the secretary has created a lot of friction and trouble in the municipal administration of the country Probably some 40 to 50 at least are municipalities whose income is over Rs 30,000. With all that there are only very very few municipalities that availed themselves of the advantage of this section 39 (*a*) I will not go into the reasons why from some of these municipalities secretaries were already removed But anyhow this much is certain. The post of secretary was not considered good either by Government or by the municipality concerned Now I may bring to Your Excellency's notice that in many councils there was so much friction and the matter went up to Government who abolished a good many secretaryships from the Presidency So these are the circumstances under which the secretary came into existence. Now the same has been proposed in the Select Committee in the Bill now under consideration. When it first came up the Bill provided that the municipality shall entertain a secretary and it was also indicated under section 69 what the duties of these secretaries are' Section 69 of the original Bill ran like this :—

'The secretary shall be the ministerial head of the office and shall as such have the custody of all papers and documents and conduct the business of the municipal corporation subject to the lawful orders given to him by the chairman.'

"This article has been dropped in the present Bill and no duties are assigned to the secretary, and no powers are assigned to the secretary under this Act unless of course the rules hereafter will provide some extraordinary powers or duties. We find no section that enjoins the chairman to delegate any of his powers to the secretary. Article 69 intended that he should be the chief ministerial officer. The manager of the office who is discontented on account of the low salary is better fitted to be the head of the ministerial department. His pay and prospects should be bettered rather than introduce dual control. But I will briefly state a few facts which will go to show that the post of secretary is not at all necessary Your Excellency, it will be seen that the municipal administration chiefly and mostly consists of matters relating to sanitation, roads, education, medical relief and so forth. All municipalities are divided into three groups. The first group consists of bigger municipalities whose income is over Rupees 1,00,000, the second whose income is Rs. 50,000 and above and lastly all minor municipalities. So under these circumstances it has been intended by the Act that in all the bigger municipalities there shall be to look after the engineering department an assistant engineer who will look after the water-works, roads, drainage and in other smaller municipalities there will be a supervisor and in the last group there will be an overseer Then in the matter of sanitation the municipality will have not only the advice of the district medical and sanitary officer, but also they will have an assistant surgeon as health officer and the smaller municipalities will have probably an hospital assistant or a sanitary inspector. These are the two big officers that will be employed by the municipality In the bigger municipalities where the income is very large I would recommend a revenue officer who will be able to look after the revenue department of the municipal administration. Thus Your Excellency will see that there will be so many as three officers and the secretary will be no other than an ordinary gentleman probably a B A ; in many instances secretaries are not even graduates. But if he is given the powers of supervision over all these subordinates who are graduates and who are all men with expert knowledge in their own departments they will be at the mercy and under the orders of the secretary ; and this, I submit, Your Excellency, will not be conducive to the smooth administration or for that matter efficient administration of any municipality. Therefore my position is that a secretary is not necessary ; but some will say, well, a chairman of a municipal council has not got all the time to look after and he does require somebody to help him something like Collectors having personal assistants. The chairman if there is a secretary will delegate most of his powers to his secretary but the position which I take in the matter of this chairmanship is this—that a chairman shall be one who should be able to devote at least 4 to 5 hours of his time every day for the municipal administration because two or three hours are needed for local inspection and for supervision in the morning and one or two hours in the afternoon for office work. So it will come to four to five hours. That is a circumstance which may be borne in mind when considering this question, whether we should have a secretary or not. The position which I take is that persons who aspire to be chairmen must be able to stand the sacrifice. If they are not able to devote so much of the time it is better that we have paid chairman rather than secretaries because in that case a busy lawyer or a busy merchant or a busy man will find that he can delegate as many powers as possible to the secretary and will be only a person who will preside and probably say aye to everything to what the secretary says

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No doubt there is another trouble that might arise. If the chairman would not say aye to what all the secretary says, the secretary will have his own party in the council, and there will be considerable trouble in the matter. I therefore will not advocate the creation of secretaryship in any case.

"I would bring another fact to Your Excellency's notice and it is this: that under sections 24-25 we will have a number of sub-committees who will look after the various branches of administration. They will thereby help the municipal administration. It will be a proper thing that the electors realize their sense of responsibility and elect the best man as their councillor and the councillors in their turn realise their responsibility and try to help the administration and the chairman is the gentleman to carry out the resolutions of the majority of the councillors. I submit, Your Excellency that the post of secretary is unnecessary because he will be only a servant; and as already said with the assistance of the committees under sections 24-25, I don't see why the chairman should have additional assistance in the person of the secretary. As I have already said the post of secretary will cause more mischief than good. I have stated the reasons why there should not be a secretary in the municipality. Of course it may be said that after all we have decided that the chairman will be only for one year and therefore there should be somebody who will chalk out the line of policy and who will be in a position to help the succeeding chairman. As to that, Your Excellency, what I submit is this: when we have got expert men like the Engineer the Health officer, the Revenue officer and so on there is no need for another man altogether for guiding the succeeding chairman at all. The chairman should be guided not by the secretary but by the council. So I request that section 72 (3) may be deleted and I appeal to the members of Government here as it is they that might rightly judge this question as some of us would like to have assistance. I don't thereby mean anything ill against my brother colleagues."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I second this amendment, I don't think that any special appeal is necessary. Government have said there is no necessity for any additional provision because according to the previous provision we can employ anybody we like. Therefore this can as well be omitted."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"Under the existing Act the secretary was very troublesome. We have taken all the powers from the secretary in the Bill under consideration. He has no patronage but himself can be appointed or removed by the chairman. He will exercise only such powers as are given to him by the chairman. It is no matter whether we call him secretary, manager or anybody. A number of notices have to be signed and a number of bills have to be sent out. Who will sign them? If it is a mere manager the Accountant-General will object. If he is called the secretary who has been doing such work all along, the Accountant-General will never raise any objection. It is merely to satisfy the audit officer he is called the secretary. He has got no powers and will not come into conflict with the chairman or anybody else. If any council wishes to include the post of the secretary, it may have him, if not it may not have him."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I oppose this amendment. This matter was elaborately discussed in the Select Committee and Mr. Subba Rao was the one solitary exception who voted against it. The secretary's post is very necessary for carrying on the duties of the municipality. In the present Act the secretary had statutory power and because he had statutory powers he came into conflict with the chairman and the secretary in the present Act was not removable by the chairman. Under the Bill much of the mischief has been removed. He has got no statutory powers at all. He has got only such powers as will be delegated by the chairman and he could also be removed. He could be removed by the chairman or the council. So he is only a subordinate. I myself applied for such an officer; the paper is pending consideration at the hands of Government. I did not call him the secretary but I called him personal assistant. The present manager is a desk-worn. The Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao said that we have got engineers, revenue officers and health officers. In the mufassal we have not got revenue officers. The chairman has to assess and to revise assessment himself. And, if there are secretaries, they will be of much use in that matter. The secretary will be much required in cases of this kind and he will supervise the collection of revenue also. He is very necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAIYA PANTULU:—"I don't see any objection to the clause as it stands. There were certain difficulties in regard to the secretary under the old Act. Certain powers were delegated to the secretary. But they could not be withdrawn unless with the permission of the Governor in Council. The secretary stands only as a convenient name. Call him secretary, or manager or whatever you like. As pointed out by the Honourable Members the secretary will sign many documents. He will be as it were a personal assistant to the chairman. The objection taken by the Honourable mover was that if powers were delegated to him there would be difficulty. This would apply to every officer. Under the present Bill the chairman is empowered to delegate his powers either to vice-chairman or to the council. He is also empowered to withdraw them whenever he likes. He has got perfect control over the officers so that there is no difficulty whatever here. And the difficulty which we experienced before no longer exists."

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The Hon'ble DIWAN BAHADUR SIR P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIAR :—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao has said a great deal about the secretary and his rôle in the past. I am not here to defend past secretaries. As pointed out by several Honourable Members, the secretary under the Bill will not be in the same position as the secretary in the past: the former can be appointed or removed by the local body; the appointment itself may or may not be created. The chairman can delegate certain powers to the secretary but at the same time he can withdraw them. Even if the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao's amendment is carried, there is nothing to prevent a municipality creating the appointment of secretary and including it in the schedule. The trouble with many municipalities has been the unwillingness or inability on the part of the chairman to draw a clear line between the duties which he must keep in his own hands and those which should be given to the permanent staff. Municipal chairmen sometimes fail to draw a clear line between matters of general supervision and policy which they should keep in their own hands and routine duties which must be done by the permanent staff. The other day when we were dealing with the question of allowing the chairman to be elected every year, several Honourable Members apprehended that the chairman would be unable to complete his work within a year. We have no appointments here corresponding to that of the town clerk in England. The latter runs the machinery, is practically permanent, and the councillors and chairman give only general instructions. I indulge in the hope that the time will come when our local bodies will work into line with the practice elsewhere. I want to keep the idea of secretary in evidence. It is open to any council to appoint him or not. I do hope that in the best interests of municipal administration all the larger councils will appoint him and will pursue the policy of gradually increasing his powers, looking to him to continue the administration from year to year, to keep up continuity notwithstanding the changes of chairman and councillors. It would be politic to keep clause 72 (1) in the law, as a reminder of what it is that those who come after us should aim at. I don't think any useful purpose is served by looking back on what has been done in the past by secretaries in a number of councils. I would ask Honourable Members to look ahead."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR :—"The secretary's functions were defined in the Bill before it was referred to the Select Committee. That clause has been now omitted. The present Bill simply says 'a post of secretary may be included in the schedule.' As observed by the Honourable Member in charge the post of 'secretary' may be included or not in the schedule by a municipality. It may be well to consider whether the functions of the secretary may not be defined by restoring the clause deleted by the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIAR :—"I would rather allow his powers to be developed by conventions than by law."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO :—"I am not prepared to withdraw this amendment of mine on a question of principle. I would like to see that we should have, for my part, a gentleman to take up chairman's work who will devote a good portion of his time for the municipal administration. If that is not possible I have already said that it is better to have a paid chairman or a paid vice-chairman. As stated by the Member in charge I only look ahead. Now let us see what are the duties of the secretary. Of course the Member in charge says he will be given more power as we go along. That is we mean that more and more statutory powers of the chairman will be delegated to a paid servant of the municipality. The chairman and the councillors have got certain powers under the Act. You allow, Sir, that some of these powers may be handed to a paid servant of the municipality. I submit such a position, I cannot agree to. I don't agree, Your Excellency, to any statutory power of the chairman being delegated to this officer."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Is there nothing in the Bill which gives that?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO :—"The Member in charge said as we go along we can give more powers."

The Hon'ble DIWAN BAHADUR SIR P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIAR :—"I only said that the Council will be well advised to adopt that policy. Under the law it is open to the chairman to delegate more powers or no power."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"This is a matter of considerable interest. The same argument has been brought to my notice very often, while I was for six years in Bombay. There is on the part of the municipal chairman a feeling of the gravest suspicion when any gentleman has been appointed as the executive officer. We are told we must always find a chairman who will work for four or five hours a day for the municipality. It is not a very easy thing to do. There are certain fortunate people who have got leisure but the greater number of people have not got leisure, so that in my country I don't think there is any single municipality where they have not got an executive officer who is called the town clerk and he does all the executive work under the orders of the municipality. Some one suggested in his remark that in every municipality there was going to be a chairman's party and the secretary's party. Surely such a condition need never arise for the chairman could dismiss the secretary under such case. I personally cannot agree with him at all. He suggested that the better alternative will be to have a paid chairman.

"One great advantage of municipalities and district boards is that you get as the head one of the most influential and able men in the particular locality and I think it will be a great pity if the post of chairman or president were held by a professional officer paid for the purpose

(The President; Mr. Subba Rao; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu, Mr. Ramaraja Ackariyar, Mr. Arumainatha Pillai; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar, Mr. Siva Rao) [13TH MARCH 1920.

Municipalities and local boards should give scope to men to do voluntary work for the good of the people and I think nothing should be done to hinder such voluntary work. I really did not mean to say anything on this point, but this is a matter which has interested me greatly, for I saw a great deal of it in Bombay. I sincerely trust that chairmen of municipalities will realize that it is the essence of local self-government to have an executive officer to be in charge of the executive work of the municipality and to carry on the routine work. When municipalities become more and more developed, municipal chairmen will find it very difficult to spare sufficient time to devote to the routine of office and they would therefore find very soon the need of a paid executive officer to attend to the detail work."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao:—"After having heard Your Excellency regarding the duties of the secretary I do not wish to press my amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai withdrew the following amendment:—

"*Omit* clause 72 (1)."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 72 (1), *substitute* the words 'Revenue Officer' *for* the word 'Secretary'."

In doing so he said:—"We have sufficiently discussed the matter. I think on both sides there is superstition. The Hon'ble Sir Rajagopala Achariyar has described what an ideal secretary should be, but the word 'secretary' has some bad association with it. I therefore appeal that the word 'revenue officer' be substituted for the word 'secretary'. After all the name does not matter much. Let us not fight for name."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar:—"The term 'revenue officer' would mean that he has only to collect the taxes and that he cannot do anything else."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju:—"I withdraw if anybody objects to it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumainatha Pillai:—"I beg to move that the words 'whose salaries shall be determined by the municipal council, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council' be added at the end of clause 72 (2). The chairman's pay is to be determined by the council subject to the sanction of Your Excellency and we have just now given to municipal council under clause 70 full power to give their establishment their own scales of salary so far as their own officers are concerned. As the engineer and the health officer would not come under the establishment mentioned in the previous section I move that my amendment be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"Is it a fact that the municipal engineer and the health officer would not be included in the establishment schedule?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"I do not think these two particular offices would come into the schedule. They are special appointments created only in the case of councils having an income of over Rs. 1,00,000 and even so only if required by the Governor in Council and on a special resolution of the local body."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"I think I can explain the policy underlying this particular provision. We all know that with regard to these two officers, the officer looking after the general health of the town and the officer carrying out public works in the town, it is difficult to convince municipal councils generally of the wisdom of employing reasonably high paid men for carrying out these duties and giving them reasonable permanency. I think the mistake that very many municipalities make—I dare say they will get over it—is to imagine that by employing a large staff of men on small pay they could save themselves expenditure and that it would be more economical to do that than employ qualified well paid men to supervise and control the staff. It is for that reason that the Government have agreed that, wherever a municipality employs a health officer, the Government will contribute three-fourths of the pay, only one-fourth falling on the local body. As public works in municipalities will be largely developed in the near future, it is by no means unlikely that the appointment of engineer will also be made one towards which the Government will pay a substantial contribution. We want in the best interests of municipal administration to be in a position to compel municipalities to realize that they do need well-paid men to look after the sanitation of the town and to expend the necessary amount of money which will go to municipal public works. These principles will apply in the larger municipalities only and that is why we have laid down 'that a council which during three consecutive years has realized an income of one hundred thousand rupees from ordinary receipts, shall, if so required by the Governor in Council, include a post of health officer and a post of municipal engineer.' A health officer and a sanitary engineer to be satisfactory must have certain qualifications and men with these qualifications will not come unless they are paid well and treated well. The intention is to bring these two

13TH MARCH 1920.] *(Sir Rajagopala Achariyar ; Mr. Desika Achariyar, Mr. Habib-ul-lah, Mr Venkatapati Raju.)*

appointments into a provincial cadre so that municipalities will really get good men. That is the policy underlying the distinction between the ordinary staff and these two expert appointments. In this province—I think the Surgeon-General will bear me out—the appointment of health officer is a particularly unpopular one. Several of the men appointed have thrown up their appointments and left the municipalities. I would earnestly appeal to Honourable Members not to do anything that would worsen the position of these two particular appointments if they wish to raise the tone of the sanitary administration or the administration of public works in the municipalities. If after this statement of mine, Honourable Members consider that there is no need to treat these two appointments as separate, then it is open to them of course to do away with the provision. But I think they will be doing a unwise thing in the present state of affairs if they treat these two appointments as part of the ordinary staff."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR :—"This provision was made as stated in the notes attached to the Bill for the reason that these appointments are new ones and it was therefore considered that the salaries of these appointments should be determined subject to the approval of the Government and I don't think that this amendment wants anything more to be done. In the clause as it stands, no mention is made about salaries. What Mr Arumainatha Pillai wants is that their salaries may be determined subject to the approval of the Governor in Council."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH Sahib Bahadur :—"The word 'salary' cannot be added inasmuch as health officers have their own salaries arranged for them according as they are first-class or second-class officers."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T DESIKA ACHARIYAR :—"I may point out that the salary in question may be fixed by the council and then when the proposal comes up to Government for approval, Government can say 'you cannot have a man on this pay ; you must raise the pay offered.' What is demanded by the amendment does not contravene any principle contained in the Bill."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"As I said at the beginning, the idea is to strengthen the hands of the Government and to enable them to insist upon local bodies having capable men as health officers and municipal engineers. If the determination of the salary is left wholly to the council, then, when the Government wish to exercise the power of compelling any municipality to create either of these offices, the municipal council could defeat it by fixing the salary so low that no capable officer would take it up. That is the danger that has to be provided against. Honourable Members must also remember that the major portion of the salary is proposed to be paid by the Government and therefore the Government must have the last word in the matter of the appointments."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH Sahib Bahadur :—"I am now inclined to think that the word 'salary' has not been mentioned in sub-clause (2) of clause 71 by reason of the fact that the old sub-clause (2) of 74 (since deleted) was sufficiently explicit in regard to that matter. 'Any such proposals as are not inconsistent with the limits of expenditure for establishment or on any particular class of appointment that may have been prescribed by the Governor in Council by rules restricting the powers of all or any councils may be sanctioned by the council.' This clause refers specifically to the appointment of health officer and engineer. Under Mr Siva Rao's amendment that clause has gone out."

The Hon'ble Mr. B VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"I am unable to understand why the Government are unable to accept Mr. Arumainatha Pillai's amendment. The question is if these officers are forced upon the municipal councils, the councils would be prepared to pay them or not. These two appointments are very important ones and the temptation of getting three-fourths of their pay from the Government might appeal to the council. The reason why the Government finds some difficulty in popularizing these officers is that they are creating dual authority. Under the district boards also, there are engineers. But as Collectors are generally the presidents of the district boards no difficulty has been felt in controlling these engineers. If Government want to popularize these appointments, they must put these officers under the control of the council. At present, these officers do not care for the orders of the council or of the chairman and accessarily there is rub, and either the officers leave the municipality of their own accord or the council manages to bring them into trouble. And this state of things will continue so long as you continue the dual authority. Therefore my appeal to the Government is that when they send an officer to a municipality, let him be placed directly under the council with strict instructions to obey the orders of the council. Otherwise let him not be appointed as the servant of the municipality."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"Your Excellency, there is no half way house in this matter: either the policy must be accepted or, if Honourable Members reject the policy, the whole thing must go. If Honourable Members consider that there is no need for any provision for external pressure in the case of large municipalities, to insist on their keeping fairly well-paid health officers and engineers, then there is no need for any of these things. The policy which underlies the Bill—and it seems to have found favour with the Select Committee—is that it would be well, at any rate for some time, to have the law framed in such a way that the 'council' should be compelled to maintain reasonably efficient men to

(Sir Rajagopala Achariyar ; Mr. Arunachlatha Pillai ; Mr. Venkatapati Raju ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. Narasimha Raju ; the President ; Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu ; Mr. Desika Achariyar.) [13TH MARCH 1920.

fill these appointments. If that is accepted, then you must make all other provisions to fit in with that policy. I consider that it will be wise on the part of Honourable Members to recognize this, that in large towns the local bodies are unfortunately not always prepared to do the right thing by way of employing adequately paid men for attending to sanitation and public works. I would suggest that the addition should assume this form : 'a post of a health officer and a post of a municipal engineer in the schedule whose salaries shall be fixed by the Governor in Council in consultation with the municipal council.' That is to say, the last word must be with the Governor in Council. I would appeal to Honourable Members to give this matter careful consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUNACHALA PILLAI :—"Your Excellency, I accept the amendment of the Honourable Member in charge. I have not got the slightest objection. I think it is good."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"This is a new aspect and I think Your Excellency will permit us to discuss because Sir Rajagopala Achariyar says 'in consultation.' It does not matter whether the municipality fixes the salary or the Government but my difficulty is whether the Government is paying or the municipality is paying. If the municipality pays let the Government have nothing to do with it. But if the Government is paying the municipality should have nothing to do with it. If the Government is not paying the salary, they have no business to interfere with the appointment of the municipality. If the Government wants to pay and the municipality is prepared to accept it let them accept it. Therefore my submission is that that question should be settled. Let there be no misunderstanding between the municipality and the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"May I know what is to be done in all cases where the municipality pays one-fourth and the Government three-fourths?"

The amendment as revised was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Your Excellency, my amendments on clauses 72 and 76 are to be taken together because I propose a deletion of clauses 72 (4) and the substitution of another clause for 76. 72 (4) is a punishment clause, 76 is a punishment clause ; and I thought when I sent my amendment that both the questions can be dealt with together and that is the reason why I sent one amendment embodying both the principles."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I think the Honourable Member will move this amendment now."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"In this amendment I propose the deletion of clause 72 (4). This enables the Government to remove the health officer or the engineer without or in spite of the opinion of the municipal council to retain him. The question whether the Government should retain such a power or not has to be taken into consideration. I respectfully draw the attention of the Council to paragraph 16 of the Government of India resolution on the local self-government in the year 1918. It was also recommended by the Decentralization Commission that the 'degree of outside control over municipal establishments shall be relaxed, etc. So the power of appointment and the dismissal is to be in the hands of the municipal council and the dismissal must be with the approval of the Government. That is the principle that was laid down in the resolution. It has already been submitted by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju in the course of the debate on the previous amendment that it is not desirable that the health officers and engineers to be employed by the municipal councils should have two masters to serve. If the clause is to be retained as it is the municipal council will have the right of removing him and the Government independently will have the power to remove him. The removal by the Government means that the servants will have to see and execute their work in order to suit the wishes of the Executive Engineer or the District Medical and Sanitary Officer as the case may be. But he shall have to serve according to the wishes of the chairman of the council and thus will be a difficult task. There is an additional reason why I propose that this should be omitted, it is that punishment comes under 76 and the necessary wording as to the previous sanction of the Government can be embodied in section 76. When time comes I shall move that amendment. For the present I propose that this clause be omitted."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU :—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR :—"Your Excellency, I oppose the amendment. The object of the amendment is to enable municipal councils to arbitrarily send away people holding the superior appointments under reference in a municipality. It will be necessary to have efficient and well paid engineers and health officers in charge of municipal affairs in a large municipality. They will be people with a certain status and we must enable them to maintain their self respect. The health officer will be paid partly by the Government and partly by the municipality ; and the central authority has thus the liability to find a portion of his salary. I think it must have a right also to see that they are not removed arbitrarily from their offices. In the larger municipalities the engineer and the health officer will be persons with superior qualifications and they have to be dealt with in the way in which officials of that rank and status have to be dealt with. The very reason why health officers do

19TH MARCH 1920.] *(Mr. Desika Acharyar; the Surgeon-General; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Rajagopala Acharyar.)*

not seek service in certain municipalities is that they are liable to be sent away arbitrarily by the council. In the circumstances it is absolutely necessary that officers highly paid like the health officer and the engineer should be removed by the council only with the Government or the Governor in Council's sanction."

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL G. G. GIFFARD:—"As far as the health officer is concerned India or Southern India at any rate has great difficulty in getting them at all. We get neither the first-class officers with a D.P.H. qualification of a University in England or of the University in Madras. As far as second-class health officers are concerned, ordinary graduates who have been through a course of training, we get equally few. The position in India is rather worse than it is in England, although the position in England has been considered to be so bad that England is going exactly in the opposite direction to that in which these gentlemen wish to go. For the last 40 years in England health officers have been the servants of municipalities. They have not been Government servants. They have been doctors who have taken up appointments in the municipalities and they have become so disgusted with it that now a new Health Ministry has been formed. They are all agitating to be put under a central authority and sent to the several municipal towns by the Central Health Authority, although I understand the municipality pays the whole of their salary. In Madras I have been for some time trying to persuade young medical men to become health officers. The other day I called a meeting of the whole profession high and low, and they were unanimous that if health officers were to be purely servants of local bodies, and municipalities that would give an absolute death blow to any further advance in sanitation. No one would join the appointment. At present there has been no candidate. They are not prepared to go out as servants of the municipalities. The fact is that a professional man with high qualifications is not prepared in Southern India to serve as a whole time servant, for he is liable to be dismissed, censured, warned and fined without any appeal to the Government. I have already requested the Government—I do not know whether it is accepted—that they should form into a service and if they are formed into a service they will then probably be paid entirely by the Government. We have to advance in sanitation but advance in sanitation without medical officers is of course impossible. I would warn the Members of this Council if they carry this amendment that their municipal officers are to be the servants of the municipality they will get absolutely none because it is extremely difficult to reconcile central control with local self-government. Indian municipalities are not in a fit state to take charge of professional men. I have already told you that in England where Municipal Government is more formed, more developed, more advanced, it is being found after 40 years' experience that the English towns are unable to keep their health officers."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, may I ask for information which very much affects the present question. When the Surgeon-General was talking about the matter it struck me that he struck the right chord. There is a great deal of difficulty in getting the right sort of men. When I was chairman I had to trouble the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General a number of times till at last I got one. Even he stayed for a short time and then left. We were badly stranded. I think any rough and definet or similar treatment to health officers is absolutely impossible. So it will be of help to us very much if the Government could let us know whether there is any proposal with Government to provincialise these services."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"A scheme has come to hand and we have taken it up for consideration and it is impossible for me at this stage to say how it is going to be finally disposed of. It is not confined to municipalities, it concerns all local bodies.

"A point that I would ask you to remember here is this. By clause 72 (4) no health officer or municipal engineer shall be removed except with the consent of the Governor in Council. In the next amendment I am going to accept the position that, whatever may be the virtues of the health officer or the engineer, should it appear that a decided majority of the local body is at any time against him, that will be taken as evidence of the fact that he cannot do useful work in that place and under those circumstances the Government should remove the man. That is the reason for the similar provision put into the Madras City Act which has been referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao. That line was taken by the late Legislative Council in regard to the Madras City and we may adopt the same line in regard to the mofussil. Section 85 of the Madras City Act deals with the health officer, the engineer and the revenue officer. Section 88 says 'any officer appointed under section 85 can be removed from office by the Governor in Council and *shall* be so removed by a resolution of the Council—not less than 33 councillors.' That is the situation in regard to the City, and I would advise Honourable Members to do a similar thing in regard to these two officers in the mofussil. Give them reasonable security of tenure of office, because they are men who will ordinarily have to be chosen for the council by the Government. In the present condition of affairs, unless they feel secure, the chances are that for a long time no local body will get the right men. At the same time, when the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao's amendment is taken up, which comes next to this, we can so adjust it as to fit in with the view that when a decided preponderance of opinion in a local body asks that a particular health officer or engineer shall be removed, the Government shall not stand in the way but shall remove him; that need not be a reflection on the man, but it will be a recognition of the fact that circumstances are such that he cannot be of use in a place where he has so wholly failed to command the confidence of the local body he is serving."

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Rev. Macphail; Mr. Ramachandra Aiyar; Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Siva Rao.) [18TH MARCH 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. B VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, it is really a difficult situation Because he is a Government officer, the health officer must be subordinate to the Surgeon-General, that is Government. If he is to serve the municipality he cannot serve both of them. If a municipality proposes to utilize the services of the Government officers, the Government officers during the period that they serve the municipality, obey the orders of the municipality subject to their other conditions regarding their pay and allowances The Government may fix some qualifications such as, if you want an engineer, he must have passed certain examinations of the Engineering College, if you want a health officer he must have passed the M.B. and so on If a municipality does not get a proper person in the Madras Presidency the M.B. and so on from some other Presidency or from America If a municipality were to engage it may get one from some other Presidency or from America. If a municipality were to engage an officer who is fully qualified but who is not a Government officer, why should the Government interfere? The Government ought not to interfere unless the officer is already in the Government service."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E M. MACPHAIL:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju ought to remember that a municipality is, after all, a part of the country, and the Government must have some control over it in the matter of health as it is the object of the Government to try and preserve the health of the country. As the Surgeon-General pointed out, it is absolutely impossible to get health officers at all unless suitable arrangements are made. The Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju suggests that it should be possible for him to get a servant from America or anywhere else and to make his own local arrangements It seems to me that in the interest of the health of the whole community it is important that Government should subsidise the health officers of municipalities and have a say in their appointment."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, the arguments pressed by Government are fair. The difficulty is not easy to solve. As pointed out by the Surgeon-General engineers of special skill or medical officers it is not easy to have and it will be possible for the Government to introduce them in special municipalities under special conditions If they are to be threatened by the municipal body many eminent men will refuse to serve. A great deal has to be done and we are not to throw obstacles in the way of the best men being obtained by the Government. In the present state of the country, we want their support."

The Hon'ble Mr C. V. S NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, it has been said on behalf of Government that an order has already been issued that three-fourths of the cost of the maintenance of health officers is to be met from the Provincial funds. If the Government considers that it is necessary that a health officer is to be maintained in each municipality the service for the whole province may be formed and more especially so in view of the circumstances stated by the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General. It may not be that any municipality will be able to contribute even one-fourth which the Government asks the municipalities to contribute. In case the whole amount is paid by the Provincial Government it is highly desirable that the services should be entirely within the control of the Surgeon-General, but to make a health officer subordinate to two different agencies is really a very difficult problem and friction will necessarily arise in course of time and great unpleasantness may arise in the municipal councils."

The amendment was then put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 72 (4), add the words 'He shall be so removed if his removal is recommended by a resolution of the Council passed at a special meeting called for the purpose and supported by the votes of two-thirds of the councillors then on the rolls.'

In doing so he said:—"Your Excellency, I hope this amendment if carried out by the Government will satisfy the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju. There is good deal to be said in favour of either side. We know, as the Surgeon-General pointed out, the difficulty in the matter of health officers He was speaking about the health officer. There is another officer, the engineer, who cannot be placed in the same category with the health officer. Unless we hold out some good prospects and unless we also assure him of certainty or fixity of tenure we cannot get efficient officers.

"The Government of India have been bearing three-fourths of the cost of maintaining the health officers, but the Government have asked some municipalities to provide their own health officers as they could not contribute When I applied for a health officer for the Bellary municipality the Government refused to bear any proportion of the cost So it sometimes happens that the Government bears the cost and sometimes the cost has to be borne by the municipality.

"But there is another principle. The principle is that these high officers must not be left to the mercies of the fickle council, must not be left to be dealt with roughly by the chairman or the council for the time being. That is the principle that has been accepted in the Government of India resolution referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju They make a clear distinction in favour of these high officers but there is the other principle that there must be no dual authority. I submit that all servants of the municipality should be under some sort of control of the municipality. I agree that the health officer cannot be removed unless by the Government or with the consent of Government. But on the representation of the chairman or any two councillors the Government may consent to his being removed. There is another contingency, namely, when there is an overwhelming majority in the council that they are dissatisfied with the ways of the health officer or an engineer, they want his removal,

13TH MARCH 1920.] *(Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Arumainatha Pillai ; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar ; the President ; Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Venkatapati Raju ; Mr. Subba Rao ; Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar.)*

the Government shall remove him in a case like that. I borrowed this amendment from the provisions of the City Municipalities Act which says 'he shall be removed if his removal is recommended by a resolution of the Council passed at a special meeting called for the purpose and recorded 33 votes out of 50, that is, roughly two-thirds of the sanctioned strength.' In the case of an engineer I put him in the same category of a District Board Engineer. In this case we bear the whole of his salary. What can be said of the health officer and sanitation cannot be said of an engineer. They must be under some control of the council."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI :—"I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"I am prepared to accept the amendment if it is in this form as a separate sentence 'such consent shall be given if the removal is recommended by a resolution of the council passed at a special meeting called for the purpose and supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the sanctioned strength of the council.' The deviation from the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao's position is that I want two-thirds not of the men on the roll but of the sanctioned strength, because this is an extraordinary thing and a council may sometimes be much under strength and a resolution like this should not be carried through by a snatch vote."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Does the Honourable member accept it?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I accept it."

The amendment as revised was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI :—"I withdraw the following amendment :—

"*For* clause 72 (4) *substitute* the following :—

'The Governor in Council may at any time remove the health officer or municipal engineer from office and shall do so if at a special meeting of the municipal council called for the purpose, not less than three-fourths of the total number of municipal councillors vote for such removal.'"

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"I do not press the following amendment :—

"*For* clause 72 (4) *substitute* the following :—

'Whenever health officer or municipal engineer is removed by the Council against his consent, he can prefer an appeal against that order to the Government through the council who shall forward the same with any remarks thereon to the Government without any delay and abide the result thereof for compliance.'"

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 72 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 73–75.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO :—"I don't wish to move this amendment.

'If the amendment for the omission of clause 72 (1) clause 73 is not carried, *for* the words 'health officer or engineer' in clause 73 (1), *substitute* 'health officer, engineer or secretary'"

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

Clauses 73 to 75 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 76.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"The amendment I propose is this. *Omit* the words 'except a health officer or an engineer' and *add* in the first line 'subject to the provisions of sections 72 and 73'. Section 72 is the one we have been considering hitherto. That section provides that a health officer shall not be removed from office except by the consent of the Governor in Council. Under the present Bill the chairman has no control whatever. He cannot fine, he cannot suspend and he cannot do anything. In the scheme draft Bill subject to the provisions of sections 68 to 75 the chairman may fine, reduce, etc. Now for curious reasons except the health officer others are removed in the present Bill, as amended by the Select Committee. Of course removal is a very serious matter and it could not be done unless by the consent of the Governor in Council. As regards the minor punishments, such as fining, warning, anything short of removal, my submission, is that these should be retained. These minor punishments by way of some sort of control over these officers should be vested in the council. Therefore I move this amendment for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"I have great pleasure in seconding the amendment proposed by my friend Mr. Siva Rao. If the health officer and engineer are not to be punished for carelessness, unfitness, neglect of duty or misdemeanour by the council he must be punished by some other officer. No other provision is made. We have got in the second line of the original clause subject to the provisions of section 73 such control as may be prescribed by the Government. Why it should be excluded altogether from the present Bill I fail to see."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR :—"Your Excellency, I oppose the amendment. The health officer and the engineer are highly paid officers and they have a number of men under their control. The health officer will have a number of sanitary

(Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar; Sir Rajagopala Acharyar; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu; Mr. Narasimha Raju; the President; Mr. Habib-ul-lah.) [13TH MARCH 1920.

Inspectors, sweepers, etc., under him. I think we may trust to the sense of duty of these officers to do their work properly, and if we do not get on with them, the right course will be to ask Government to remove them. If these officers are fined, and if their subordinates hear of it, they will have no respect for them, and it will be difficult for these officers to have any work done by them, and it will also take the value from these people. I therefore oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar has anticipated me. The idea of excluding the health officer or municipal engineer is to save them from petty persecution. The council cannot remove these officers except with the sanction of the Governor in Council and logically they should also be saved from petty persecution. If a local body cannot get on with either of them, let it say so by a resolution supported by a decided majority and the man will go. But so long as the men are there, they must be coerced in. If a council fines an officer like that, is it imaginable that he can, after that, get any work out of his subordinates? I don't think that these two officers should be in the same position as other municipal officers and, as Honourable Members have already accepted the policy that these two officers should be placed in a privileged position, in the interest of local bodies as much as in their own interests, it follows that the amendment should be opposed."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"For the serious punishment of removal he will be placed under the orders of Government. I also accept that he should be placed above the vagaries of the municipal council. But for these petty punishments, if that clause is removed, it will make him independent of the chairman. The whole staff must be under the control of one central authority and that is the chairman."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I don't press the following amendment:—

'*Insert* the words "who shall be similarly dealt with by the council at the request of the chairman subject to an appeal to the Government" after the word "Engineer" in the seventh line.'"

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"I withdraw the following amendment:—

Add the following as second paragraph:—

'Subject to the confirmation by the Governor in Council the chairman may, with the consent of the council, suspend the health officer or municipal engineer for neglect of duty or other misconduct.'"

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU moved the following amendment:—

"*Recast* clause 76 as follows:—

'1. Subject to the provisions of section 76 the council may fine, reduce, suspend or dismiss, the health officer or municipal engineer and the chairman may fine, reduce, suspend, remove or dismiss any other municipal officer or servant for any breach of departmental rules or discipline or for carelessness, unfitness, neglect of duty or other misconduct.

'2. The health officer or municipal engineer shall have a right of appeal to the Governor in Council and the other municipal officers or servants shall have the right of appeal to the municipal council.'"

In doing so he said:—"Your Excellency, the amendment which I suggested contains two portions. One regarding the health officer and the engineer and that falls through, and the other portion is regarding the punishments inflicted by the chairman. I propose that the right of appeal should be to the council. I request Your Excellency to permit me to move my amendment in a different form because as it stands it will be inconsistent with the provisions already accepted. I want to alter it to suit the circumstances."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid I cannot allow the Honourable Member to alter his amendment. It is against rules."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I wish to bring to the notice of Government that there is no provision enabling municipal servants who are punished under section 76 to prefer an appeal to the council."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Your Excellency, I simply draw the attention of the Honourable Member to the fact that the rules regarding appeals in the matter of punishments are regulated by by-laws which are duly approved by Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"If the Advocate-General considers that it will be sufficient, I shall withdraw the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

Clauses 75 to 78 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

18TH MARCH 1920.] *(Mr. Arumainatha Pillai; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Subba Rao; Mr. Desika Achariyar; Mr. Namberumal Chetti; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar.)*

Clause 79.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI moved the following amendment :—

" At the end of clause 79 (1) *add* the following :—

'(*g*) a tax on timber brought into the municipality'."

In doing so he said :—" I would request Your Excellency's permission to move each of these sub-clauses one after another as each of them are different subjects. I shall not much take of Your Excellency's time.

" So far as the timber clause is concerned, we find a similar provision in the City Municipal Act My reason for introducing this in the district municipalities is that timber for sale is brought into the municipalities either directly from Burma or other places or purchased from Madras and taken to the municipalities. Where they are brought from Burma and other places, one does not see any reason why, while Madras Corporation is entitled to levy a tax, the district municipalities should be refused that right. In the case of timber purchased from Madras and taken to the mufussal, a certain rebate is given by the Corporation for the tax paid to it and the mufassal purchaser gets the benefit and also the Madras seller. It therefore stands to reason that the man who benefits by this rebate should pay something out of it to the district municipalities where he takes his timber and sells at a profit. These are the reasons which induce me to bring this clause as an additional source of income to the municipalities I beg to move that a tax on timber may be added to clause 79 as sub-clause (*g*)."

The Hon'ble Mr. B VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" I second it as it is an useful addition to the revenues of the municipality "

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO :—" The bulk of the timber that comes to Madras comes through the Beckingham Canal and very little is brought by rail on account of the very heavy freight that has to be paid. But in a district, we find that the timber comes in all different ways and even private persons get timber for private use. So, it will be very difficult for the chairman or any revenue officer to tax such timber that is brought every day into a district town. Moreover, some persons do bring some timber and store it and trade on it. When they do so, they pay profession tax. To tax them again would be doubly taxing them. It would therefore be impracticable in district areas to include this as one of the items of tax."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR :—" I think this is a tax which ought not to be levied. It partakes of the nature of octroi which ought not to be introduced in the mufassal municipalities. The tax on timber has been in existence in the Madras City for a long time. That is the reason why it has been continued in the Madras City Municipality Act. The analogy of the City Municipality cannot therefore be applied. It will work great hardship on people who have to bring timber from long distances to the mofussal municipalities."

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTI :—" If any explanation is wanted why timber is exempt from tax in the mufassal municipalities it is that the cost of timber to the merchant in those places is more than the cost of timber in Madras because the freight from Burma to other ports is greater than the freight to Madras. If timber is taken from Madras to a neighbouring district, say Chingleput, there may be some justification in levying the tax. Even in this case, the full duty levied by the Corporation is not refunded. Of 5 per cent duty levied by the Corporation, only 4½ per cent is refunded to the merchant, and the cost of taking the timber from Madras to Chingleput adds much to the price of the timber. Already we have to pay a heavy rate for timber in the mufassal; and the introduction of the clause proposed will act detrimentally to the users of timber. I oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—" I feel bound to oppose the amendment on principle, namely, that the Madras Government have definitely set their face against octroi. When the provision of the City Municipal Act referred to was considered, we took note of the fact that from a very long time firewood and timber were paying duty in Madras; we omitted firewood and retained timber. As the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao has pointed out, the conditions are different in the mufassal, and I would rather not agree to a provision which would be the thin end of a dangerous wedge. When once octroi is introduced in the mufussal, Honourable Members may take it from me that there will be no end of trouble. I feel strongly that this amendment should not be accepted. I therefore oppose it."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI :—" I have nothing further to add."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI moved the following amendment :—

" At the end of clause 79 (1) *add* the following :—

'The licence fee on places used for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors.'

" This is a thing which I would like to press and at some length too. The right of licensing of places where spirituous and intoxicating liquors are sold has been given to the Bombay district municipalities since 1884, and as a matter of fact in the old City Municipal Act of 1884 this privilege was given to the City. But there was a sub-clause which empowered the Government to take away that right from the Corporation. For some time the city municipality was enjoying that right but afterwards Government by an executive order took away that right and gave in exchange for it a sum of Rs. 13,607. When the City Municipal Act was again amended in 1904 this matter was not pressed and so nothing was done so far as the licensing

(Mr. Arumainatha Pillai; Mr. Todhunter, Mr. Siva Rao.) [18TH MARCH 1920.

fee was concerned. But when the City Municipal Act was passed last year this question was brought forward before the Council and it was strongly met with the plea of what we lawyers would call 'limitation' and it was further added to the plea that the City had been receiving Rs. 13,000 from the Government for a long time and that therefore they were estopped from claiming anything more. It was further added that it would be a sort of excise, a subject in which nothing could be done without the sanction of the Government of India. Therefore, it was not possible to do anything in the matter last year. But, now that the question of excise has been definitely set down as a purely provincial subject—that is the recommendation of the Committee on the Division of Functions—the whole thing is entirely in the hands of your Excellency's Government and it is open to your Government to give it or not to the municipalities. I am not claiming that any portion of your excise or your income should be transferred to the municipalities. I know I will not be able to claim it now. But next year I hope to claim it and successfully too for the municipalities. What I claim now is that power should be given to the municipalities to levy a licence fee on places where spirituous liquors are vended. This would add to the funds of the municipality and I do not think I need dilate upon the advantages which a municipality would have if it has a lot of funds in its hands. Another objection that might be raised is this I believe this was raised on a similar occasion, that it would not be possible to collect the taxes if the municipalities were to levy a licence fee separately and the District Collector under the Abkâri Act were to levy a separate license fee as well. I do not believe that that is a serious objection at all. For, under the Abkari Act, the District Collector will be entitled to levy a licence fee on all places where there are liquor shops, whether they are located in a municipality or not and what I claim here is that where the Collector under the Abkari Act levies a certain fee, he may in addition to that add something more, say a certain percentage of the licence fee and pay it to the municipality, so that there would not be a clashing of two distinct independent authorities. The argument might be advanced that the Collector might want to give the shop to one man A, and the municipality might want to give it to another man B, who may offer to give something more to the municipality than A. My answer to this would be that if the Collector who issues the licence is made also responsible for the collection of this amount he would be the only authority. He might add to the Government licence fee any proportion that might be fixed under the Act and collect the whole amount and pay back to the municipality the sum collected on its behalf.

"It might be stated that if the municipalities are given the right to levy fees, it might reduce the excise revenue that the Government are getting. If we refer to this year's budget which was presented to the Council last month and to the clear statement which was made by the Honourable the Finance Member on the question of excise, we will see that he says that the actuals received on account of excise far exceed all anticipations which he made and that he therefore expects a lot of income more than what was estimated. I believe that he has said in order to check the evil of drink he has increased the rate of licence fee in various districts. Nobody would have any sort of objection."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"What was increased was the excise duty, not the licence fee."

The Hon'ble Mr. T ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"What I meant to say was that the excise revenue has been increased and therefore it would not be possible to say that by giving the municipalities the right to levy licence fee the excise revenue of Government would diminish.

"Your Excellency's Government have been trying to put down the drink evil, at any rate, so far as the poorer classes are concerned. Lot of preaching has been done and various methods of putting down the evil such as the opening of tea shops in the neighbourhood of liquor shops have been suggested. But the real remedy seems to be to raise the value of the country liquors to such an extent that it will not be accessible to the poor working classes. In one word, I submit that this policy will put a good deal in the coffers of the municipalities which are expected hereafter to stand on their own legs and to do a good deal of additional work. It would not affect the excise revenue of the Government and would improve the position of the municipality and of the society and therefore I hope this amendment would be accepted by the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I second this amendment. I have sent in a similar amendment under schedule 4. My reasons are these; this is essentially a local source of revenue. I do not think it could be contended even for a moment that the municipality should not be entitled to a licence fee on places used for the sale of intoxicating liquors. The monopoly of permitting toddy sales and arrack sales may belong to the Government but as far as this licence fee is concerned, it is admitted on all hands that it is essentially a local source of taxation. This principle is in part recognized by the Government. The chairman is always consulted and the Advisory Committee also is consulted and fix the places for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors. If these places are to be controlled on the ground of amelioration the municipality must be enabled to levy a licence fee on places used for such purposes and does not clash with the monopoly of the Government to receive excise revenue in such cases. If objection is that it will lead to double management, the Collector may manage the whole thing. The Collector may collect the licence fee and hand it over to the municipality. When the City Municipal Act was under discussion it was conceded that this was a local source of revenue, it was a legitimate source of revenue belonging to the City Corporation. For some reason or

15TH MARCH 1920.] *(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Subba Rau; Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Thonger.)*

other the Municipal Corporation had not been claiming for a long time and so its right of levying licences could not be asserted. These were the lines on which discussion went and the amendment was rejected. But the discussion showed that the levy of licence fee is the legitimate income of the municipality and I need not point out in this direction that we want that our resources should be augmented in some way or other. We have to husband all our resources and it is not the time when we can forego anything which properly pertains to us. Without saying anything more I may say that this concession should be shown to us. Our resources are meagre. We must get something permanent and some way must be devised to augment our resources. Sir Alexander Cardew as a Member of Finance once stated when he introduced the budget that before long the relations between the local finance and the provincial finance had to be settled and there is a possibility of a fair portion of excise being handed over to the municipality. Apart from that, it is commonly recognized even by the Government that in future the Government must come to the help of the local bodies more often in a more substantial manner than they have been doing. They were only waiting for the financial settlement of the Government of India. Now it is practically settled that excise would be very likely under a provincial head; and for these reasons I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"Your Excellency, if the clause which has now been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Arumainatha Pillai means that licence fee on places used for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors is to be levied as in the case of storage of timber, storage of fuel and storage of kerosene oil and so on, I heartily support the amendment. But if it is to be any portion of the excise revenue that can be recovered by the chairman for holding the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, I do not know whether it is practicable, because this is the head of revenue in which the Government of India takes to half and the Madras Government takes the other half. I am one who wants that our country should be a dry country. But this is a very large question and I do not know whether the Government of India will sanction anything of this sort. I am one of those who would like that if our country will not be made a dry country by Government, then some portion of excise revenue should be handed over to the municipality and the district board. The amendment would further be complicating matters. The collection of drink revenue is in the hands of the Excise department and if the municipality is also going to levy a licence fee it would land us in a lot of complications and troubles. If the matter is to be considered by the Government of India and Your Excellency's Government that half the portion of the excise revenue may be made over, I should be very glad if the Honourable mover does not press for the amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I wish to inform the Council as to the ground on which a similar amendment was negatived when the City Act was under consideration. The question was whether the licence fee is to be a uniform fee for the whole town and if so it cannot be bringing a large amount. In a large town like Kumbakonam there are ten places for sale. Even if the amount be fixed to Rs. 20 it will not bring us more than Rs. 200. The licence fee has to be determined by the quantity of the liquor sold in each shop. Then it may be bringing a large amount. Then the prices of liquor in one town will be high and in other places it will be different. It would be impossible for smuggling without the help of the Excise department. It was for this reason it was considered impracticable and omitted. We have been asking for a share in the excise and the Government have promised to give us. Until the whole thing is settled I think it is better we wait."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I have very great pleasure in opposing the resolution of my friend because I appeal both to the mover and the seconder not to give opportunity for the Government to reject it. Let us not fill the coffers of the municipality from whatever sources. Because this is one of the sources which we ought not to touch. Because under the new principle adopted by the Government municipal chairman representing the municipality will be consulted with reference to the location of shops. We are not interested in it, but we are interested in our own people and we are reducing the number of shops from time to time. If we take any share in it we are perfectly certain that we will never help the Government in reducing the shops. And in this matter whatever be the other considerations let us not meddle with it because it is not at all safe for the people or useful for them. I know it is too early for our country to abolish the whole excise revenue. There will be time enough when every one of us should try for it. In the meanwhile let the Government get as much revenue as they please. Let us try our best to reduce the evil. I believe in course of time we must part with that revenue. Let us not touch. They are the wages of sin. Let us not claim it for the benefit of the poor because most of it is realized from the poor and I appeal to my friend, let us not meddle with it."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONGER:—"As this resolution stands at present it brings within its scope numerous businesses which have their head office in Madras, which are interested in the sale of foreign spirits, the taxation upon which already stands at a very high figure—hundred per cent higher than it was a few years ago. The trade does not consider it should be called upon to pay any higher taxation than it is at present doing. If I am right what the mover of this resolution really means is 'places used for the consumption of spirituous liquors, etc.' If that is the case I have nothing to say against the amendment. I presume it would not be allowed to bring railway refreshment rooms within this Act. Provided taxation on these two classes of business is not recommended, namely, retail shops to sell foreign liquors and railway refreshment rooms for the consumption of foreign liquors, I have no objection."

(Sir Rajagopala Acharigar ; Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Arunachatha Pillai.) [13TH MARCH 1920.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—" Your Excellency, those Honourable Members who were in the late Legislative Council when the City Municipal Act was passed will no doubt remember the very lively discussion we had on this question. The question was discussed at considerable length then and the idea was abandoned, but as so many Honourable Members are new, I may be permitted to refer briefly to the grounds on which the Government then opposed it. Firstly, it will be found difficult to work. The difficulties have been mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar. It will entail unequal taxation of liquor all over the country. Secondly, a calculation made by us some time ago as to the probable relief afforded by this revenue has brought out the result that the revenue derived will be very much less than is imagined. I sympathize with the view that, as matters now stand, many municipalities are somewhat in a straitened condition, they do need more funds, but before we commit ourselves to this particular remedy, I think that a very careful investigation should be made and the Government are therefore appointing a committee to deal with the whole question of the relationship between local and provincial taxation. We are taking advantage of the circumstance that about a year hence we shall be practically independent financially of the Imperial Government. I think the time is opportune for us to deal comprehensively with this matter. We have to put the whole thing on some well-understood principles and, when the committee I am referring to has reported, and the Government have decided on what lines they should proceed, they will be in a position to frame rules on the subject that would apply not only to district municipalities but also to the boards in the mufassal as well as to the City. In the meantime it will be unfortunate if, by passing a provision like this which probably will not give much of revenue, we put what I may call 'local civic opinion' against the cause of temperance. It is not always that I see eye to eye with the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju, but I cannot help feeling that in this particular matter he has struck the correct note. Municipalities are becoming increasingly influential in promoting the cause of temperance. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar will bear me out when I say that in Salem the local body has gone so far as to put all liquor shops outside the town. Suppose you adopt this remedy which the Hon'ble Mr. Arunachatha Pillai proposes. It would act as a powerful incentive not to put liquor shops outside the town. I want honourable members to consider whether in their desire to help municipal finance, they should accept an arrangement which would enlist local civic opinion not in favour of the cause of temperance but in favour of the maintenance of liquor shops. That is one of the grounds on which I strenuously object. The Hon'ble Mr. Graham will, I hope, speak later on. He will probably indicate to you how this idea of giving local bodies a share of revenue is not now considered in England the correct thing ; they are proceeding there on the principle of helping definite services. Taking all circumstances into consideration I do not think that honourable members should by passing a provision like this commit themselves to a change of policy without knowing the full significance of it, a change which, while giving municipalities much less revenue than is imagined, may have far-reaching consequences of a deleterious character. On the whole I think the wise course will be not to put in this provision just now. Later on, if, after the committee has examined, it finds any particular way by which local bodies should be helped fiscally, then of course municipalities will get the relief which is considered proper that they should have along with other local bodies. But for the present I think this is not a provision which the Government can accept and I feel bound therefore to oppose it."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" May I know whether the committee has been formed ? "

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—" It is being formed."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUNACHATHA PILLAI :—" From what one has heard of the enormous sale of liquor from these shops during election times one naturally must come to the conclusion that these liquor shops must be taxed because they have got a large profit from the recent municipal elections. But anyhow as the Honourable Member in charge says that the whole thing will be gone into by a committee and then the question will be settled I don't like to press my Amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. T. Arunachatha Pillai withdrew the following amendment :—

At the end of clause 79 (1) add the following :—

"an annual grant from the Government not exceeding 50 per cent of the income of the municipality as may be fixed by the Governor in Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Your Excellency, as I hear from the Honourable Member in charge that a committee is being formed for the consideration of the relation of the local and provincial finance, I do not press the following amendment :—

Add at the end 'The Council shall be entitled to collect from the Government 50 per cent of the excise revenue derived within its municipal limits '."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

Add at the end 'The management of all the waste lands and quarries situated in the municipal limits shall vest in the municipality.'

18TH MARCH 1920.] *(Mr. Siva Rao; the President; the Advocate-General; Mr. Habib-ul-lah; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Arumamatha Pillai; Mr. Subba Rao.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Even this amendment I do not press."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" I propose that clause 79 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was carried

Clause 80

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—" I move an amendment to sub-clause (*b*) of clause 80 by inserting the words 'or leaving' after the word 'entering', because we have got now permission to impose a pilgrim tax on persons leaving also. At the time when this clause was put in we had not that permission. Therefore I am introducing the present amendment."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mohammad HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—" I second the amendment."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment :—

Add the following *as* clause 80 (*a*) :—

'a tax on emigrants and immigrant from the port of embarkation or landing port within the municipal limits may be levied by the council The said sum may be collected by the port authorities deducting a sum of 10 per cent for the collection charges, the remaining amount may be remitted to the municipality'.

In doing so he said :—" Your Excellency, this is a tax corresponding to the pilgrims tax. Large number of emigrants and immigrants come and stay for a few days till they leave for the other part of the country. Where it is necessary to tax them the municipalities are bound to provide for sanitary and other arrangements for keeping these people, emigrants and immigrants I suggest a tax might be levied upon them and the amount might as well be utilized for their purpose. From every steamer hundreds of people come in and hundreds of people go out of every steamer, and every facility has to be provided for by the municipality for these people For that purpose I think a tax might usefully be levied."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" I formally second it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—" Your Excellency, I regret I cannot accept this amendment. It looks very much like a poll-tax The honourable member wants all emigrants and immigrants to be taxed. We had a lot of difficulty in getting the Government of India to agree to the pilgrim tax. There is absolutely no chance of the Government of India agreeing to this fresh impost. I feel bound to oppose this."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" I do not press my amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" I move that clause 80 form part of the Bill."

The motion was carried

Clause 81.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI :—" As the principle contained in the following amendment is contained in the Town Planning Bill, I do not press it :—

" *Add* the following new clause as clause 81 :—

'Where on account of the improvements effected by the municipality in any locality within limits, any land or building is increased in value the municipal council shall be entitled to recover from the owner of such land or building a betterment contribution not exceeding one half of the increase in value.'"

Renumber clauses 81 and onwards as clauses 82 and onwards.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 81 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 82.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO withdrew (*a*) and (*c*) of the following amendment and moved (*b*) :—

After clause 82 (2) the following proviso shall be added :—

" (a) provided that the maximum tax levied on buildings and lands does not exceed 10 per cent on the rental value ;

(*b*) in the case of paddy and other agricultural lands the maximum tax including water and drainage tax does not exceed two annas in a rupee of assessment ; and

(*c*) in the case of water and drainage tax the maximum tax on buildings and non-agricultural lands does not exceed 10 per cent on the rental value "

In doing so he said—

" I am not pressing clauses (*a*) and (*c*) but only in the case of (*b*) I wish to say a few words. I propose that in the case of paddy and other agricultural lands the maximum tax including water and drainage tax does not exceed two annas in a rupee of assessment. In the case of buildings and other lands the municipality has been given the power to tax to any extent as such council may think fit to do under the circumstances. In the case of paddy and other agricultural lands where paddy, cholam, ragi or any other dry grains are sown and reaped, such cases must be considered separately from those of lands or buildings. Because in the district board area you will find that the tax these lands have to pay is only from one to two

(Mr. Subba Rao ; Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar ; Mr. Venkatapati Raju ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.) [13TH MARCH 1920.

annas in a rupee of assessment. That comes to 6¼ or 12½ per cent in every rupee of assessment. The case of agricultural lands, merely because they are situated within the municipal area, although it may have some advantages which I do not deny, should not be taken in the same light as any garden or buildings in the same area. For the municipality does not render any benefit to them in the shape of giving them any roads or lighting or any sort of sanitary relief, because they are agricultural lands. Therefore what I submit is that in the case of agricultural lands an exception may be made. Even if the minimum rate of assessment is being put upon it, that is, 8 per cent without taking into consideration the drainage and other water tax you will find that agricultural lands will be very much burdened with taxes. I will explain what I mean. Any land which pays an assessment of Rs. 100 if it is within the local board area has to pay only Rs. 6¼ or a little over as land-cess to the district board, but if it is within the municipal area they have to pay on the gross rental of the gross income of that land. The income of the land according to settlement rates is computed at four times the assessment. Land will thus be assessed in the municipal area on the basis of the owner getting Rs. 400. In that case even at the rate of 8 per cent it will be Rs. 32. That means he has to pay Government Rs. 100 and then Rs. 32 to the municipality but if the drainage and water is also included another Rs. 32. So it comes to Rs. 64 and with the advent of Education Bill, Panchayat Bill and some other Bills it will equal the amount of assessment he has to pay to Government, I submit that some differentiation will have to be made in the case of purely agricultural lands where either paddy or any dry grains are being planted and sown and harvested. Especially I bring this matter before you because I happen to come from the West Coast. Both in Malabar and in South Kanara and in some other districts there is a good deal of land in which there is nothing but paddy or some other dry grains are being sown. In such cases I wish that some concession is granted. I appeal to the Hon'ble Mr R A. Graham who was once our Collector that he will bear me out that in the Mangalore municipality there is a vast amount of land of this kind. On account of some facilities for the land being in the municipal area, I will not come in the way of its being taxed more than in the district board area. Because in the district board area the facilities are not so great as in the municipal area. But all these considerations were taken when the settlement operations were made, that is to say, when the settlement was introduced they found out that in towns where there are greater facilities they made it a different taram and raised the rate of assessment itself by one or two rupees per acre as such lands are favourably situated in the municipal area. So by the settlement itself those lands have to pay more to Government and therefore I say that this is a fit case in which some concession may be granted by Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR.—"Mr. President, I second this motion. The lands referred to labour under very great disadvantages They pay an assessment to Government. Other lands in the town occupied do not pay assessment, but only a quit-rent in some cases In the case of paddy lands the landowner pays an assessment first and then a municipal rate. The municipal rate is very high, because it is calculated on a high rental and the rate of tax is also high. I have heard numerous complaints from landlords on this subject. I think this is a fit subject in which the Government may levy a much lower rate and the rate recommended by the Hon'ble Mr Subba Rao is two annas in the rupee. In the Local Boards Act the rate is one anna in the rupee. He proposes two annas. These lands have been placed on a higher sort, because they are included within the town and the produce has a higher value."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I want to appeal to Government that unless the people that are affected are forced no such suggestion or recommendation for the reduction of municipal revenue be accepted by Government. I oppose the amendment for this simple reason Hitherto they were paying 16⅔ that is the maximum tax on the annual income of the lands in the municipality. What Mr. Subba Rao proposes is only 12½ per cent, that is, about 4 per cent should be reduced in any agricultural land. Lands within agricultural limits would day by day increase in value. No person would keep it as an agricultural land within the municipal limits because I know cases where land purchased for a few hundred rupees are sold for several thousands of rupees. They are immune from any other tax. Persons who least deserve any sympathy or support at the hands of Government are landholders in the municipality."

The Hon'ble Mr B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I rise to ask for information before the other honourable members speak, where 12½ per cent is being levied and whether a howl has been raised in the matter. I understand from Mr. Subba Rao that in Mangalore such lands are not oppressively treated. And therefore it is in anticipation of oppressive levy that makes him desire for a statutory oppressive limit. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar seems to think that they are subjected now to an oppressive tax. Is 8 per cent on agricultural land an oppressive limit? That is the invariable maximum rate in every place? Before we make up our minds we must know the exact facts."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"What is now being done is that no doubt we have to tax them at 8 per cent or 16 per cent but as they are agricultural lands they are taxed on the income which the owners are likely to get as fixed by the chairman of the municipal council. Thus I say is a hard case and treated leniently for the reasons given by me."

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The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I see however from this clause 85, proviso (a), that the water and drainage tax shall not be levied upon any land exclusively used for agricultural purposes and not deriving any benefit from the water or the drainage works on account of which the tax is imposed. We may believe that very few lands will be called upon to pay this tax. When I was a councillor I have gone about from field to field for fixing the tax and I do not have any recollection of having oppressively levied 12½ per cent and that is why I want to know in what place there is pressure."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"So far as the Government are concerned, this is our position. The select committee after careful consideration have accepted the principle that the legislature should not put any maximum to the property tax but that it should be left to every local body to fix its taxes at such rates as it may deem fit to levy. That principle has been adopted in regard to the City Municipal Act and I do not think that we should now depart from that. As regards the particular case mentioned, I really do not know the facts of it. I share with the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar his desire for more information, but beyond that I really have got nothing to contribute by way of throwing light upon this question, and I stand upon the general ground that, inasmuch as we are proceeding upon the principle that we are not going to fix any maximum for the property tax, I would oppose the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU moved the following amendment :—

"provided also that boundary walls or other structures intended merely to enclose a site shall not be liable as such to any tax."

In doing so, he said :—"My difficulty is simply this: the definition of the word 'buildings' includes also any structure whether of masonry or of brick. If it is a boundary wall over 8 feet in height, it will come under buildings and my doubt is whether a wall as such should be assessed or not: will it include also a fence, a fence put round a building. If it includes, then a fence also will be liable under section 82 for assessment on property basis. It is this difficulty which induced me to bring forward this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR :—"Your Excellency, it is not possible to understand where the difficulty is. A boundary wall of more than 8 feet in height is excluded from the definition of 'building.' I don't think there will be any boundary wall of more than 8 feet in height. I don't see any reason for the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU :—"I withdraw the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 82 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 83.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"I withdraw the following amendment :—

'In clause 83 (2), proviso (a), *substitute* the word "five" *for* the word "six" in the fifth line.'"

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 83 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 84.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment :—

"In clause 84 (*i*) *add* the word 'choultries and buildings for education, libraries and play-grounds open for the public and where no profit is made' after the word 'worship.'"

In doing so, he said :—"Your Excellency, this is an important resolution. In this amendment and similar amendments that will be moved later on it is proposed that 'choultries and buildings for education, libraries and play-grounds open for the public where no profit is made' should be exempted from paying taxes. I may mention, Your Excellency, that hitherto in the District Municipalities Act educational buildings under the orders issued by Government have been exempted from taxes all along. We have not been getting any taxes from educational buildings. I don't know why educational buildings should be brought under taxation in the new Bill now under discussion. The only reason appears to be that we want to follow the Madras City Act where they wanted to assess educational buildings. I don't see any reason why educational buildings should be taxed especially when they are not making any profit. No educational institution can lay by any money or can make a profit out of it. Almost all institutions are being provided with funds from one source or another: if they are missionary institutions, missionaries provide for it, if they belong to zamindars, the zamindars supply, and if they are public institutions the public supply. Thus there is no single institution where profit is made. Similarly also with choultries. They are not making any profit. On the other hand they are useful to the public and helpful to the municipality. I don't see any reason why municipalities should raise any tax from them. I therefore earnestly urge that these things may be exempted from taxation."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU :—"I second it."

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The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, the attitude of Government in regard to these matters may be said in a few words. We do not want to increase the volume of exemptions. I think no property should be exempted from contributing to local bodies. That has been the general policy. You have got certain number of exemptions already. We do not want to interfere further. This was considered at considerable length last year. At present clause 84 follows closely section 101 of the City Act. I don't think we should give, in the case of the district municipalities, larger volume of exemptions than we have already given in the Madras City. It means depriving a portion of their revenues from year to year. If you want to subsidize any of these bodies by all means do so by giving grants to them. That will be a more logical way. But do not pave the way for exemptions. At any rate in my opinion it is wrong in principle. Rather I would have got rid of the whole chapter of exemptions. But I don't want to interfere with the select committee's resolutions. Anyhow do not increase the volume of exemptions. This is the attitude of Government in regard to this."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I have considerable difficulty in connexion with this amendment. I am not quite sure whether if it is lost my amendment will be ruled out: and whether I should make some remarks now and some later on when my amendment is taken up. Perhaps it may save time if I make some now."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I suggest that all these things may be discussed together. Perhaps we may vote separately."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"First of all we have heard the old argument about the City Bill. It is one that cuts both ways. Sometimes it is said that we must not adopt a provision in the City Bill because circumstances are different and at other times it is said we must adopt one because it is in the City Bill. This argument does not appear to me to be valid for this reason. Before last year we had two Bills: we had the old City Bill and the old Municipalities Bill. By the City Bill educational institutions in Madras were taxed. By the interpretation put upon the old Municipal Act by Government, educational institutions were not taxed. Now what I would submit to Your Excellency is that there is no difference in the situation now. I submit that nothing has taken place which justifies the introduction of taxes on educational institutions by local bodies now. The reason given for objecting to this amendment is that exceptions are difficult to work, and one wishes to have as few exceptions as possible. There are however already exceptions of institutions of a charitable or philanthropic nature in the Bill, and as stated by the Hon'ble mover Mr. Venkatapati Raju, his amendment applies only to institutions which give no profit whatever. I don't see any reason why there should be any more difficulty in exempting a dispensary, a charitable dispensary, than there is in exempting a hospital: nor can I see why there should be more difficulty in excepting a school building than in exempting a church—a church which even may not be used as a place of worship. The whole question resolves itself really into this: people want to get money for the municipality and they must have money somehow. In this connexion I might remind you perhaps of a worldly gentleman mentioned by Horace who gave the advice to his son 'get property my son, honestly, my son, if you can but get property by all means.' We have got to look at two things; first of all is the proposed tax a good tax and secondly is it a fair tax? Now first I do maintain that at the present juncture when everyone is talking of the desirability of extending education one of the worst objects that could be taken for taxation is school buildings, if you are in earnest to have education in the country; second I would go further and say this proposed tax implies a breach of the first canon of taxation which Adam Smith put forward as the canon of equality. In this particular case, the taxation will fall on a particular class of educational institutions. I hope that all of you have read the petition of the 'Council of missionary education,' but I am not speaking on behalf of missionary institutions only but of all aided institutions. Now what happens is that all municipal schools will be exempted. No taxation will be imposed upon them. Government schools are not exempted: but Government pays all their taxes. But, unfortunately, aided schools have not got Government to pay their local taxes. The managers of these schools will have to pay at least one-half of the taxes imposed by the municipality. If it recognized in the Bill that the municipality may fittingly give pecuniary help to private educational institutions. The Honourable Member in charge of the Bill has suggested that the municipalities may give grants-in-aid instead of an exemption being granted now. Your Excellency, I submit, that it is far better to give a statutory grant for this purpose to meet the taxation on these buildings than to leave it to the members of the municipalities to give a grant-in-aid or not as they may feel inclined. For these reasons it seems to me that it is extremely undesirable that this new burden should be imposed. Notice that it is a new burden: for hitherto schools and colleges have not had to pay municipal taxes. It is extremely undesirable to put this new burden on the managers of aided schools at this time when there is a great complaint that the teachers' salaries are very low. The Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction in a debate in the last meeting put forward the suggestion that school fees may be raised to enable aided schools to pay their teachers higher salaries. The Director's suggestion to raise the school fees was received with a chorus of disapprobation from this house and for the life of me I don't see any reason why the price of education also should not go up when the prices of all other commodities have risen considerably. I therefore earnestly appeal to Government not to put this additional burden on the managers of aided schools at a time when their resources are already heavily taxed and at a time when it is professed that it is desirable that education should be encouraged."

13TH MARCH 1920] *(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Devadoss; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Habib-ul-lah.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I give my hearty support to this amendment. I have got a similar amendment in my name about choultries. I may draw the attention of the Council to the provisions in the present Act which exempt choultries, dispensaries and other buildings or lands to the extent to which they are used for public or charitable purposes. As pointed out by the Hon'ble the Rev. Macphail, the Government have ordered that all educational institutions come under the head of exempted buildings. There is therefore no reason why this privilege which these institutions have been enjoying so long should be taken away.

"The only principle that is urged against this is that we should not multiply these exemptions. Let us make our calculations and see how much the tax on these institutions would add to our income. It would be found to be trifling. Hospitals are exempted, but not dispensaries. What is the reason for exempting hospitals and imposing tax on dispensaries? It is stated that it is difficult to define what a dispensary is. Is it easy to make out what a hospital is? If there are any difficulties at all, in the way, they should stand in the way of both. As regards education, whatever the Hon'ble the Rev. Macphail has said has my hearty support. Briefly, it is taxing education. The tendency at this time is to make elementary education free. What would be the effect of imposing this tax on aided elementary institutions, when there is the proposal to give free elementary education? Even if the educational buildings are taxed, how much would you get? You might be getting Rs. 60 or 70. Would it go a very long way towards meeting your expenses? On the other hand it would be a great strain on the resources of the school. We would be sacrificing a principle and departing, consciously departing from the traditions of the past and in a matter on which it is unnecessary for us to do so. These exemptions whatever they are should be retained. It is asked what a choultry is. A choultry is a choultry, is a place for the reception of travellers. If it is wanted to throw obstacles in the way we can conceive of difficulties and difficulties. I heartily support this amendment and I am fully convinced that we can do without this small pittance of money."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"I heartily support this amendment. There is no proper reason given to explain why the change should be made now. As the law stands at present, these buildings are exempted in the mufassal and there is no reason why these should be taxed. The Honourable Member in charge said that it was very difficult to have a long list of exemptions. In the City Municipal Act, the provision dealing with this exemption says 'and all such other property and buildings as may be exempted by Government . . .' So then there is no reason at all why the words 'building, etc.,' should not find a place in the statute book. As matters stand at present, education is very costly. The Hon'ble the Rev. Macphail referred to the work done by the missionary bodies. The present rate of exchange makes it very difficult for the missionary institutions and some other institutions to carry on their work, and some institutions had to be closed because money could not be found. I know one such institution which had to be closed for want of funds. When these institutions are conducted on purely charitable lines for the benefit of the public, I do not think why they should be made to pay the tax when the Government buildings do not pay. It is an unnecessary tax and presses only on one class of buildings. An exemption is made in the case of municipal buildings or lands belonging to municipal councils."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"May I say one word? Municipal buildings are exempt on the ground that there is no object in taxing them. It is not intended to give municipal schools protection as against other schools. They are exempted on the ground that a local body cannot tax itself."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"I quite appreciate what the Honourable Member says. When there are charitable bodies working in a municipality they ought to be exempted from tax. Whatever may be the view with regard to choultries I press on the attention of the Government the desirability of exempting the buildings which are used only for educational purposes and that too only in cases where the institutions are recognized by the University or the Director of Public Instruction."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I support the amendment. There is a slight clerical error in the amendment. The word 'and' should be struck off after the word 'public'. The speakers who have already spoken have given sufficient reasons. The Hon'ble Mr. Macphail in moving his amendment accused the municipalities of partiality and wrongheadedness. He is wrong there. I support Mr. Raju's amendment and not Mr. Macphail's."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB BAHADUR:—"All schools have been exempted as being included in the category of 'charitable institutions'."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The Hon'ble Mr Macphail suggests that educational institutions whether they make a profit or not should be exempted. I do not see why they should be exempted if they make a profit. My idea is that an educational institution should be considered charitable only when it makes no profit, and I am willing to give exemption in such cases. Otherwise exemption is pernicious. It is a wrong principle, because it takes away money from the municipality needlessly which is wrong. There is also another principle. If there are bodies which are doing the work which the municipality ought to do for the public, such bodies ought to be exempted from tax to the extent that they do not go in to encourage profiteering."

(Mr. Thonger ; Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar ; Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu ; Mr. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar ; Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar.) [13TH MARCH 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONGER:—"A great fight was made both in Select Committee and in Council in connexion with this principle when the Madras City Bill was being considered. On that occasion we were defeated, but I sincerely trust we shall not be defeated on this occasion. I propose to support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"With regard to dispensaries it was understood that the term 'hospital' would include 'dispensaries'. But with regard to other buildings what the Select Committee felt was that at a time when the municipal revenue was not sufficient, every endeavour should be made to increase it, and it was therefore thought necessary to diminish the number of these exemptions. If you refer to section 84, it will be found that exemptions are given only in cases where religious hostility would be roused. Each person is looking at the question from his own point of view. His building will have to pay only Rs. 20 or so, but if the question is looked at from the municipality's point of view, it may be losing Rs. 2,000. That point must be considered."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"I heartily support the amendment. I fail to see the principle of exclusion' whereas places of public worship are excluded probably because they meet the spiritual wants of man. But choultries which meet the physical wants of man are not excluded. It must be first the body and then the soul, I think. And then hospitals are exempted whereas dispensaries are not. It is said that hospitals include dispensaries. I doubt whether they do. I need not dwell upon that distinction. But the principle of exclusion is not clear to me. I do not understand the principle adopted and I do not think it is a very logical one. There is also another thing. The choultries, dispensaries and educational institutions have all along been enjoying this right for the last 30 years. If those institutions are now made liable to assessment, it will be said that the new era of self-government has come and Reform Act is passed and the new councils have come into existence, and these institutions are assessed to a tax. This change will be attributed to the Reforms and people will curse the reforms rather than be thankful for them and so I heartily support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR:—"I beg leave to support the amendment in the interests of the municipalities and municipal finance. I am anxious that the municipalities should be allowed to get and keep as much money as possible, and, as the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill stated, it will be difficult in small municipalities to spend a lot of money on education and in the interest of the municipal finance, I say I support the amendment. Confining myself more or less to educational institutions, there are two kinds of these institutions. Firstly, missionary institutions in whose favour my Hon'ble Professor the Rev. Mr. Macphail pleaded so eloquently, and secondly, aided institutions. We are now very much interested in the spread of elementary education. And we are thinking of compulsory education also. In the case of private persons who think of opening elementary and other schools it is very often brought to the notice of the municipal council and a good deal of public opinion is brought to bear on them to give encouragement to these educational institutions by way of grants and other things, but generally when we find that we are in want of funds as we always are we excuse the tax on their buildings and thus pacify them. In the case of missionary institutions these missionaries have been of very great service to the country and in many municipalities they have constructed buildings at considerable expense which are really ornaments to the town and which are of very great importance in the spread of education. Now these two things will occur. If these institutions are asked to be taxed this will be a very great shock, at any rate, sentimental and the private gentlemen who want to open elementary schools may say 'the municipality is very unsympathetic to educational and charitable institutions. They are going to tax them and I will not embark upon it.' Thus we shall lose the advantages and the benefits of private charities and private philanthropy. As for the missionaries it may be said that they are richer than these private gentlemen but still if they find that even in the small matter of exemption from tax the Council is not sympathetic enough and if they are taking a retrograde step by asking them to pay house-tax they will probably keep out of the municipality, keep municipal towns at arm's length and construct valuable buildings outside the municipality. Further we lose in another way also. And that is, if these private aided institutions are not shown this small concession, public opinion will become so strong that every council will be induced to unanimously pass a resolution that such and such institution should be aided by the municipality. And out of deference to the wishes of the townspeople we shall have to shell out a much bigger sum by way of grant-in-aid than the paltry sum which we shall get by house-tax. Therefore I feel that granting this small concession and showing it as a great encouragement will be financially also a gain to the municipality. While we have negatived the proposal to levy a fee on retail arrack shops and toddy shops I think it is reasonable not to create a taxation but to grant this concession to such useful and charitable institutions as schools. I therefore support this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"I join my friends in supporting the amendment. A municipality is a corporation which takes the place of the people living in that municipality. In other words what people together could not do for their benefit, it is a convenient arrangement whereby people are made to administer their affairs and for that purpose all people are contributing money. Now what is it that the municipality has to do? It has no business to exist for its own sake. It is there to give education to the people, to give medical

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aid to the people and to make suitable arrangements for housing and other purposes, in other words, the best help, the best education and everything that will be good so that the town may be as happy as possible. That is the object of the municipality. This is well known. Now the section under consideration has not lost sight of the principle but emphasises the principle. What is the principle that underlies the light-house? Because it is for the public benefit and we want all these. We want all these if the public have to be benefited. There are places set apart for public worship. Religious worship is a very great thing. Charity is a greater thing because people are less religious in these days, so far I can see. But charity is certainly a much greater thing because it will be serviceable to all people. Take the case of a choultry. If a place of worship is exempted a choultry also should be exempted, because a choultry is a place where people who cannot find a place of residence can come and go, from outside. Take for instance, Ramaswami Mudaliyar's choultry, it is always overcrowded. But for Ramaswami Mudaliyar's choultry the difficulty felt by the people would be immense. There may be cholera and other diseases which will endanger the health of the town. So he has served the town by constructing the choultry a very great service. What do we do to him in return? We say, 'you must pay tax'. This is said to be unreasonable. We are very willing to levy a tax from pilgrims. What is the return? The place they occupy must be taxed. I say they are already paying their taxes. I say it is not right to do. Then we come to hospitals. Medical aid is a very important matter. Education is also a very important matter. And a municipality can afford to have the whole education of the town in its hand, and the whole medical aid ought to be given by the municipality. But when we find a large number of people coming forward to give medical and other comforts that are in the town what right have you to say 'no'. You must be taxed for what you are doing. Therefore the legislature did a grave wrong in not exempting these buildings in the City Act because there are so many buildings and we want a lot more institutions. That is the difficulty we feel. People are not able to find funds for starting schools. I think the policy of the Act should be to encourage education, charity and everything that will go for the well-being of the citizens."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. SIMPSON:—"I support the amendment not only as regards choultries but also as regards educational institutions."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Poll was taken with the following result:—

For	*Against.*
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumainatha Pillai	The Hon'ble Mr. R. Littlehailes.
" Mr. M. D. Devadoss.	" Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
" Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetti Garu.	" Mr. S. Cox.
" Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu.	" Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikanna Pillai, I.S.O.
" the Rev. E. M. Macphail, C.M.S.	" Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharlyar.
" Mr. B. Venkatapati Raja.	" Mr. R. A. Graham.
" Mr. P. Siva Rao	" Mr. W. J. J. Howley.
" Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu.	" Mr. E. S. Lloyd.
" Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Acharlyar.	" Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, the Advocate-General.
" W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.	" Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acharlyar Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
" Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.	" Mr. C. G. Todhunter, C.S.I.
" Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar.	
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	
" Rai Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai.	
" Mr. J. H. Thonger.	
" Mr. J. T. Simpson.	
" Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahamad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.	

The amendment was declared carried 17 voting for and 12 against.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"I beg to move the following amendment":—

"In clause 84 (*c*) after the word 'hospitals' *add* 'and charitable dispensaries'."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I beg to second it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I am prepared to accept the amendment if it is slightly altered as follows:—

'Charitable hospitals and dispensaries'."

The amendment as altered was put to vote and carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendments were withdrawn by the Hon'ble Members who had given notice of them:—

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—

"In clause 84 (*c*) *add* 'and dispensaries' at the end."

13TH MARCH 1920.] *(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Macphail; Mr. Arumainatha Pillai; Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu; Mr. Siva Rao; the President; Mr. Subba Rao; Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—

"In clause 84 (*c*) *omit* the word 'dispensaries' after the word 'hospital'."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—

"*Insert* the following as clause 84 (*d*):—

'(*d*) educational institutions affiliated to or recognised by the University of Madras or recognised by the Director of Public Instruction, except in so far as they are used for residential purposes'."

Renumber sub-clauses (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) as (*e*), (*f*), (*g*).

The Hon'ble Mr. T ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—

"At the end of clause 84 *add* the following:—

'(*g*) choultries, orphanages and other buildings or lands actually used for public charitable, or religious purposes or used for no other purpose'."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—

"*Add* the following:—

'(*g*) choultries,

(*h*) dispensaries,

(*i*) other buildings or lands to the extent to which they are used for public charitable or religious purposes but not for residential purposes'."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—

"*Add* 'Choultries' and 'Dispensaries and Elementary school buildings' under the head of exempted buildings."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Clause 84 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was carried

Clause 85.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 85 (*c*) (1) *for* 'rupees eighteen' *substitute* 'rupees twelve'."

In doing so, he said "Your Excellency, clause (*c*) runs as follows:—

"The municipal council may by a general resolution exempt any building or land from the property tax if the annual value of the same does not exceed a sum specified in the said resolution, such sum not being greater than Rs 18.". In the former Act Your Excellency will find that it was Rs. 6, and no doubt those persons who are living in houses whose rental value is Rs. 8 are certainly poor people. But what I submit to Your Excellency is that Rs. 18 per annum, i.e., Rs. 1-8-0 per month is rather too much. That is why I suggest that it can be reduced to Rs. 12. That is those houses whose rental value is Rs. 1 per month can bear the assessment. Because persons who live in houses which pay a rent of Re. 1 a month can certainly not be considered as poor and in each municipality every man whether he is rich or poor derives the same benefit or other. The principle of taxation no doubt is that those who make large profits must be made to pay more and those who make smaller incomes shall pay less. After all what is the amount of tax which a man who lives in a house paying a rent of Re 1 per month has to pay? It will come to about 12 to 14 annas or a rupee at the most a year. So I submit that paying Re. 1 for all the advantages that a municipality can give per year is not at all a great drain upon anybody who gets Rs. 12 a year as rental value. I need not say much to move this resolution."

The amendment was lost for want of a seconder.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju withdrew the following amendment:—

"In clause 85 (*c*) (1), *substitute* the word 'twenty-four' *for* the word 'eighteen.'

Omit proviso (c), and *renumber* provisos (*d*) and (*e*)."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"Honourable Members are so full of charity and are willing to grant exemptions freely, and I have no chance for my amendment. I will not therefore move it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment:—

"To clause 85 (*c*) *add* the following:—

"(v) Where land is exempt from general tax under proviso (*d*), clause (1), on the ground that it is solely used for agricultural purposes.

"The owner is bound to pay to the municipality one-tenth of the purchase money when it is sold for other than agricultural purposes.

"(vi) Where land is appurtenant to any building any excess land beyond three times the area actually covered by the building should be assessed at 4 annas per 80 square yards and included in the annual value of the building if separately assessed as the owner desires.

"(vii) Whenever a transfer of property is made and the value of either the site or building appreciates in value on account of municipal development or growth of population or other causes for which owner has not materially contributed, the seller shall pay to the municipality ten per cent of the increment and such figure being arrived at after deducting cost of improvements effected since the last transfer."

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu; Mr. Habib-ul-lah; the President.) [13TH MARCH 1920.

In doing so, he said: "Your Excellency, I have made my object clear in the amendment itself. It is where in any municipal town land is exempt from general tax under proviso (d), clause (1), that it is solely used for agricultural purposes, the owner is bound to pay to the municipality one-tenth of the purchase money when it was sold for other than agricultural purposes; where land is appurtenant to any building any excess land beyond three times the area actually covered by the building should be assessed at 4 annas per 80 square yards and included in the annual value of the building or separately assessed as the owner desires, whenever a transfer of property is made and the value of either the site or building appreciates in value on account of municipal development or growth of population or other causes for which owner has not materially contributed, the seller shall pay to the municipality 10 per cent of the increment and such figure being arrived at after deducting cost of improvement effected since the last transfer.

"These are items on which additional revenue can be raised by a municipality and at the same time the person has no reason to complain, because he has not contributed for the increase of its value. Therefore I move this amendment for the consideration of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"I formally second it."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I will speak after some of the municipal chairmen in front of me have spoken."

None of the chairmen have come forward with their remarks. I do not accept the amendment.

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Clause 85 stands part of the Bill."

The proposal was carried.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Clauses 86 and 87 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was carried

Clause 88.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 88 (2), *add* the words 'plus the number of days vacant prior to notice not exceeding 30 days' after the word 'chairman' in the fourth line."

In doing so, he said: "Your Excellency, clause 88 (2) reads as follows. The period in respect of which remission is made shall be calculated from the date of delivery of such notice to the chairman and every such notice shall expire with the half-year during which it is so delivered and shall have no effect thereafter.

"Now we must give notice after waiting for 30 days, because we have to wait and see whether the building was vacant for 30 days. Therefore I suggest the addition of the words 'plus the number of days vacant prior to notice not exceeding 30 days' after the word 'chairman.' It is only to make the point more specific and also equitable to all parties concerned that I move the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Your Excellency, I am not prepared to accept this amendment, inasmuch as the object of the clause is that any man who claims an exemption in respect of any building from payment of taxation should be alert enough to give prompt notice to the Corporation for exemption in respect of the building that has fallen vacant. It is not the business of the corporation to give him remission from a date anterior to the date on which he puts in his application. That, at any rate, has been the existing law and it is merely incorporated in the existing law and no change has been made."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Clause 88 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was carried.

Clause 89.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju withdrew the following amendment:—

"In clause 89 (2) *substitute* the words 'six months' for the words 'one year'."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Clauses 89 and 90 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was carried.

Clause 91.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju withdrew the following amendment:—

"In clause 91 (2) *add* at the end the following:—

'Provided that the land tax calculated at four annas per 80 square yards was always leviable till the building is reconstructed and tax is imposed under section 84 or 83 if it is not otherwise exempt.'"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Clauses 91 to 93 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was carried.

At this stage the Council rose for the day.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

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